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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*QUARTERLY.*

VOL. XVIII.

JULY, 1883—JULY, 1884.



*COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.*

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397107  
18.10.41

BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.  
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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE V.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVIII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1883.

No. I.

## COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

[Concluded from Vol. xvii. p. 80.]

### XXVII. RAYMOND PERELLOS. A. D. 1697-1720.

THE successor of De Vignacourt was Grand Master Perellos, elected February, 1697. He was of Arragon, and at the period of his election Bailiff of Negropont. The coin we illustrate is gold. Upon the *obverse* appears the Grand Master's shield charged with the indispensable cross in the 1st and 4th quarterings. In the 2d and 3d are pears, the family badge,\* a punning allusion to the name, which means "little pears." The shield is surmounted by a crown. Upon the *reverse* is a device much resembling those upon our specimens Nos. III, V, and XVI, but with some differences. The Grand Master wears a sword and kneels upon one knee only, holding the staff by one hand. The banner is charged with the cross of the Order. The figure of Saint John is haloed, and he holds up his right hand as in the attitude of exhortation. The legend of the obverse is F. RAYMVNDVS PERELLOS · M · M · H · ET S · S · HIE ✠ for *Frater Raymundus Perellos, Magister Magnus Hospitalis et Sepulchri Sancti Hierosolymae*, [Brother Raymond Perellos, Grand Master of the Order of the Hospital, and of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem,] and on the reverse PIETATE VINCES · 1699, signifying "Conquer by piety, (or rather by devotion) 1699." This is the first instance in which a reference to the Holy Sepulchre is seen upon these pieces. Plate V. Figure 1.

Not so much was done in battles on the land during the twenty-three years' administration of Grand Master Perellos, as had been accomplished by some of his predecessors, but the galleys of the Order nobly maintained its glory on the sea; his chief Admiral, Spinola, while engaged in combat with a Turkish man-of-war, went down with five hundred soldiers and sailors, and the St. John, another of his vessels, repeatedly put to flight the armies and vessels of the aliens. The Bailiff of Cintray, and the Commander de Langon,

\* The family arms were or, three pears sable two over one. On a field of gold three black pears, two above and one below. The crown on the shield was assumed in virtue of his Grand Mastership.

sometimes called the Terror of the Infidels, and others of the knights, signalized themselves by their bravery. The Court of the Grand Master was thronged by five hundred knights, among them many general officers of various European powers, and many of lower rank, but still soldiers of merit and distinction. Much correspondence is preserved between him and European notabilities. The Shah of Persia wrote him a friendly letter in 1699. In June, 1706, a naval victory was achieved over the pirates of Tunis. He died January 20, 1720, at the age of eighty-four.

#### XXVIII. MARC ANTOINE ZONDADARI. A. D. 1720-1722.

Marc Antoine Zondadari, or Marco Antonio, if we follow the Italian spelling, was of an illustrious Venetian family, fruitful of honorable and distinguished names. Elected the same month that his predecessor died, his brief administration was productive of no important historic events. The coin before us is silver, having on the *obverse* a crowned shield imbedded in a wreath of laurel, and charged only with the cross of the Order. This is much like the Papal money of the period. A bush or rose tree containing three full blown flowers occupies the field of the *reverse*, which was the family device.\* The legend on the obverse is F. MARCVS ANTONIVS ZONDADARI M. M. H. H. Brother Marc Antony Zondadari, Grand Master of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem. The abbreviations, so often explained, need not again be repeated. Around the rose tree on the reverse, GRATIA OBVIA VLTIO QVAESITA which we may translate, Forgiveness meets one; Vengeance is sought. This branch of a rose tree containing three flowers with the noble motto is seen upon the Tuscan coinage of that period. Plate V. Figure 2.

The celebrated Cardinal of the same name was his brother and a nephew of Pope Alexander VII. A monk even more than a soldier, this Grand Master wrote a History of the Order, and an Exposition of the Forty-first Psalm.† His career was short, and he descended to the tomb July 16, 1722, at the age of sixty-three, after having held the reins of office only two years and a half.

#### XXIX. ANTOINE MANOEL DE VILHENA. A. D. 1722-1736.

Grand Master Vilhena (or Velpena), was a Portuguese knight, born of a royal family. He had attained much glory in the Order both as soldier and statesman, and left a brilliant history for the archives of chivalry. He was elected Grand Master July 19, 1722, only three days after the burial of his predecessor. His coin is of silver and very large. The *obverse* shows his portrait facing to the right, the breast charged with the Maltese cross. Periwig, corselet, armpieces are clearly drawn. The portrait is capital. Upon the *reverse* are two shields surmounted by a crown. The one has simply the cross of the Order; the other bears beside the same cross in the first and fourth quarters, a lion rampant in the second, and in the third a hand

\* His arms were azure, on a bend or, three roses gules. That is, on a field of blue, a diagonal stripe of gold, on which three roses of red. Heraldic roses resemble rosettes of five points or divisions, rather than the flower.

† So we learn from the Abbe Vertot. St. Allais does not speak of this work, but mentions his devotion to

the interests of the Order, which during his Grand Mastership repaired all the fortifications of the island, and resumed much of its ancient discipline. Zondadari wrote a short treatise on the Military Discipline of the Order. Some descriptions of the arms of the family mention two narrow stripes of gold, one on either side of the bend, called in heraldry, *cotices*.



grasping a sword or dagger.\* The legend of the obverse is F. D · AN : MANOEL DE. on the right of the bust, and ★ VILHENA ★ on the left. The D is an abbreviation of *Dominus*, the Latin equivalent of his Portuguese title, *Don*. The reverse has the legend M · MAGISTER · HOS · ET S · S · HIERVSA : 1728 surrounding the crowned shield; the abbreviations need not be again enlarged upon. S 2 at the top of the shield signify *Due Scudi*, in value somewhat less than a dollar of our money. Like the coinage of some of his predecessors and all of his successors, his piece bears the crown, indicating his claim to equality with "kings, princes, and potentates." The inscriptions signify, "Brother Don Anthony Manoel De Vilhena, Grand Master of Hospitallers and the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1728." Grand Master Vilhena founded a noble infirmary at Malta, as Grand Master Fluvian had done at Rhodes three centuries before. He also built at his own expense the fort which bears his name (Manoel), opposite the city. In this was formerly a bronze statue of the Grand Master, afterwards removed to the city and placed in front of the Public Library.

He died Dec. 12, 1736, aged about sixty-four. He was one of the last of the Grand Masters who were distinguished for their bravery and success on the battle field, and in naval conflicts with the fast waning power of the crescent. Plate V. Figure 3.

### XXX. RAYMOND D'ESPUIG DE MONTANEGRE. A. D. 1736-1741.

Raymond D'Espuig, elected Dec. 16, 1736, was by far the most insignificant of all the Grand Masters. He was of Spanish descent, and was born on the island of Majorca. He was, says Seddall, a man "of whom nobody had ever heard, who had attempted nothing, who had done nothing, and therefore when several claimants arose for the office of Grand Master, he was elected because of the neutrality of his character, which made him acceptable to all. He lived, he died. This is the sum total of his biography." And Dr. Vassallo says of him, "There was nothing remarkable under his magistracy \* \* instead of governing, he was governed." Seddall says further, "After being in office four years, he fortunately expired, January 15, 1741, at the age of seventy-one."

The *obverse* of his coin, which was silver, gives his portrait much like our specimen No. XXIX, with the legend F · D · RAIMVNDVS · DESPVYG M · M · H · H. The reverse has no legend, but simply the date beside the crown surmounting

\* His arms as displayed on this coin, vary somewhat from St. Allais's engraving: here the second quarter is argent, a lion rampant gules, and the third, gules a right hand winged and vested or, holding a sword argent. The engraving shows the second and third quarters parti per fess, with the lion in chief and the hand in base, in each the charges being identical, but differently arranged, the first and fourth quarters display the cross of the Order. The change in the arms may have been made when he was elevated to the position of Grand Master. In plainer terms, the devices may be described as a red lion rampant in a field of silver in the second quarter, and a right hand holding a sword of silver, dressed in cloth of gold, and the arm terminated by a wing of the same color, a somewhat unusual device. In the engraving of St. Allais, the arm has a maniple, similar to that worn by the clergy of the Roman Church, and also to that borne in his arms by that gallant old

Grand Master L'Isle Adam. St. Allais mentions that the Pope presented a helmet and sword which he had blessed, the latter of silver, gilt, and of the length of five feet. Whether the charge has any reference to this fact we can only guess. Gifts like these were only presented by the Holy See to those who had greatly distinguished themselves in battle with the Infidel. The little copper coins of Vilhena, called grani, in value about two mills, bore the device of the winged arm and dagger on the obverse, surrounded by his name, and the Maltese cross, with the figures of the date in the angles, and the legend IN HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS, on the reverse. These I have seen with date as early as 1726, but I have not been able to learn at what time the sword, etc., were sent him. That he should have taken this device for his coin, rather than that of the lion, which has the more honorable position in the coat-of-arms is noticeable.

the shield. The 1st and 4th quarterings are filled with the familiar cross; those of the 2d and 3d are his family arms,\* not very clearly represented, but yet enough to show something like a mountain peak, on which is a star, and upon its top the fleur-de-lis. The epigraph signifies "Brother Don Raymond D'Espuig, Grand Master of Hospitallers of Jerusalem, 1737." Plate V. Figure 4.

XXXI. EMMANUEL PINTO DE FONSECA. A. D. 1741-1773.

The next administrator among the warlike monks was Grand Master Pinto. He was a Portuguese knight and had been Vice Chancellor of the Order before his election, which took place January 18, 1741.

This is of silver, and like our specimen No. XXIX is a very broad piece. The *obverse* gives the crowned shield, and this it will be noticed is no longer ducal, but a "kingly crown," and bears for the first time upon its top the Maltese cross. He assumed this device and the title of Most Eminent Highness—somewhat egotistically perhaps—yet few who know his history will be disposed to deny him the honor of bearing the title and wearing this significant emblem. The shield displays the ancient cross of the Order, in the 2d and 3d quartered with five crescents,† and the legend F·EMMANVEL PINTO M·M·H·S·S. 1757 which is easily read. Upon the *reverse* we see St. John the Baptist, preaching as the forerunner, and pointing to the lamb at his feet, recalling the expression in John i: 29, "John seeth Jesus and saith, Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." The banner of the Order is elegantly looped in the wind. The meadow-place in which he stands is suggested by the grass at his feet. The legend is NON SVRREXIT MAIOR, and the inscriptions mean, "Brother Emmanuel Pinto Grand Master of Hospitallers and of the Holy Sepulchre 1757:—No greater (prophet) has arisen." The motto refers to Luke vii: 28. In the exergue T XXX, denoting the value. Plate V. Figure 5.

In the twenty-one years of Grand Master Pinto's administration, he established a long truce with the Turks. A servile insurrection broke out in Malta during his period, which came nigh producing the worst of consequences, but having received timely warning, he was able to ward off the approaching danger. It had been a question among the knights of the Order what relation was sustained to them by the knights of Prussia who were Protestants. The Order of Malta was so intensely Roman Catholic that no Grand Master could be installed without the papal authorization. Indeed, as we have seen, its most familiar name among the knights was "the Religion." But in 1763, Frederick, King of Prussia, sent a captain in his service to the Grand Prior of Germany upon this business, and it was then agreed "that the ancient connection between the Protestant knights and those of Malta should be renewed, and that the Protestant Commanderies should pay their responsions (the act of answering and rendering dues) in the same way as the Roman Catholic; from which time the Protestant knights were treated

\* He bore gules, a rock (or mountain) or, charged with a mullet azure, and upon its top a fleur-de-lis or. (St. Allais says *email* or, enamelled or. See Note on X.) That is, on a field of red a mountain of gold, with the flower upon its top, and a blue star of five points on its side.

† His shield as delineated shows that it had ceased to be of value in the field, and was henceforth the traditional emblem of his chivalric rank and descent. The family arms were argent, five crescents gules, two, one and two. That is, on a field of silver, five red crescents, arranged like the five spots of a playing card.







Fig. 1.



Fig. 3, obv.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3, rev.



Fig 4



Fig 3, obv.

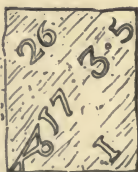


Fig 5.



Fig. 6, rev.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE VI.

as brethren and allowed to take the title of knights of St. John of Jerusalem." This agreed with the decision of Pope Pius VI, when he approved the association of the Russian knights, members of the Greek Church, with the Order of Malta.

There are many interesting incidents, some almost romantic, in the life of Pinto, but we have no room to relate them, and must refer our readers who wish to learn more of his times to Seddall's lively History of Malta, which we have so often quoted. It must suffice to say, that for the first time the Order refused to take up arms against the Turk, when solicited by a Christian power. This was the case, however, in the war between Russia and Turkey in 1768. He has been most noted for having been the second Grand Master to expel the Jesuits, which he did in 1768; Lascaris, his predecessor had set the example, or his people had done it for him, in 1635. This was his last public act. He lived to be ninety-two, dying January 25, 1773, after a brilliant rule of thirty-two years.

### XXXII. FRANCOIS XIMENEZ DE TEXADA. A. D. 1773-1775.

Next in the long line and very near the last is Grand Master Ximenez. He was of Navarre, and a descendant of one of the old Counts of Arragon, who had distinguished himself in the thirteenth century. He was elected January 28, 1773. The coin is of gold, the value "s 20" 20 scudi, or about \$8, though a broad piece, being very thin. The *obverse* gives the head as in Nos. XXIX and XXX, exhibiting an exaggerated periwig. It matches the military garb but queerly. Upon the *reverse* is the crowned shield, exhibiting the equal cross of "the Religion" surmounting the Maltese cross, the whole enclosed with a jeweled circlet. The obverse has the legend FR. D. FRANCISCVS XIMENEZ DE TEXADA · M · 1774. The legend on the reverse is uncommon: · M · H · HOSPITALIS ET SANCTI SEPV: The abbreviation D on the obverse is for *Dominus*, the equivalent of the Spanish word Don. The inscriptions read consecutively from the obverse over upon the reverse, and signify "Brother Don Francis Ximenez de Texada,\* Grand Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem and of the Holy Sepulchre." Plate VI. Figure 1.

Under Grand Master Ximenez occurred at Malta a "sedition of mischievous demagogues," so called by one class of historians; by another, "an effort of true patriots bent upon recovering their ancient liberties;" but it was readily quieted. He died November 4, 1775, at the age of seventy-two, after a brief reign of less than three years.

### XXXIII. EMMANUEL DE ROHAN POLDUC. A. D. 1775-1797.

We are now approaching the end of the illustrious line. De Rohan, whose full name as given by St. Allais, was Francois Marie des Neiges Emmanuel de Rohan-Polduc, rivalling his royal contemporaries in its length, was the successor of Ximenez. He was unanimously elected Grand Master,

\* Ximenez's arms do not appear on this coin. He quartered them as did his predecessors with the cross of the Order, which took the first and fourth places, while in the second and third he bore per pale, dexter gules, a crowned lion rampant or, sinister vert, a tower or, "pavilioned" argent. His own quarterings were

thus divided perpendicularly, the left, the wearer's *right* side being red, on which a crowned lion, rampant, of gold; the right, or wearer's left, hence called sinister, green, with a tower of gold, on the top of which a pavilion or tent of silver.



Nov. 12, 1775. The coin we engrave is of gold, half the value of the preceding. The bust closely resembles that of No. XXXII, periwig and all. The *reverse* has two shields, one of the Grand Master\* the other of the Order. They are surmounted by a royal crown. The legend of the obverse is F. EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M. M. and of the reverse HOSPITAL 'ET S. SEPUL. HIERUSAL. 1778. denoting "Brother Emmanuel de Rohan Grand Master of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1778." S. 10. denotes its value,—ten scudi. Plate VI. Figure 2.

Grand Master De Rohan stirred his Order to most magnanimous charity during the horrible earthquakes that devastated Calabria in 1783. "Facing all the dangers of shipwreck, pestilence and war, he aided the sufferers with money, food, clothing, bedding." This Grand Master also summoned a Chapter General to Malta, the first that had assembled since 1631, a hundred and fifty years before. A writer finely expresses the charities of the Order during those calamitous times:—"There was something cosmopolitan in all their actions. Wherever there was distress in Christendom there they hurried, calling their fellow countrymen, not merely those of their birthplace, but all Christians, quite as eager to assist Protestants or Greeks as Romanists, asking your *wants* not your *creed*; you might make sure of their life or purse most cordially offered in any calamity." "Equality within its own body, and the most free liberality in its politics, were as characteristic of the Commonwealth of St. John of Jerusalem as valor and discipline in the field." In his time a new *langue* was established, (1784) that of the Anglo-Bavarian, the old English *langue* which had been in abeyance two centuries being revived, and possessions in Bavaria being given them by Charles Theodore.† De Rohan governed well and wisely, and when he died, July 13, 1797, at the age of seventy-two, after an administration of twenty-two years, it has been truly said the glory of the Order of St. John died with him.

Our plate also shows a smaller coin of the same Grand Master. This is of silver. The *obverse* presents a crowned eagle bearing the same shield which we saw on the last. The *reverse* has the date 1779 surrounding the Maltese cross. The legends are, on the obverse, F. EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M. and on the reverse, M. H. ET S. SEPU. HIERUSALE ✕ the meaning of which is evident. Plate VI. Figure 3.

#### XXXIV. FERDINAND DE HOMPESCH. A. D. 1797-1798.

This is the last of the series which we shall mention. No candidates of knightly fame for the high honor of Grand Mastership appeared at the death of De Rohan. The Russian emperor, Paul, was intriguing to become patron of the Order, and Ferdinand Hompesch, an Austrian, was believed to be his tool. The finances of the Order had gone to utter ruin. All Europe was in a ferment. Bonaparte was striding across the stage with imperial steps. Sedition had been disseminated among the knights; treason was whispered,

\* De Rohan's arms were gules, nine mascles or, three, three and three. On a red field nine diamonds of gold, with their centres voided or cut out, so as to show the color of the field, and arranged in rows of threes.

† The Order of St. Anthony, was *reunited*, says St. Allais, to that of St. John, in his time; from this expression we may fairly infer that in the earlier days of the Order they had been connected. See note on this Order under Grand Master Fluvian.



and the storm soon burst which swept away the property of the illustrious Order, and terminated their political existence.

The coin is of silver and large. The bust of Grand Master Hompesch, faced to the left, displays the hateful periwig so discordant to our ideas of military rule, though his breast and shoulders are properly armed, and the Maltese cross is well in front. Upon the *reverse* is the Austrian double-headed eagle, holding in the mouth the proper cross, and bearing a shield with the Grand Master's coat-of-arms.\* The value, 30 taris, is denoted by "T. 30" The legend of the obverse is F · FERDINANDVS HOMPESCH M · M · and that of the reverse, HOSPITAL · ET S · SEP · HIER · 1798. The inscriptions are, "Brother Ferdinand Hompesch, Grand Master of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1798." This was the last year of the sovereignty of the Order. Plate VI. Figure 4.

And why, shall we ask, why was this ancient, most noble and most useful Fraternity dissolved? The reply is, "God willed it." Its usefulness was gone. There was no further necessity for its existence. The power of the Turk had vanished. The craving for pilgrimages had ceased. The island of Malta was a prize for nations to contend for, and the first strong man who should pass that way would lay his hand upon it. That man was Napoleon Bonaparte. May 19, 1798, he took his departure from Toulon with two hundred merchant vessels and an immense fleet of transports for Egypt. He was bound upon a great expedition. As he lay off the Island of Malta had there been any show of defence, he would have passed by, for such were his orders, and Nelson, who was in pursuit of him, would probably have captured the island in his stead. It surrendered to Napoleon June 13, 1798, and Grand Master Hompesch accompanied by only eight persons, sailed June 17, for Trieste; he died in obscurity at Montpellier, May 12, 1805. And so the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the knights of Cyprus, Rhodes and Malta, finished a career of about seven hundred years.

The dethroned Grand Master Hompesch before his death appointed the Emperor Paul of Russia, Imperial Protector of the Order, and sent him the cross once worn by Grand Master La Vallette. Oct. 27, 1798, Paul assembled the Russian knights and such other members of the Order as were in St. Petersburg, and had himself elected Grand Master, but this act is not recognized by most of the historians of the Order, though St. Allais names him and a few of his nominal successors.

When Napoleon left Malta for Egypt he placed General Vaubois, a gallant and accomplished soldier, in command. The place was then invested by the British fleet, and after two years of steady and gallant defence was forced to surrender September 7, 1800, for want of food. During the siege of two years, Vaubois took the precious metals of the pawnbrokers, struck it into ingots, stamping the value upon each and used it for currency. This is what is styled "siege money," of which many varieties are found in numismatic collections. The two engravings given illustrate it.

\* The arms of Hompesch were gules, a saltire indented argent. On a field of red a saltire or cross of St. Andrew, in silver, its edges serrated, or formed like the teeth of a saw.

The first piece, (Plate VI, Fig. 5,) is of gold. The marks may be thus read: "No. 26 of the series of gold ingots. Value in Maltese scudi 17, 3 taris, 5 grains." The Moneyer's check-mark is "I." The lion rampant suggests the courage of the defenders. The value of the piece is about \$8.52.

The second piece is of silver. (See Plate VI, Fig. 6.) Of the silver ingots struck by General Vaubois it is No. 18. Its value in Maltese scudi is 3, 5 taris, 18 grains. The check-mark is "L." The value \$1.88 nearly.

I have thus given the reader a series of *genuine monuments* to set up along this road of knightly history. They extend over a period of nearly five centuries. They are the money by which the food was purchased, the hired forces paid, the ammunition bought, the clothing, medicines, arms and armor secured, shipping built and manned, horses bought and equipped, cannon cast, charity utilized, religious services supported, and a bulwark maintained against the Turks. Scanning one of these pieces, the history of dead ages seems to glide before us. It was this money for which the pirates of the Mediterranean fought and plundered and burnt, and stained that beautiful sea with blood. This money, by thousands of piecess, lies among ruined cities, in plowed fields, at fountain-heads, in caves, in vaults, and in cemeteries. Every day it is coming to light. The washing rains expose it, the spade and plow turn it up, the earthquakes bring it to the surface. Sometimes deposits in earthen jars are found where the hand of fear buried them. Oftener it is discovered in detached specimens. But whenever and wherever a coin of a Grand Master of St. John comes to the light of day, it tells in language of indisputable truth of the honor and glory and fame of the noblest Order of Knighthood the earth has ever seen.

"A glorious company, the flower of men,  
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights  
Whereof this world hath record."

#### A "PROPHETIC VOICE,"—CALIFORNIA.

I HAVE lately stumbled on a very curious passage in a volume with this title, *Fleta Minor*, Spagyrick LAWS, The Second Part. CONTAINING ESSAYS ON Metallick WORDS: Alphabetically composed, as a DICTIONARY TO Lazarus Erckern. Illustrated with two *Sculptures*. By Sir John Pettus, of Suffolk, Knight. \* \* \* LONDON, Printed, for the Author, by Thomas Dawks, his Majesty's British Printer, at the West-end of Thames-street. 1683. Under the word GOLD we read, "But I perceive since *Christ* said to the *Thief*, That he should be with him that day in *Paradise*, there hath been more search after the place of *Paradise*, than before; not for the Pleasures in that place, but for its *Neighbourhood* to *Havilah*, wherein 'tis said, There was *Gold* which was *good*: And therefore in this Discourse, having traced the four great Rivers of three parts of the *World* for it, I may venture the fourth, *viz.* *America*, and ask whether *Pison* be not the *Ocean*, or one of the four streams or Sea's which encompass *Havilah*, or a Countrey abounding with good Gold, for seeing it is not agreed where *Paradise* is, and what were the *four Streams*: I hope, I may not give Offence in rendring this great *Iland* or *Continent* of *America*, surrounded with a *Pisonick Ocean*, to be the same, or some such



like place as *Havilah*; and well may we trade thither for *gold*, where *Religion* shows us the way; for Divine *Herbert*, in his *Church Militant*, tells us That

“*Religion stands on Tip-toes (and from our Land)*  
*Ready to pass to the American Strand.*”

“Now if *Religion* goes thither, we may safely follow it, so as it be in pursuit of *Paradise* or *Havilah*; and seeing it is not agreed that they are in *Asia*, *Africa* or *Europe*, though *Lombardy* in *Europe* is called *The Garden of the WORLD*, we may try whether there be any *Havilah*, or something *equivalent* to it in *America*, and leave *Paradise* to the prognosticated *Religion* to find it out.

“Now if we may Credit the Writers upon that great Continent or Island (*Nicols*) it extends from the *Artick* to the *Antartick Circle*, and hath its breadth in some parts proportionable; and in this great spot of *Earth*, there is a greater plenty of *Gold* and other *Metals*, than we can find from the other *Havilahs*; but I shall conclude here, because I shall speak more on this Subject in the manner and way of getting and washing the *Seeds of Gold*, and other Discourses of *Gold*.”

W.-S. A.

## ITALIAN MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xvii, page 83.]

X. +ΙΩΑΝΗC\* Hebrew ΜΠΩΑΝΤΟV\* Hebrew ΖΩΓΡΑΦΟΤ\* Hebrew; bust to left, wearing cap.

*Rev.* · OPUS · IOANIS · BOLDV · P ICTORIS · VENETI ·; youth seated on rock to left, resting head on right hand, at left winged figure, ? angel, to right, with chalice in both hands, at right old woman, ? fury, to left, in raised right hand triple-thonged whip, at top sun in splendor, at base tortoise, in sunken ex. ? · M · CCCLL · VIII. Bronze, cast. 54.

This medal is by Giovanni Boldu of Venice, another contemporary of Pisano, an artist of whom almost nothing is known. It bears his own portrait, with his name in Greek and Hebrew. The design is very curious, but the work cannot be ranked with that of Pisano.

XI. · HIERONYMVS · SAV<sup>o</sup> FER · VIR · DOCTISS<sup>s</sup> · ET PROPHETA · SANTISMVS ·; bust to left, wearing cowl.

*Rev.* GLADIVS · DOMINI SVP · TERAM · CITO · ET VELOCITER ·; view of Florence, above right arm from clouds, with sword downwards. Bronze, cast. 38.

XII. · HIERONIMVS · · SAV<sup>o</sup> FER · VIR · DOCTOR ·; bust to left, wearing cowl.

*Rev.* GLADIVS · DOMINI · SVP · TERAM · CITO · ET VELOCIT ·; design nearly as last. Bronze, cast. 22.

The interest and importance of these medals are more historic than artistic, for they bear the portrait of the famous Savonarola. The head is fine, but the reverse is not worthy of much praise. The artist is unknown. The inscription on rev. is the prophecy or threat of Savonarola to unrepentant Florence.

XIII. ♡ MARSILIVS ♡ FICINVS ♡ FLORENTINVS ♡; bust to left, wearing skull-cap.

\* Several letters are in monogram, enough in fact to make the second word doubtful.

*Rev.* ♥ PLATONE ♥ in field. Bronze, cast. 35.

The artist of this medal is unknown, and of Marsiglio Ficino of Florence, a prominent scholar and author of the fifteenth century, but little is remembered, except that he was a devoted admirer of Plato, on whose works he wrote commentaries.

XIV. DIVA ANTONIA BAVTIA DE GONZ • MAR\*; bust to right, wearing necklace.

*Rev.* SVPEREST • M • SPES; peculiar low car drawn to left by two winged horses, in car Hope to front naked winged, in raised right hand anchor, with left repulsing Death advancing at right, above horses Genius flying to left, in ex. ANTI engraved, on car? inscription VAL?—. Bronze, cast. 25.

The lady, in whose memory this medal was engraved, was Antonia de Baux, wife of Giovanni Francesco di Gonzaga, Count of Rodigo, and grandson of the man celebrated on Number II; he died in 1496. The British Museum has a medal with his portrait, the work of the same "unidentified artist" ANTI. The work is good, though not remarkable.

XV. • DIVA MAGDALENA MANTVANA MCCCCCHII; bust to right, wearing necklace, with cross hanging.

*Rev.* PRVDENTIA; Janus-headed female figure, slightly to left, naked to waist, in right hand laurel-branch, left holding up robe, right arm resting on column with serpent wound round it, at right MMX and a heart. Bronze, cast and chased. 28.

The British Museum has a medal with the portrait of this lady of Mantua joined to a different reverse, and in the catalogue is a query if the medal be the work of the artist of my next number. The lady was not handsome, but the likeness is probably good. The reverse is curious, but not attractive, either in design or execution. The relief of both sides is high. One would much like to know something of the lady, of whom perhaps two medals are the only memorials.

XVI. ♥ MAGDALENA ♥ RVBEA ♥ MORIB ♥ ET ♥ FORMA ♥ INCOMPARAB ♥; bust to left, wearing necklace, dress somewhat open.

*Rev.* CESSI • DEA MILITATI STAT •; Cupid bound to barren tree among low rocks, at left quiver, and at right bow, in field P M. Bronze, cast. 31.

The lady so honored on this medal is, I believe, otherwise unknown, but there are medals of other persons of the name Rubeus or Rubea, *i. e.* Rossi. This is the work of Giovanni Maria Pomedello of Verona, an artist of the first half of the sixteenth century. The British Museum has a medal with the same reverse joined to the portrait of Jacoba Corregio and nearly the same words of admiration. The inscription on reverse is translated, "I, Cupid, have given place, the goddess of war remains." The letters P M represent the artist's name.

XVII. • THOMAS • PHILOGVS • RAVENNAS •; bust to right.

*Rev.* • A • IOVE • ET • SOROR E • GE NITA; naked female lying to left in ring of stars, eagle with open wings holding child to her breast, at base lily-plant with three stalks and flowers, near each of which bird flying. Bronze, cast. 25.

Of Tommaso Rangoni of Ravenna, Philologist, little is known, except his death at a great age. In the catalogue of the British Museum this medal also is queried as the work of Pomedello, but it is utterly unlike the last. The portrait is evidently a good one. The design of reverse does not seem to have been explained.

XVIII. HIPPOLYTUS • ESTEN • S • R • E • PRESB • CARD • FERRAR •; bust to left, below • FED • PARM •

\* The letters MA are in monogram.



*Rev.* \* NE TRANSEAS \* SERVVM \* TVVM \* ; at left Abraham kneeling to right, where are three angels, near Abraham oak-tree and house-door. Bronze, cast. 29.

This medal has the portrait of Cardinal Ippolito D'Este, grandnephew of the man celebrated on Nos. III and IV. It is really beautiful, and is the work of Federigo Bonzagna of Parma, an artist of the second half of the sixteenth century.

XIX. HIPPOLYTUS ATEST CARD FERRAR ; bust to right ; on edge of the shoulder ? D. P.

*Rev.* MVNITA GVTTVR CANES CONTEMNIT ; at left youth seated to right, fastening spiked collar on neck of bitch resting fore-paws on his knee, the chair rises in fleur-de-lis behind head. Bronze, cast. 28.

This medal has the portrait of the same Cardinal, whose surname is strangely distorted. In the catalogue of the British Museum it is said to be probably the work of Domenico Poggini of Florence, there being a possibility that it is by Domenico di Polo of Florence. Both were artists of the second half of the sixteenth century. The work is good, but inferior to most of the preceding.

XX. HIPPOLYTA · GONZAGA · FERDINANDI · FIL · AN · XVII ; bust to left wearing earring and two necklaces, hair richly dressed, at base IAC TREZ.

*Rev.* VIRTUTIS FORMÆQ PRÆVIA ; open country with flowers and trunk of tree, and above on clouds car drawn to right by winged horse, in car Aurora, with torch in raised left hand, with right scattering flowers, on ? foot-board of car a cock. Bronze, cast. 44.

The charming young lady seen on this medal was a descendant of the man celebrated on No. II. She was born in 1535, daughter of Ferdinando di Gonzaga, Count of Guastalla, and was twice married, to Fabrizio Colonna, and to Antonio Caraffa, Duke of Mondragone. The medal of course dates from 1552, and is the work of Giacomo da Trezzo of Milan. Mr. Keary says, "In his portraiture he is perhaps unequalled among the medallists of the sixteenth century." This is easily believed ; and the medal is as easily admired for its other artistic merits.

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## CHARLESTON S. C., CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE City Council of Charleston have ordered that a medal be prepared to commemorate the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the City of Charleston as a municipality, which will occur on the 13th August, 1883. The medal will be 2½ inches diameter ; the obverse will display the Great Seal of the city ; on the reverse will be this inscription :—CENTENNIAL | CELEBRATION | OF THE | INCORPORATION | OF THE | CITY OF CHARLESTON, | SOUTH CAROLINA, | 13TH AUGUST, | 1883.

The border will be ornamented with thirty-eight stars, symbolizing the thirty-eight States of the Union, and above the inscription, thirteen stars will be grouped in a single star, symbolizing the "Old Thirteen" States. A wreath of Palmetto leaves encloses the inscription. The dies are now being made at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, which is a guarantee of the fine execution of the work. Numismatic Societies and private collectors desiring copies, should engage them before the 13th of August next, as only the number ordered, in addition to the limited wants of the city, will be struck. The price of the medal has been fixed at \$2.50 each, the estimated cost of the dies and impressions in bronze.

We are informed that correspondence may be addressed to Alderman G. W. DINGLE, Chairman of the Centennial Committee.

## OUR MINT ENGRAVERS.

WHATEVER may be said concerning the peculiar responsibilities of the officers of the Mint, who are occupied with the various operations of turning bullion into coin, it must be conceded that none of them occupies a position so dubious and, in some ways, so unenviable as the Engraver. In the general transactions of the Mint, he is the most retired, the most obscure of its officers, yet his card is in every one's pocket; he makes a speech to the world. True, he has not the same degree of amenability to civil law, for his designs being once "approved," the weight is in one sense off his shoulders. But this immunity is quite balanced by his subjection to the absolute despotism of popular criticism. The standards of weight and fineness being mathematically fixed, we know just what is expected of us in these regards—the law providing a partial refuge from metallurgic and personal errors in the *remedy* or *tolerance* of deviation. But as to the types of coinage, the standards are as numerous as the eyes that water for them, and there is no piece but may be said to be outside of *somebody's* tolerance. No other artist undergoes such an ordeal, for those who do not admire this painting or that statue, are not compelled to hug and hoard it, much less to toil for its possession. The engraver who can from his retired window see the critical millions clutching for his little *relievos*, is in some sort a hero *ex officio*, and it has been well suggested that we look briefly upon the uneventful lives of this worthy line of officers.

I. ROBERT SCOT received his appointment as the first Engraver of the Mint, Nov. 23, 1793. Information is wanting as to his nativity, but at the time of his appointment he seems to have been turning the down-hill of life. He is remembered as rather under size, and as an honorable and agreeable gentleman.

According to Loubat, Joseph Wright was "appointed first draughtsman and die-sinker to the United States Mint, and made the dies of a medal, the bust on the obverse of which was considered to be the best medallion profile likeness of Washington. He also made the medal voted by Congress to Major Lee." Wright died in 1793. The Mint did not fairly get into operation until October, 1794, though there was some coinage before that, as is generally known. "Struck off a few pieces of copper coin," says an old expense book, the entry dated Dec. 17, 1792; probably the first. Wright must have made some of these earliest dies, but Robert Scot is the first officer of the line. An artist named Birch is responsible for a cent of 1792.

How much of our early types emanated from Scot we shall never know; no doubt he earned his twelve hundred a year without a jealous eye upon the Assayer and Chief Coiner, who received each fifteen hundred. John Reich came as an assistant in 1807. Reich emigrated from Germany, it is said, at the request of Henry Voigt, Chief Coiner. Voigt was a famous clock-maker and took Reich into his employ. Westcott credits Reich with being an excellent die-sinker, "the best artist in his line that Philadelphia had had." Loubat's statement that Mr. Scot took Reich "afterward as an assistant to make dies, but tried in vain to have him appointed by the government" is partly erroneous, as will appear from the following extracts from letters of Director Robert Patterson, which also throw light upon other questions in point. The letters are addressed to President Jefferson. Under date of March 25, 1807, the Director writes:—"Our present Engraver, Mr. Scot, though indeed a meritorious and faithful officer, is yet so far advanced in life, that he cannot very long be expected to continue his labors. In the event of his sickness or death, the business of the Institution would probably be stopped for some time, since few, if any one could be found qualified to supply his place except Mr. Reich, an artist with whose talents, I presume, you are not unacquainted; and this gentleman not finding business here sufficient for his support, is, I understand, about to remove to Europe. A small salary would, however, retain him in the country, and secure his services to the Mint. And, in truth, the beauty of our coins would be greatly improved by the assistance of his masterly hand.

"An assistant Engraver was formerly employed by Mr. Rittenhouse, and by Mr. De Saussure—and with your approbation, Sir, I would immediately employ Mr. Reich



in that capacity. He is willing for the present to accept of the moderate compensation of six hundred dollars per annum; and should this gentleman be employed, perhaps more than his salary would be saved to the public, in what is usually expended on the engraving of dies for medals, but which might then be executed by an artist in their own service, with little or no additional expence."

Again under date April 2, 1807, Mr. Patterson writes:—"With your approbation I have employed Mr. John Reich as an Assistant Engraver in the Mint at the annual salary of Six hundred Dollars. He has covenanted 'to execute any work in the line of his profession, that may be required of him either by the Director or Chief Engraver, whether for the immediate use of the Mint, or for that of the United States, when ordered by any special resolution or Act of Congress for that purpose, or by the President, provided that in the execution of any such work, no extraordinary hours of labor or attendance be required without an adequate compensation therefor, so that if any seals should be wanted for the public Offices, or dies for the purpose of striking Indian or other medals, they can now be executed in the best stile at the Mint, without any extra expence to Government.

"Mr. Reich is now preparing a set of new dies in which some improvements in the devices will be introduced, (adhering, however, strictly to the letter of the law) which it is hoped will meet with public approbation."

It would thus seem that Reich did obtain an appointment, though how long he remained is uncertain, for about a year later, 1808, Moritz Fuerst became an assistant to the Engraver. Fuerst was born in 1782 at Boesing, near Presburg, Hungary, and was engaged for the Mint service by Joseph Clay, American Consul at Leghorn. He learned his profession of Wurt, die-sinker in the Mint at Vienna. This must have given him peculiar fitness for his work here, for the preparation of dies for coinage demands specific knowledge. The relief on a coin must be very low and yet perfectly distinct; and the impression and the rim must stand in such relation as to permit of "piling" by cashiers and tellers. Fuerst did much of the work on the Army and Navy, Indian and Presidential Medals of that day. I believe that failing health compelled Reich to relinquish his work. Fuerst remained some years.

II. WILLIAM KNEASS, second of the line, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 1781, and was appointed Engraver, Jan. 29, 1824. Mr. Kneass had been chiefly a plate engraver for book-work. There were some changes in the coinage during his term, notably in 1834 and 1838 for gold, and 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1840 for silver. But some of this work was done by Gobrecht as assistant. Kneass appears upon a pattern half dollar of 1838; but the silver dollar of 1836 as well as a pattern half of 1838 were the work of his assistant. Mr. Kneass is well remembered as an affable, genial "gentleman of the old-school," who had the rare quality of engaging and winning the esteem and affection of children and youth, in whose companionship he found rich delight. Prior to his appointment he had an engraving office on Fourth above Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, which was a well-known rendezvous for the leading wits and men of culture, for which Philadelphia was then eminent.

Mr. Kneass died in office, August 27, 1840. A good engraving of him hangs in the Assayer's Office, inscribed "to his friend Adam Eckfeldt, Chief-Coiner,"—who had been chiefly instrumental in securing his appointment.\*

\* An interesting old paper in the handwriting of Mr. Kneass has just been handed me by his son Strickland Kneass, Esq., of this city. The paper is thus endorsed: "Copy of the original description of the arms and great seal of the United States, made from the original paper in the possession of Miss Barton, Daughter of the designer,—copied by W. K. one of the Engravers of the United States Mint, Jan. 16, 1836." Inside appears the full description of the seal, agreeing in every particular with the Great Seal, commemorated in the medal now issued by the Mint. The introductory paragraph thus reads: "Description of the Device as proposed by Wm.

Barton, Esq., and adopted by the Congress of the Confederation of the year One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty two, June 24." This would seem to bespeak a dispute over the claim of Sir John Prestwich. After the description of the "Arms," "Crest" and "Reverse" is the following: "The above described seal was confirmed and adopted by the Congress assembled under the present Constitution of the United States, and has now become the Heraldic Arms of our Country—the reverse, however, has never been engraved." This is followed by the signature of Mr. Kneass.



III. CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT was appointed December 21, 1840, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Kneass. He was the sixth son of John Christopher Gobrecht, a native of Augerstein near Göttingen; emigrant to Pennsylvania, 1753, where he became a clergyman of the German Reformed Church. Christian, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover, York Co., Pa., December 23, 1785. In 1811 he went to Philadelphia and became an engraver of bank notes, seals, calico printers' rolls, bookbinders' dies, etc. Thence he went to Baltimore and followed his profession as a die-sinker and general engraver. In 1836, he received an appointment as assistant to Mr. Kneass at the Mint, in which capacity he executed some important work as noted above. Among other similar performances he was highly commended for his Franklin Institute Medal. Upon completing this, John Neagle wrote, "I am delighted with it, and as a specimen of art, am proud to acknowledge it from the hands of a friend. I had an opportunity of comparing it in one hand with the same head by the celebrated Dupré in the other, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, in my opinion, it surpasses the other very far in merit. Yours has more of the genuine character of our great philosopher and statesman." Whatever our judgment may be, it is certain that Mr. Gobrecht was appointed and subsequently promoted to his seat under the government upon strong recommendations of merit. Yet, some think the time has come when the lady upon the obverse of our half, quarter and dime should be relieved from further duty.

Gobrecht stands the undisputed inventor of the Medal-Ruling Machine, which he constructed in 1817. "In this instrument the 'tracing-point' moved across the medal in parallel lines perpendicular to the flat surface or 'table' of the medal, and the profile lines were drawn on an etching ground laid on copper or steel, by the 'etching-point.' \* \* \* An instrument, constructed chiefly on Mr. Gobrecht's plan by Mr. Asa Spencer of this city, was put in operation by him in London, in 1819; and thus, this art may be justly said to have been first introduced into Europe. It is true that the general principle of the medal-ruling machine is included in that ancient invention, the rose-lathe, and that an imperfect attempt was made by M. Bergeron, in Paris, in 1816, to engrave on copper by this lathe, and by a corresponding instrument which he calls the 'machine carré.' But the whole history of the art of medal-ruling, as now practiced, shows that it had its origin in the invention of Mr. Gobrecht." \* Some defects in the plan and working of the machine were subsequently remedied, and the whole process brought to a state of perfection by Mr. Joseph Saxton, then well known as a skilled mechanic, inventor, and balance-maker at the Mint, and afterward in the Bureau of Weights and Measures at Washington.

Christian Gobrecht continued in office until his death, July 23, 1844.

IV. JAMES B. LONGACRE was born August 11, 1794, in Delaware County, Penn. He served an apprenticeship as a line engraver with George Murray, Philadelphia, and did some high class plate-work before he was free in 1819. He was one of the originators of the *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, the first volume of which appeared in 1834. Longacre drew from life and engraved many of the portraits entire.

Mr. Longacre was appointed Engraver of the Mint, Sept. 16, 1844. He found himself in a new field of labor, as the art of die-sinking is quite distinct from that of plate-engraving. The result was, that the double-eagle obverse was severely criticized, upon the ground that the relief was too high. His principal dies are the double eagle, three-dollar piece, gold dollar, nickel and bronze cents, two-cent piece, and nickel three-cent piece. His only medal-work was upon the reverse of the medal awarded to Capt. Ingraham.

Mr. Longacre was tall and spare, of refined and gentlemanly appearance, dignified in bearing, though very quiet and unobtrusive. He was much respected for his true and consistent Christian character. Like his predecessors he died in office—January 1, 1869. During his term, Mr. Longacre was variously assisted by P. F. Cross, William

\* For a fuller account see the *Manual of Gold and Silver Coins*, by Eckfeldt and DuBois.

Barber, Anthony C. Paquet, and William H. Key. Cross was born in Sheffield, England, served several years in the Mint here, and died in 1856. He engraved the obverse of the Ingraham medal. Paquet was born in Hamburg, 1814, emigrated 1848, served as assistant 1857 to 1864, died 1882. He engraved the medals of Grant, Johnson, Buchanan, Everett, and the Life Saving Medals, with some others. Key is a native of Brooklyn, was appointed an assistant, 1864, and is still in the service. He executed the Kane Expedition Medal. The changes and additions during the Longacre term were numerous and important, both as to alloys and denominations. The pattern pieces also record various experiments in the art of coining.

V. WILLIAM BARBER, fifth Engraver of the Mint, was born in London, May 2, 1807. He learned his profession from his father, John Barber, and was employed on silver plate work; he also worked for De La Rue & Co., in making dies for embossing cards and labels.

"In September, 1852," says his late friend, Mr. W. E. DuBois,\* "partly from a desire to better his condition, but specially from a growing dislike to the government there, both civil and ecclesiastical, he resolved to emigrate to this country with his family. In doing so, he declined good offers. He resided in Boston ten years and was variously employed in his line of work. \* \* \* Afterwards he was employed in the Gorham silverware manufacture, making dies for ornamental embossing. His skill in this way came to the knowledge of Mr. Longacre, then Engraver of the Mint, and he secured his services as an assistant. This was in 1865.

"In January, 1869, upon the death of Mr. Longacre, he was appointed as his successor, and continued in that position for the remainder of his life." His death, which resulted from severe chills brought on by bathing at the seashore, occurred in Philadelphia, August 31, 1879.

His associates in the service voted, that "in parting with him we lose the coöperation of an affable, active, painstaking and meritorious officer, skillful in one of the most difficult of all arts, and evincing progress and improvement in it continually." "In his manners," says the late Assayer, "he was well-bred and courteous, and in his conduct upright and honorable. Besides much original work on pattern coins, he also produced over forty medals, public and private. The work on all of them was creditable, but we may specify those of Agassiz, Rittenhouse, and Henry as very superior specimens of art." Mr. Barber was assisted by Mr. Wm. H. Key, Mr. Charles E. Barber, and Mr. George T. Morgan.

VI. CHARLES E. BARBER, sixth Engraver, is a son of the preceding, and was born in London in 1840. He was appointed an assistant in 1869, and became the official head by promotion in 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. The appointment was not unmerited. Mr. Barber's latest card to the public is the new five-cent piece—a successful venture in very low relief. But his handiwork is more or less visible in all the principal medals executed since 1869. Since his appointment as Chief Engraver, the work of his department has been enormously increased by the number of medal dies demanded for the War Department and from other government sources. The medal dies made last year (1882) number twenty-eight. Mr. Barber's best work is seen in the medals of Snowden, Garfield, President Arthur, Indian Peace, Army-Marksmanship, and Great Seal. He is particularly happy in "catching a likeness." The head of Superintendent Snowden is a rare specimen of medallic portraiture.

Messrs. Key and Morgan are the Engraver's assistants. The former has already received notice; the latter, Mr. George T. Morgan, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1845; he studied at the Art School there, and won a National Scholarship at the South Kensington, where he was a student two years. After this he went to Wyon's, where he remained four years, and then left to pursue his profession alone. He was brought to this country for the Mint service by Director Linderman in 1876. He is best known to the country by the "Bland dollar" which is his design and execution.

\* *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XIV, No. 2.



It is not my purpose to criticise, nor is it in good taste to give more than a passing notice of those who are living and in active service. It has been truly said that "a chief reason why there are so few superior artists in that line, anywhere, is because there is so little to do, if we except the inferior class of tradesmen's tokens, political medalets, and the like." And it might be added, that even these do not require the same kind of skill demanded in the production of a die for coinage; so that the Mint must to a large extent be its own school, with Necessity for its head-master. In the contemplation of these facts, together with such comparisons as many outside die-sinkers offer us, we have reason to congratulate both the government and the people that the engraving service is well and judiciously furnished.

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

## CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Continued from Vol. xvii, p. 87.]

CCCLXXII. *Obv.* ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN . TOOK . CAPE . BRETON Bust of Admiral Boscawen in armor to the right.

*Rev.* LOUISBOURG *Ex.* IUL 26 1758 A rude view of the town and harbor of Louisbourg: a fort on the hill to the right behind the town. In the foreground is the ocean, with four war vessels. Copper. Size 40 m. R 5.

This medal is poor in workmanship; the ships are of a primitive style, more like Chinese junks, the men are like trees, and the perspective altogether incorrect.

CCCLXXIII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* Inscription as on the last, but there are many variations in the device. There are five vessels in front of the town, the houses are differently arranged, and a cannon ball just fired is striking the fort. Brass. Size 40 m. R 4.

The obverse is identical with the last; it must therefore be the work of the same engraver, as the reverse is equally inartistic. The only reason for the issue of a second reverse must have been because of the destruction of the first.

CCCLXXIV. *Obv.* ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON Half-length figure of Boscawen in naval uniform to the right, In his right hand he holds a baton.

*Rev.* Inscription as on CCCLXXII, but the date is 1768. Device similar, but the fort and town are to the left. Copper. Size 37 m. R 6.

This, although as poor work, seems to have been made by a different medallist; for a different portrait of Boscawen was used. The style of workmanship is similar to that of the Vernon medals, and like them was issued to commemorate a great naval victory, the capture of an American stronghold, after a short engagement by a small force. The Louisbourg victory was by far the greater in its results.

CCCLXXV. *Obv.* Similar to the last, but the coat has fewer buttons.

*Rev.* LOUISBURG HARBOUR *Ex.* IUL 25 1758. Louisbourg harbor and town. Similar to the last. Brass. Size 37 m. R 6.

Every specimen of the Boscawen medals that has come within my notice is in poor condition, while the other medals relating to the capture of Louisbourg are uncirculated. The Boscawen medals are more or less corroded or worn, or both. Some appear as if they had been in circulation, others as if they had been buried for a number of years. It is probable that these medals were struck for sale to the poorer

classes in London and other large towns in England, and after the excitement of the celebration was over, the medals were thrown aside or passed into circulation. Most if not all of the Boscawen medals were manufactured for Mr. Pinchbeck, who had an extensive toy shop in London. He also sold a variety of fancy goods and cheap jewelry. His name has been handed down to posterity in connection with brass watches, which he sold in large quantities. The Duke of Cumberland and the Admiral Vernon medals were also issued by him.

CCCLXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCLXXV.

*Rev.* Similar to CCCLXXV. Brass. Size 23 m. R 6.

This seems to have been a miniature copy of CCCLXXV. It is the smallest Canadian medal or medalet known to me. The letters on the whole of the series are so uneven that they show that punches could not have been used in sinking them. They were the work of illiterate workmen, prepared in a hurry for sale among the lower ranks.

CCCLXXVIII. *Obv.* TO BRAVE ADM<sup>L</sup> BOSCAWEN Bust of Boscawen in armor to the right.

*Rev.* I SURRENDER PRISONER *Ex.* 1758. An officer to the right kneeling and presenting his sword to another officer to the left, standing and holding a sword over him. Copper. Size 26 m. R 5.

This medal differs from the others of the series in the inscription and the design on the reverse. Although Louisbourg is not mentioned, there is no doubt that it refers to the capture of that stronghold, as no other place capitulated to Boscawen during the year 1758.

CCCLXXIX. *Obv.* NOVA SCOTIA In field, UNION IS STRENGTH with a Maltese cross underneath, the whole partially enclosed by two sprigs of May flower.

*Rev.* TEMPERANCE SOCIETY In field, TOKEN OF MEMBERSHIP with similar sprigs of May flower. White metal. Size 38 m. R 6.

This medal was struck in 1832 for distribution among the members of the Temperance Society of Nova Scotia. The temperance movement early made progress in the Province. As early as 1829 societies were formed for the furtherance of the cause. The Halifax Society was founded in 1831, and established branches in different parts of the Province. These medals were given to members on uniting with the Society.

CCCLXXX. *Obv.* PER IPSUM ET CUM IPSO IN IPSO VINCES Arms and supporters as in CXCIV; there is an angel with a garland over the woman, and the medallist's name is wanting.

*Rev.* .HALIFAX ROMAN CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. THE VERY REV<sup>D</sup> JOHN LOUGHMAN. V. G. PRESIDENT.; a Greek cross as in CXCIV inscribed PLEDGE | I PROMISE | TO | ABSTAIN | FROM ALL | INTOXICATING DRINKS &<sup>c</sup> | EXCEPT USED MEDICINALLY | AND BY ORDER OF A MEDICAL MAN | AND TO DISCOUNTENANCE | THE | CAUSE & | PRACTICE | OF | INTEMPERANCE The corners of the cross are radiated, and contain the words FOUNDED | 24 JAN<sup>V</sup> 1841 | HALIFAX | NOVA SCOTIA White metal. Size 44 m. R 6.

This medal I purchased at one of Woodward's sales, and is the only one I know of. It is very much like the medals issued by Father Mathew, and the Temperance Society, under the auspices of which it was issued, was one of the direct results of the Father Mathew movement in Ireland.

CCCLXXXI. *Obv.* ST ANDREWS CHURCH | PICTOU | NOVA SCOTIA 1850

*Rev.* THIS DO | IN REMEMBRANCE | OF ME. Lead; shape oval. Size 23 by 13 m nearly. R 5.



This token was unknown to me until I saw one in the British Museum. It is the only token relating to Canada that they have in their collection.

CCCLXXXII. *Obv.* THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME I. COR. XI. 24 A wine cup.

*Rev.* S<sup>T</sup> MATHEW'S | CHURCH | HALIFAX N. S. inscription in three lines, across the field; same shape as CCLXXXII. White metal. Size 19 by 27 m. R 4.

St. Mathew's Church is one of the principal churches in Halifax. I received the token from which this description is taken from the Rev. Robert Laing, the present pastor of the church, who stated that tokens were no longer used in his church.

CCCLXXXIII. *Obv.* PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH The burning bush, under which is a ribbon inscribed NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR

*Rev.* "THIS DO IN | REMEMBRANCE | OF ME." | I. COR. XI. 24. Same as on CCLXXXII. White metal. Size 19 by 27 m. R 4.

This token I obtained at the same time as the last, with the remark that it was used by many of those churches which still kept up the practice of distributing tokens to those eligible to partake of the Communion.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The coins and medals of New Brunswick are much less numerous than those of Nova Scotia. They are almost devoid of historical interest, for they remind us of no event in local history, and only the name of a single firm, and that of hardly any note, occurs on a token.

CCCLXXXIV. *Obv.* Same as XXVII.

*Rev.* S<sup>T</sup> JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK \* In the field HALF | PENNY | TOKEN Copper. Size 28 m. R 4.

This I consider to be the oldest New Brunswick token. It was probably struck between 1825 and 1835. The obverse occurs on a number of tokens of that time.

CCCLXXXV. *Obv.* DEPOSITORY OF ARTS The field has a shield bearing what is probably meant for the McDermott arms,\* a chevron between three boars' heads, erased: crest, a demi-lion rampant holding a sceptre crowned. Motto, HONOR ET VIRTUS. On either side of the shield are garlands of roses.

*Rev.* F. M<sup>E</sup> DERMOTT. | IMPORTER | OF ENGLISH, | FRENCH & GERMAN | FANCY GOODS, | KING S<sup>TR</sup> | S<sup>NT</sup> JOHN. N. B. Copper. Size 24 m. R 5.

The firm of McDermott is not now in existence. It was only in business a short time after the issue of the coin. It was struck in the United States between the years 1850 and 1860.

CCCLXXXVI. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA 1843. Diademed head of Victoria to the left.

*Rev.* NEW BRUNSWICK ONE PENNY TOKEN. A ship to the left with all sails furled. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

This, like the Nova Scotia thistle series, is not a regular Government issue, having been issued semi-officially.

CCCLXXXVII. *Obv.* As the last.

*Rev.* NEW BRUNSWICK HALF PENNY TOKEN 1843. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

\* According to Burke, the MacDermots, chiefs of Moyburg, co. Roscommon, bear argent, on a chevron gules between three boars' heads erased, azure, tusked and bristled or, as many cross crosslets or. Crest, a

demi-lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a sceptre crowned or. Motto, over, Honor et Virtus: Motto, Honor probataque virtus.

I have bronze proofs of both penny and half penny of this issue. I believe that they were struck at the Soho mint, and that these dies came into the possession of some coin dealer, who struck off the proofs in bronze.

CCCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA 1854 Head of Victoria to the left, ww on truncation of the neck.

*Rev.* . NEW BRUNSWICK ONE PENNY CURRENCY. Ship with sails furled to the left. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

W. Wyon is the designer for the mint. The head on this coinage is the same as on the old copper coinage of England.

[To be continued ]

R. W. M<sup>c</sup>LACHLAN.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Feb. 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The resignation of membership of Mr. Dudley R. Child was accepted. The President showed a specimen of the new five-cent piece. The Secretary exhibited about a dozen of the beautiful bronze medals of the Italian Renaissance. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

*March 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations of pamphlets from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and from Richard H. Lawrence of New York, for both of which thanks were voted. Mr. Woodward showed several coins, ancient and modern, among which were a large Roman As, an aureus of Lucius Verus, and a beautiful silver coin of Samos. The Society adjourned at 5.20 P. M.

*April 6.* A monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. H. Davenport was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Slafter showed specimens of the "Cob" dollar. The President exhibited a shekel, which is exactly like the cut of one on the front page of Ames's Almanac for 1773, but does not appear in Madden's Jewish Coins. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of this Society was held on the evening of May 15th at its room in New York University building, Vice-President Parish presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected to resident membership : Charles P. Noyes, Isaac Carrillo, Edward C. Spofford, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Miguel de Aldama, Henry C. Allen, Carl Pfeiffer, Williston Walker, John C. Randolph and John T. Willets ; to Permanent Corresponding Membership, Gen. Gates P. Thruston ; and to Corresponding Membership, Don Angel Vivanco, Dr. John Rae, John Gordon and Prof. M. Bird. The Executive Committee recommended a plan for distribution of work and labor in the several branches of Numismatics and Archaeology, and that separate sections of each should be designated and allotted to those active members whose studies in such branches especially fitted them.

The committee having charge of subscriptions for purchasing the reproductions of the British Museum, reported donations of about \$235. At the suggestion of Mr. C. J. Lawrence the subscription paper was then passed among the members present, resulting in the additional sum of \$150.

The Curator reported donations of coins, &c., as follows : From R. Coulton Davis, the first emission of the five cent nickel with the word CENTS ; from Mrs. Letitia Ferris,



a fine specimen of the bullet money of Siam; from John Gordon, two tokens found in Brazil; from J. C. Randolph, a quarter dollar of Philip V, of Spain; from R. A. Van Praag, two gold coins, one a 7 shilling piece of George III, the other a ducat of Holland struck in 1757; from I. F. Wood, two Masonic medalets, one medalet of Edward Willard Parsons, a lead impression of the N. Y. and Canada Beaver Oil Company, several pieces of paper money and a magnificent coin cabinet of 44 drawers, once the property of the late J. J. Mickley.

Mr. Drowne exhibited a very interesting relic of colonial days, a silver watch that belonged to Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. It was made by Cornelis Uytterwear of Rotterdam, Holland, No. 408, is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick, runs with balance wheel and pendulum, and gives the days of the month. The outside case is of French design, representing the parting of Hector and Andromache before the walls of Troy. The face has a representation of Cupid with a hound pursuing a stag. Notwithstanding its age and long usage, the watch at the present time is still a good time-keeper.

Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

## COIN SALES.

### THE FOWLE COLLECTION.

WE mentioned the sale of this collection in the last number very briefly. So many other sales are crowding upon us for notice, that our reference to this must necessarily be brief. The catalogue included 152 pages, and 2,581 lots, and the sale extended over the morning and afternoon of three days, March 7-9, and the auctioneers were Sullivan Bros., and Libbie, of Boston. A great deal of research and care was given to the preparation of the catalogue, but the greatest objection we have heard made to it was the failure to mention electrotypes, of which there were a far larger proportion than had been expected, and those that were known to be electrotypes were placed among genuine pieces instead of being classed by themselves. As a rule, the pieces brought their full value, and often more. We quote a few prices:—Pine tree Shillings, two, \$7.75; Silver medal of George II and Caroline, 1732, \$15.00. *Gold Coins*: Stater, Philip II, of Macedon, \$28.00; do., Alexander III, of Macedon, \$40.00; do., Lysimachus, pierced, \$25.00; Solidus, of John II, \$19.00; Half Eagle, 1795, uncirculated, \$18.50. Some early Greek Tetradrachms brought good prices. The total amount of the sale was not far from \$4,000.

### CHAPMANS' SALES.

THE Chapman Brothers, of Philadelphia, have held several fine sales. On March 20th, they offered some very choice pieces, in a catalogue of 36 pages, and 639 numbers, which realized \$2,279. A beautiful *Gloriam Regni*, \$34.00; Myddelton Token, silver, \$28.00; Pewter Dollar, 1776 (original impression), Continental currency, sun-dial, etc., \$15.50; very fine Cent of 1792, \$60.00; Dollar of 1836, Liberty seated, Gobrecht in field, \$41.25; one of 1839, \$36.00; 1858, \$36.00; Half Dollar of 1796, 15 stars, \$35.00; a beautiful '93 Cent. wreath, \$76.00; '95 Cent, thin pl., ex. f. and r., \$61.00; ditto, Jefferson head, \$35.00; Half Cent of '96, ex. f. and r., \$126.00; set of Season medals, 6 pieces, 3 silver and 3 bronze, \$305.00; Doggersbank Medal, silver, \$20.00; a Store Card of J. S. Pease & Co., St. Louis, (?) 1837, \$15.25; many other pieces brought excellent prices. Near the close of the catalogue the compilers promise the correspondence between Mr. Bushnell and "the gentleman in London from whom he purchased it," relating to the "Samaritan Massachusetts Shilling." (!) This we have not yet seen, but are looking for it with great interest. Their comments on their own catalogue of the Bushnell collection will excite a smile, but strike us as rather too self-complacent: age and experience will temper that, while the consciousness which they may justly claim of having placed before collectors so many very fine cabinets, ought to satisfy their pride without the necessity of accusing their rivals of being "driven frantically jealous," or taking offence when their "very few small errors" are pointed out. The wisest will sometimes err, for that is the lot of humanity, and we imagine they hardly pretend to superhuman wisdom.

Beside the sale just mentioned, they have held others, of which we can refer to but one at present, that of the cabinet of A. Galpin, of Appleton, Wisconsin. This took place on the first of May, in New York, and included 703 lots, the catalogue containing 34 pages. A Hemi-Stater of Bruttium, diademed head of Neptune, \$81.00; Shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, \$30.00; Half Shekel, ditto, both guaranteed, \$40.00; a few small pieces of the later Grand Masters of Malta, from 75 cents to \$2.70; pattern set. Dollar, Half, and Quarter, silver proofs, by Barber, ex. rare, *not in the Mint collection*, \$125.00; two of the Washington Season medals, in silver, \$60.00; a Tammany medal (fully described in the catalogue), only one other known, \$40.00. A copy of Conder's Provincial coins and tokens sold for \$12.50.

### WOODWARD'S SALES.

SINCE our last issue, Mr. Woodward has held several sales in New York, as follows:—

May 2-4, was sold the collection of the late Dr. Winslow Lewis, comprising a great variety of coins and medals, a Numismatic Library of considerable extent, and a selection of fine American gold coins from the collection of Joseph J. Mickley, late of Philadelphia, and Robert A. Taylor, of Baltimore. The prices paid for gold coins exceeded those realized at the McCoy sale and Mr. Woodward's sixth semi-annual; and taking into account the fact that gold then bore an immense premium—an eagle being worth

some \$28 in greenbacks—the prices are simply astonishing; the regular American series in silver and copper was fairly represented, and full prices were maintained. Indian medal of George I, \$8.25; Kebeca Liberata, 6.50; Gallia et America Foederata, 5.75; Lincoln Medal, published by the Am. Num. & Arch. Soc., 4.75; medal of Diana of Poitiers, bronze pr. 4; Folkes's Table of English Silver and Gold Coins, 10; Kohler's Historical Numismatic Amusement, 24 vols. 40.80; Orsini, The Coins of Tuscany, 6.50; Tresor de Numismatique, etc., odd vols. 7.25 each. These are only random quotations of prices; all the books sold well. Masonic medal of George, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Clarence, 9; Medal of the Lodge Henry IV, of Paris, in silver, triangular in form, 11.25; a Franklin Masonic, 5.50; a collection of Roman Catholic religious medals or amulets, numbering sixty-six, \$83.16. A selection of engraved seals from the collection of the late Dr. Fowle brought only nominal prices. The following are among the prices for gold:—Pied, France, Charles V, 20; Castille and Leon, John I, 20.25; Mormon half eagle, 8. *Eagles*.—1795, 18.25; '97, 26; '98, four stars facing, 47; 1804, 23. *Half eagles*.—1798, 10.25; 1823, 40; '25, 32; '26, 46; '30, 24; '31, 37. *Quarter eagles*, 1798, 47; 1821, proof, 21; '24, pr. 13.50; '29, pr. 12; '32, 11; 1860, Pike's Peak \$5, 8.25; 1834, Bechtler \$5, 8.25; a Salute d'oro, Charles I, Naples, 13.50; Ecu, Louis XII, France, 11; Pistole of Joanna and Charles, Spain, 10.50.

June 12, 13. "The Mexican Collection." Passing over the American series, which comprised the usual assortment, and for which full prices were maintained, we come to a series of medals illustrating European architecture. Thirty-six beautiful medals, arranged in two book-form cases, \$41.40; a set of medals of the Dukes of Bavaria, eighteen in number, silver, size 25, 39.06. A line of triple and double crowns, etc., brought the usual prices; an Onza of 1732, a noble coin of Naples, of triple crown size, 7.55, not more than half its real value. But the most remarkable portion of the collection was the Proclamation pieces of Mexico and South America,—these vary in size from a real to a dollar; we note a few prices: 1760, Proclamation dollar, Charles III, 16.25; 1760, half dollar, 12.50; 1789, Charles IV, a small piece, of rude workmanship, 19.50; another curious piece of the same monarch and similar workmanship, 9.25; 1760, Proclamation dollar of Campeche, 10; a duplicate, 10; 1808, half dollar, Villa de Zamora, 26; 1808, double real, city of Mexico, 3.50; another, 6; 1808, medal, Ferd. VII, 10.25; 1809, half dollar, Mexico, 5.25; 1809, dollar, 19.50; 1808, real, 4.12; 1809, dollar of Santiago, 6.25; duplicate, 5.50; 1809, medal, 10; 1812, Necessity dollar of Oaxaca, 18; 1811, dollar of Necessity struck by General Morelas, 12.50; Necessity dollar, Ferd. VII, 5; 1814, Restoration medal, Ferd. VII, 6; 1824, Pattern dollar, bust of Gen. Victoria, 11.50. We lack space for further quotations, but these are only sample prices, maintained throughout the sale, which in this department was richer than any other ever made in New York. Mr. Woodward's large orders from Germany, and the fact that several gentlemen in New York and elsewhere are earnest competitors for these coins, account for the excellent prices which they brought.

Sale Fifty-seven took place June 14. It comprised a cabinet of minerals, a collection of swords, knives, firearms, Japanese weapons, a fine selection of prehistoric stone implements; the Hedenberg collection of Indian dresses, arms, etc., the Crepy collection of Masonic bric-a-brac, aprons, banners, seals, jewels, and medals; of the latter there were five which sold on an average of about \$4 each. It contained no coins.

Sale Fifty-eight is taking place in New York as we go to press. It is of the collection of W. J. Jenks of Philadelphia, and is one of the best that has been offered for years, being nearly complete in the American series, and comprising a fair variety of ancient and modern coins, with a line of gold more extensive and valuable than has been seen in any one sale for a long time; in this department a superb half eagle of 1815 holds the first place, as it is claimed to be the only specimen of undoubted authenticity which is at this time available to collectors; the rarity and importance of this piece is such, that it ought really to bring a larger sum than any other American coin. Further notice of this sale we must defer till our next issue.

#### FROSSARD'S TWENTY-NINTH SALE

Took place at Messrs. Bangs & Co.'s, on the 2nd of June. The collection consisted of 642 lots, comprising copper coins, rare gold coins, fine crowns, double and triple, Luther medals, war medals, and some Masonics; also, rare American coins, chiefly from the LeGras collection. We quote a few prices:—Frederic, 4 dalers, 1735, 9½ x 9½ in., \$13; Noble of Edward III, a fine specimen of the *first* English noble, \$17.50; Rose Noble, Edward IV, \$14.50; ditto, Angel, \$7.25; Anglo-Gallic Salute, Henry VI, an extremely rare piece, \$10; Rose Noble of the Netherlands, a splendid uncirculated specimen, \$15; Ducat of the Knights of Malta, Martin Garzes, G. M., (1595–1601), \$6.50; an Oliver Cromwell Shilling, 1658, brought \$11.25; the Dunbar Medalet, Oliver Cromwell, 22 x 18, original and very rare, \$22.00; Huguenot medal, Gregory XIII, size 19, \$15.50; Triple Crown of Frederic Ulricus, 1617, \$16.00; the same, Frederic, 1647, \$19.50; one of Augustus, \$16.55, \$18.00; Half Crown of Ferdinand and Isabella, sold for 5.60; Philip II, double Crown, a very rare coin, \$10.00. The Masonics sold as follows: Wedding Medal of Frederick, M. 353, \$7.25; Golden Wedding Medal of Constant Felner, M. 384, \$10.75; Silver Wedding Medal of Prince William and Princess Louisa, M. 203, \$7.75; Parfaite Intelligence (not in M), \$5.10; Lille, Amis Reunis, M. 650, \$7.25; Triple Union, unknown to M., a most interesting medal, \$11.00. Of the American coins, a Cent of 1793, Liberty cap, very fine, brought \$107.00; 1794, \$9.85; Half Cent, 1793, \$6.00; Quarter Dollar, 1796, \$34.00; Half Dime, 1796, \$16.00; 1797, \$6.20; 1803, a beautiful piece, \$9.00; one of same date, \$5.00.

#### HASELTINE'S SALES.

MAY 23–24, Mr. J. W. Haseltine sold a choice selection of foreign crowns, medals, coins, etc., the gem of the sale being a genuine 1804 dollar, imported, it was said, by Mr. O. H. Berg, of Baltimore, eight



years ago, which sold for \$740.00, a price considerably lower than many dealers and collectors had estimated it would bring. We hear that it went back to Baltimore.

June 6th, Mr. Haseltine sold a collection of U. S. gold, etc., principally from the cabinet of W. J. Jenks, of Philadelphia. There were 677 lots, and it was his sixty-ninth sale. This, like all the preceding we have mentioned, except the Fowle sale, took place at the rooms of Bangs & Co. We quote the following:—Cent of 1799, fair, \$6.50; do., 1804, fair, \$5.25; 1847, proof, \$6.00; 1848, proof, \$6.00; 1849, proof, \$5.50; 1843, proof, \$12.50; 1846, proof, \$16.00; 1856, proof, \$5.40. Half Dime, 1805, very good, \$12.00; Dime, 1804, very fine, \$14.25; Half Dollar, 1852, uncir., \$6.00; Dollar, 1851, uncir., \$46.50; Twenty Dollar gold piece, 1850, \$26.00; Eagle, 1795, very fine, \$15.75; do., 1799, uncir., \$13.00; do., 1803, fine, \$12.00; Bechtler Five Dollar piece, \$6.25; Two and-a-half ditto, \$4.50; Half Eagle, 1795, very fine, \$12.25; do., very fine, \$10.00; Large Eagle, very fine, rare, \$35.00; do., 1796, fine, \$28.00; do., 1797, 16 stars, very fine, \$31.00; do., 1797, very fine, \$56.00; do., 1798, uncir., \$9.75; do., 1799, very fine, \$7.00; do., 1800, p., \$10.00; do., 1802 over 1, uncir., \$7.00; another, \$6.75; do., 1803, over 2, \$9.00; 1804, p., \$11.25; another, uncir., \$7.20; do., 1805, uncir., 6.25; 1806, do., \$6.00; do., \$6.00; 1807, do., 6.50; do., 6.12; 1808, uncir., 6.50; 1809, do., \$6.50; 1810, do., \$6.00; another, \$6.00; 1811, uncir., \$8.00; 1812, do., \$6.75; 1813, do., \$8.00; 1814, do., \$10.25; 1815 (*see catalogue for description*), \$52.00; 1818, do., \$10.00; another, \$9.50; 1819, uncir., \$14.50; 1820, unc., \$14.00; 1821, do., 12.00; 1823, do., \$11.00; 1824, do., \$15.50; 1825, do., \$11.00; 1826, do., 12.00; 1827, do., \$12; 1828, do., \$21.00; 1829, do., \$14.00; 1829 (*see catalogue*), \$60.00; 1830, \$9.00; 1831, \$11.00; 1832, \$13.00; 1833, \$10.00; 1834, old type, \$22.00; 1834, new type, \$6.00 (from this date, to 1862, an average of \$6.00); 1863, b. p., \$27.00; Quarter Eagle, 1796, without stars, \$20.00; 1797, do., \$40.00; 1805, \$11.00; 1806, \$10.00; 1834, old type, \$22.00; Proof Set, 1858, 7 pieces, \$38.50.

*Printed Prices* of this and other sales can be obtained of Mr. Haseltine.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NEWSPAPER NUMISMATICS.

THERE really seems no limit to the numismatic blunders of newspapers, both editorial and typographic. That a coin of George III should be misread as of 1507, and the mistake not corrected, is almost laughable. The second paragraph is not quite so bad, but the coin of New Jersey must have been pretty poor for the figures 1785 to have at all resembled 1635, if the date was intentionally so printed. "A head" is rather an indefinite way of writing of a horse's head.

"In taking apart an old lounge recently, Azro D. Cram of Lyndeborough, N. H., found a piece of money bearing the date of 1507, having on one side 'Georgius III D. G. REX,' and head, and on the reverse 'Britannia' and the date."

"A brass coin has been dug up with several other pieces in Charleston, S. C., having E Pluribus Unum on one side and a head, with the word Caesar on the other. It bears the date of 1635. This is a combination for antiquarians to study, and it may rival the famous problem in Pickwick. Were it not for the date, the coin might be taken for an anti-third-term medal."

W. S. A.

## OBITUARY.

### CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON.

It is our sad duty to inform the readers of the *Journal* of the death of Prof. Charles E. Anthon, which took place on the 7th of June in Bremen, Germany, whither he had gone, hoping for a restoration of health.

Prof. Anthon was born in the city of New York in 1823, and was the last survivor of the five sons of the late John Anthon, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that city. He was a nephew of Chas. Anthon, LL.D., the editor of many classical text books, and was a graduate of Columbia College, in the class of 1839, where his uncle was Jay Professor of Greek. After leaving college he spent some years in Europe in study and travel, and on his return accepted an election to the Chair of History in the college at Annapolis, Md. In 1852 he was appointed Professor of History and Belles Lettres in the New York Free Academy, which subsequently took the name of the College of the City of New York, and here he continued until, in March, fast-failing health obliged him to give up a portion of his work. His popularity among the students was great, and his associates in the Faculty of the College knew him as a hard and faithful worker. His abilities were recognized by his Alma Mater, which, in 1853, gave

him the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, and by the University of the City of New York, which, in 1866, conferred upon him a Doctorate of Laws.

But it is as a Numismatist that he was best known to us. His interest in the study began about twenty years ago, and making his first purchase of coins at the Chilton sale in March, 1865, he gradually acquired a very extensive and valuable collection, containing many rare and interesting pieces. A portion of these he had catalogued in so careful and thorough a manner for the series of sales from his cabinet which have been held annually, for the last three years or more, that they will long serve as books of reference to the student and collector. It was his intention to have completed this work, and thus to have prepared in the catalogues of his coming sales, by which he proposed to dispose of his whole collection, what would, probably, have been one of the most perfect descriptive and historical catalogues which have ever been issued in America.

He became a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, in December, 1866, and its President in 1869, which office he held, by, we believe, unanimous reëlection until his death. His interest in Numismatics was not confined to collecting and studying coins, but he was a frequent and valued contributor to the pages of our own and other magazines on this and kindred topics. In the earlier years of the *Journal* he was its editor, and the number and value of the articles which he furnished for its pages are too well known to our readers for us to do more than allude to them. Especially, however, should we mention his papers on the *Gloriam Regni* coins for the Franco-American colonies, and his comments on the piece which was known in 1868 to our collectors as the "Carolina" medal, but which, thanks to his skepticism, and Mr. Jas. H. Taylor's article in the *Journal* for January, 1869, has since been assigned to its proper place as the work of Jernagan.

In the brief notice that can be given him on these pages, which he has so often adorned by his learning, we can not forget his uniform interest in the prosperity of the *Journal* he did so much to establish, and his willingness to impart information to other students in our specialty. When inquiries were made of him, as was sometimes the case, in directions where he had not yet pushed his own investigation, the kindly sympathy he at once showed, and the aptness and readiness with which he pointed out probable sources of information, will long be remembered by those who sought his aid.

His annual addresses before the New York Society were always full of information, and his death will leave a vacancy in their ranks that will be felt not only by them, but by all lovers of coin study, for a long time to come. Prof. Anthon sailed for Europe, May 9, last, in company with a niece, but his health failed rapidly after his arrival. He leaves two sisters, who reside in New York; he was never married. His death was the result of a complication of diseases. The remains will probably be brought to New York for interment.

W. T. R. M.

SINCE the issue of the last number of the *Journal* Mr. WILLIAM H. WHEELER, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and Mr. DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, who was also, until very recently, a member, have deceased. We shall hope to print in our next brief notices of these gentlemen, some materials for which we have obtained, but not in season for the present number.

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### BOOK NOTICE.

UNDER the title "THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, has reprinted from the American Repository a pamphlet of eight pages. Condensation was so much an object, that the author may justly claim freedom from criticism. He can, however, be honestly congratulated on the amount of information put together in small compass. It is a pity that he thought it necessary to make any mention of the medal with the word Florida on it, as there can be no reasonable doubt that it is simply a Proclamation medal struck under the auspices of Senor de la Pena Florida.



## KING KALAKAUA'S COINS.

SUPERINTENDENT Snowden of the United States Mint has prepared designs of the dies for the coins to be struck for circulation in the Hawaiian Islands. The money has been ordered by King Kalakaua, and will be coined with the permission of the United States Treasury Department. On the obverse will be the king's face and on the reverse a portion of the great seal of his dominions. The denomination of the pieces will be indicated in the Hawaiian and English languages. There will be *akahi dalas*, *hapalua dalas* and *hapahas*, or dollars, half-dollars and quarters respectively. There will likewise be dimes, but the name of that piece of silver has not yet been translated into Hawaiian. In size and weight the money will be equal to United States coins.

These designs were prepared in April last. When approved by the king, the dies will probably be sent to San Francisco, where the first instalment, to the value of \$1,000,000, will probably be struck. This will be by no means the first time that money of another nationality has been coined by our government. A few years ago a large amount of nickel money was made in Philadelphia for Venezuela.

## EDITORIAL.

THE series of articles from the pen of Dr. Morris, on the "Coins of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta," is completed in this number of the Journal. They have, much to our gratification, excited considerable interest among collectors, and we learn that the coin dealers have had inquiries for these issues. In some of the recent sale catalogues, we notice a number have been offered. Members of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, have also expressed to us their gratification for these descriptions of the coins of an Order in which their interest is so great, however skeptical some of their members may be as to any real connection between them; but that is a matter concerning which discussion would be out of place here.

Closely connected with this Order were the Crusaders, who numbered among their most valiant soldiers the Knights of the Red Cross, and we propose to supplement the series with one or two articles on the rare coins of the Crusaders, beginning in the next number, which will be furnished us by Dr. Morris.

WE would remind our readers and subscribers that the present number begins a new volume of the *Journal*, and once more thank them for the cordial assistance we have received in our endeavors to present a magazine which shall be worthy of the place it aspires to hold among numismatic periodicals. Nothing will be wanting on our part to maintain the interest of our pages. Mr. Brevoort, whose illness and many cares have prevented him from finishing his contributions to the history of the earliest coinage of America, hopes before long to resume their publication. We shall also issue a series of articles on ancient coins, with illustrations. Mr. McLachlan will continue his exhaustive catalogue of the Canadian coins and medals, in regard to which he has been able to gain some information during his visit to England. We shall be glad to welcome to our pages any contributions from lovers of our favorite science. The reports of coin sales will receive the same attention as in the past, and we shall endeavor to treat all dealers with fairness. Editorially having "no friends to reward, or enemies to punish," we long since adopted as our motto in this matter, "*Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.*"

WOULD that some power could enforce the law, that incorporated Numismatic Societies should have pattern pieces at their intrinsic value, which is substantially the intent of the statute; but perhaps no other law in the whole code, is so utterly, persistently and even knowingly disregarded as this is. Requests and appeals have been treated with as much indifference as if there were no such requirement. The late Superintendent was a law to himself, in this respect, as well as in deliberately refusing as he did to preserve patterns for the Mint cabinet.







Obv.



Rev.

CCCCXXI.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S TOKEN.



Obv.



Rev.

CCCCXXIII a.

TWENTY DOLLARS, (GOLD,) BRITISH COLUMBIA.



Obv.



Rev.

CCCCXXIV a

TEN DOLLARS, (GOLD,) BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVIII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1883.

No. 2.

## ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

*Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.*

### PART I.

WE begin with this number a series of articles on ancient Greek coinage, which were originally printed in *The Antiquary*, an English Magazine, but whose value is such that we believe their republication in our pages will be welcomed by all our readers, and especially by the large and increasing number of American collectors, who are more and more turning their attention to ancient coins, instead of limiting their gatherings to the series of colonial and national coins issued here. The high reputation of the author as a specialist in the study of classical coins, which is well known to all our readers, and his familiarity with the subject, gained from his long connection with the British Museum, is a sufficient guarantee, if any could be needed, of the value of his contributions to the literature of the subject. With the next article will appear a plate illustrating several of the coins to be alluded to.—EDS.

*BULLION Money.*—Many centuries before the invention of the art of coining, gold and silver in the East, and bronze in the West, in bullion form, had already supplanted barter, that most primitive of all methods of buying and selling, when among pastoral peoples the ox and the sheep were the ordinary mediums of exchange.

The very word *Pecunia* is an evidence of this practice in Italy at a period which is probably recent in comparison with the time when values were estimated in cattle in Greece and the East.

*The Invention of Coinage.*—"So far as we have any knowledge," says Herodotus (I. 94), "the Lydians were the first nation to introduce the use of gold and silver coin."

This statement of the father of history must not, however, be accepted as finally settling the vexed question as to who were the inventors of coined money, for Strabo (VIII. 6), Aelian (*Var. Hist.*, XII. 10), and the Parian Chronicle all agree in adopting the more commonly received tradition, that Pheidon, King of Argos, first struck silver coins in the island of Aegina.

These two apparently contradictory assertions modern research tends to reconcile with one another. The one embodies the Asiatic, the other the

European tradition; the truth of the matter being that gold was first coined by the Lydians, in Asia Minor, in the seventh century before our era; and that silver was first struck in European Greece about the same time.

*Earliest and Later Methods of Coining.*—The earliest coins are simply bullets of metal, oval or bean-shaped, bearing on one side the signet of the state or of the community responsible for the purity of the metal and the exactitude of the weight. Coins were at first stamped on one side only, the reverse showing merely the impress of the square-headed spike on which the metal bullet was placed after being weighed, and then heated to make it sufficiently soft to receive the impression of an engraved die. The bullet of hot metal would then be placed with a pair of tongs on the top of the spike, which served the purpose of an anvil, and held there while a second workman adjusted upon it the engraved die. This done, a third man with a heavy hammer would come down upon it with all his might, and the coin would be produced, bearing on its face or *obverse* the seal of the issuer, and on the reverse nothing whatever except the mark of the anvil spike, an *incuse* square. This simple process was after a time improved upon by adding a second engraved die beneath the metal bullet, so that a single blow of the sledge-hammer would provide the coin with a *type*, as it is called, in relief, on both sides. The presence of the unengraved incuse square may therefore be accepted as an indication of high antiquity, and nearly all Greek coins which are later than the age of the Persian wars bear a type on both sides.

*Scientific Value of Greek Coins.*—The chief scientific value of Greek coins lies in the fact that they are original documents, to which the experienced numismatist is generally able to assign an exact place in history. The series of the coins of any one of the cities of Greece thus forms a continuous comment upon the history of the town, a comment which either confirms or refutes the testimony which has been handed down to us by ancient writers, or where such testimony is altogether wanting, supplies very valuable evidence as to the material condition, the political changes, or the religious ideas of an interval of time which, but for these dumb witnesses, would have been a blank in the chart of the world's history.

Perhaps the most attractive side of this enticing study lies in the elucidation of the meaning of the objects represented on coins; in other words, in the explanation of their types. The history of the growth, bloom, and decay of Greek art may also be traced more completely on a series of coins which extends over a period of close upon a thousand years than on any other class of ancient monuments.

*Greek Coin-types.*—Greek coin-types may be divided into two distinct classes: (*a*) Mythological or religious representations, and (*b*), portraits of historical persons.

*Religious Aspect of the Coinage of Greece.*—From the earliest times down to the age of Alexander the Great the types of Greek coins are almost exclusively religious. This fact—for that such it is, no one can for a moment doubt who is in the least degree familiar with these interesting relics of a remote past—may seem at first strange. Nevertheless it is not difficult to explain. It must be borne in mind that when the enterprising and commercial Lydians first lighted upon the happy idea of stamping metal for general circulation, a guarantee of just weight and purity of metal would be



the one condition required. Without some really trustworthy warrant, what merchant would accept this new form of money for such and such a weight, without placing it in the scales and weighing it according to ancient practice? In an age of universal religious belief, when the gods lived, as it were, among men, and when every transaction was ratified by solemn oath, as witness innumerable inscriptions from all parts of the Greek world, what more binding guarantee could be found than the invocation of one or other of those divinities most honored and most dreaded in the district in which the coin was intended to circulate?

There is even good reason to think, with Professor E. Curtius, that the earliest coins were actually struck within the precincts of the temples, and under the direct auspices of the priests; for in times of general insecurity by sea and land, the temples alone were, as a rule, sacred and inviolate. Into the temple treasuries poured offerings of the precious metals from all parts. The priesthood owned land and houses, and were in the habit of letting them on lease, so that rents, tithes, and offerings would all go to fill the treasure-house of the god. This accumulated mass of wealth was not left to lie idle in the sacred chest, but was frequently lent out at interest in furtherance of any undertaking, such as the sending out of a colony, or the opening and working of a mine; anything, in fact, which might commend itself to the sound judgment of priests; and so it may well have been that the temple funds would be put into circulation in the form of coin marked with some sacred symbol by which all men might know that it was the property of Zeus, of Apollo, or Artemis, or Aphrodite, as the case might be.

Thus coins issued from a temple of Zeus would bear, as a symbol, a thunderbolt or an eagle; the money of Apollo would be marked with a tripod or a lyre; that of Artemis with a stag or a wild boar; that of Aphrodite with a dove or a tortoise—a creature held sacred to the goddess of love, in some of whose temples, as Curtius remarks, even the wooden footstools were made in the form of tortoises.

All this applies of course only to the *origin* of the stamps on current coin. Throughout the Greek world the civic powers almost everywhere stepped in at an early date, and took over to themselves the right of issuing the coin of the state. Nevertheless, care was always taken to preserve the only solid guarantee which commanded universal respect, and the name of the god continued to be invoked on the coin as the patron of the city. No mere king or tyrant, however absolute his rule may have been, ever presumed to place his own effigy on the current coin, for such a proceeding would, from old associations, have been regarded as little short of sacrilege.

In some rare cases the right of coinage would even seem to have been retained by the priests down to a comparatively late period; for coins exist, dating from the fourth century B.C., which were issued from the famous temple of the Didymean Apollo, near Miletus, having on the obverse the head of Apollo laureate and with flowing hair; and on the reverse the lion, the symbol of the sun-god, and the inscription *ΕΓΓΙΓΜΟΝ ΙΕΡΗ* "sacred money of the Didymi."

We will now select a few of the almost innumerable examples of ancient coin-types in illustration of the principle here set forth as to the religious signification of the symbols which appear upon them.

*Aegina*.—First in importance comes the plentiful coinage of the island of Aegina, issued according to tradition by Pheidon, King of Argos, probably in the sanctuary of Aphrodite, in Aegina, the first European mint. These coins bear the symbol of the goddess, a tortoise or turtle; and they were soon adopted far and wide, not only throughout Peloponnesus, but in most of the island states, as the one generally recognized circulating medium. When Pheidon first issued this new money, he is said to have dedicated and hung up in the temple of Hera, at Argos, specimens of the old cumbrous bronze and iron bars which had served the purpose of money before his time.

*Athens*.—Passing from Aegina to Athens we have now before us the very ancient coins which Solon struck when he inaugurated that great financial reform which went by the name of the *Seisachtheia*, a measure of relief for the whole population of Attica overburdened by a weight of debt. By the new law then enacted (circ. B.C. 590), it was decreed that every man who owed one hundred Aeginetic drachms, the only coin then current, should be held exempt on the payment of one hundred of the new Attic drachms, which were struck of a considerably lighter weight than the old Aeginetic coins.

Some would no doubt stigmatize a measure of this sort as neither more nor less than national bankruptcy; but there are occasions when the common good of the nation at large renders not only excusable, but absolutely inevitable, some encroachment upon the rights of individuals.

The type which Solon chose for the new Athenian coinage was, like all the types of early Greek money, purely religious. On the obverse we see the head of Athena, the protecting goddess of the city; and on the reverse her sacred owl and olive-branch. These coins were popularly called *οὔλς*, *γλαῦκες*, or maidens, *κόραι*, *παρθέναι*. Aristophanes, who not unfrequently alludes to coins, mentions these famous owls in the following lines (*Birds*, 1106), where he promises his judges that if only they will give his play their suffrages, the owls of Laurium shall never fail them. Kennedy thus renders the passage:—

First, for more than anything  
Each judge has this at heart,  
Never shall the Laureotic  
Owls from you depart,  
But shall in your houses dwell,  
And in your purses too,  
Nestle close and hatch a brood  
Of little coins for you.

*Delphi*.—Passing now into Central Greece, let us pause for a moment at Delphi, the religious metropolis of the Dorian race. Delphi was essentially a temple-state, independent of the Phocian territory in the midst of which it was situated. It was, moreover, the principal seat of the sacred Amphictyonic Council. Here were held the great Pythian Festivals, to which all who could afford it, flocked from every part of the Hellenic world.

The town of Delphi, which grew up at the foot of the temple of Apollo, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, was in early times a member of the Phocian Convention; but as the temple increased in wealth and prestige, the Delphians claimed to be recognized as an independent little community; a claim which the Phocians always strenuously resisted, but which the people of Delphi succeeded at length in establishing. The town, however, as such,



never rose to any political importance apart from the temple, upon which it was always *de facto* a mere dependency.

As might be expected, the coins issued at Delphi are peculiarly temple coins; and were probably struck only on certain special occasions, such as the great Pythian Festivals, and the meetings, called *Πυλαία*, of the Amphictyonic Council, when many strangers were staying in the town, and when money would consequently be in request in larger quantities than usual. At such times markets or fairs were held, called *πυλατίδες ἀγοραί*, for the sale of all kinds of articles connected with the ceremonies and observances of the temple. At these markets a coinage issued by the priesthood, which all alike might accept without fear of fraud, would be a great convenience.

The usual type of this Delphian temple money was a ram's head; the ram, *κάρνος*, being the emblem of Apollo, *καρνεῖος*, the god of flocks and herds. On the Delphian coins there is also another emblem, which, although it is usually only an accessory symbol, and not a principal type, must not be passed over in silence, viz., the dolphin (*δελφίς*). Here we have an allusion to another phase of the cultus of Apollo, who, as we read in the Homeric hymn to Apollo (l. 390, *seqq.*), once took the form of a dolphin when he guided the Cretan ship to Crissa, whence after commanding the crew to burn their ship, and erect an altar to him as Apollo Delphinios, he led them up to Delphi, and appointed them to be the first priests of his temple.

On another coin struck at Delphi we see the Pythian god seated on the sacred Omphalos, with his lyre and tripod beside him, and a laurel-branch over his shoulders; while around is the inscription *ΑΜΦΙΚΤΙΟΝΩΝ*, proving the coin to have been issued with the sanction of the Amphictyonic Council.

*Boeotia*.—In the coinage of the neighboring territory of Boeotia, the most striking characteristic is that it is a so-called *Federal Currency*, that is to say, that the various Boeotian cities possessed from first to last sufficient cohesion to be able to agree upon a common type, which might serve to distinguish the Boeotian currency from that of other states. This is the more remarkable when we remember the fierce political feuds which from the earliest times divided Boeotia into several hostile camps. Here then we have a clear proof that the *Buckler*, which is the type from the earliest times to the latest of all Boeotian money, is no mere political emblem, but a sacred symbol, which friends and foes alike could unite in reverencing as such; just as in mediaeval times all Christians, however hostile to one another, and to whatever land they might belong, were ready to pay homage to the sign of the cross. To what divinity, however, this Boeotian shield especially belongs we do not know for certain. The Theban Herakles has perhaps the best claim to it.

The cities of Boeotia, however, while they all agreed to accept the buckler as the distinctive badge of their money, nevertheless asserted their separate and individual rights on the reverse side of their coins. On the obverse we here get uniformity, on the reverse variety, and yet among all the various types on the reverses of the coins of the Boeotian cities, there is not one which is not distinctly religious, whether it refers to the worship of Herakles or Dionysos at Thebes, to Poseidon at Haliartus, to Apollo as the sun-god at Tanagra, or to Aphrodite Melainis as a moon-goddess at Thespieae, etc., etc. Sometimes the god himself is directly portrayed, sometimes his



presence is veiled under some symbolic form, as when the amphora or the wine-cup stands for Dionysos, the club for Herakles, the trident for Poseidon, the wheel for the rolling disk of the sun-god, and the crescent for the goddess of the moon.

*Thrace.*—Proceeding now northwards through Thessaly and Macedon, we come upon a region where silver money was coined in very early times, probably long before the Persian invasion, by the mining tribes who inhabited the mountainous district opposite the island of Thasos.

Here again we find the same close connection between the religion of the people and the types of their coins. The subjects represented on the money of this northern land are Satyrs and Centaurs bearing off struggling nymphs, rudely but vigorously executed, in a style of art rather Asiatic than Hellenic.

Such types as these bring before us the wild orgies which were held in the mountains of Phrygia and Thrace, in honor of the god Sebazius or Bacchus, whose mysterious oracle stood on the rugged and snow-capped height of Mount Pangaeum, around which, among the dark pine forests and along the hill sides, clustered the village communities of the rude mining tribes, who worked the rich veins of gold and silver with which the Pangaeian range abounded.

[To be continued.]

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### THE SOMMER ISLANDS COINS.

Two specimens of the Sommer Islands money, a shilling and a three-penny piece, having been recently discovered and added to the collection of Mr. L. G. Parmelee, revives the interest in that coinage, and induces me to send you the following description of that money, including that of a denomination of which I have never before heard mention. This is a piece of the value of threepence, and thus extends this series to pieces of two, three, six and twelve pence each.

The shilling has upon the *obverse* a hog, standing, facing left, above which are the Roman numerals XII, the whole surrounded by a beaded circle. Legend, SOMMER ★ ISLANDS ★ around which is a circle similar to that enclosing the device. *Rev.* A full-rigged ship, under sail to left, with a flag, bearing the cross of St. George, flying from each of her four masts. The circle enclosing it is of larger beads than those upon the obverse. Size 19 to 20. These pieces vary much in their weight, one belonging to Mr. William S. Appleton weighing 79 grains, while of those belonging to Mr. Parmelee, one weighed 173, and the other but 90 grains; their reverses are also from different dies, the ships differing in many particulars.

The design of the sixpence is similar to that of the shilling, but has the numerals VI over the hog, and the legend SOMMER + ISLANDS + The size of this piece is 17, and its weight 35 grains.

The devices upon the threepenny piece are the same with those upon the two preceding, but the legend is omitted, and the numeral III is over the hog's back. A beaded circle surrounds the device, both on the obverse and

the reverse. Its size is 13, and its weight 24 grains. Having never seen the twopenny piece, I must borrow a description from an earlier page of the *Journal*,\* which I do in order to bring together descriptions of all known denominations of this coinage.

"*Obv.* Figure of a hog under the numeral II, with no legend. *Rev.* A ship with three masts, flying the cross of St. George at each mast-head." A note says, "The wood-cut in the *Numismatic Chronicle* shows the hog with head to left; in front and also behind his fore feet is what seems to be a five-pointed star. The border appears to be beaded." On the threepence described above, the first figure of the numeral is quite faint, which suggests the query whether the piece described as "of the value of iid" might not have been really a threepenny piece with this numeral still less distinct; but the five-pointed stars referred to as in the cut, do not appear on this specimen, as the hog stands on grass ground. But on the ground in front of the fore feet of the hog, on the shilling, and both in front and behind them on the sixpence are flowers, which might on some specimens readily suggest stars, as there indicated, and these may also have formerly appeared on the threepence, and have been removed by corrosion. Ten or twelve of the shillings are known to numismatists, but four of the sixpences, and only one of each of the smaller denominations.

S. S. CROSBY.

## ENGLISH COINS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

THE Commonwealth employed as their engraver the famous medallist, Thomas Simon, whose medallic portraits, made in conjunction with his brother Abraham, are among the finest art products of that age. The extreme simplicity of the types upon the coins did not give Simon room for any great display of artistic talent. The coin bore upon one side a shield charged with St. George's Cross, and the other with the harp of Ireland. Presumably the figure of the saint would have been considered more idolatrous than his emblem presented in the boldest form. It is remarkable, too, that during the Commonwealth was adopted for the first, and also unhappily, for the last time, the sensible device of having the legends both on obverse and reverse in English instead of Latin. On the obverse was simply THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, on the reverse the motto GOD WITH US. When in 1653 Cromwell was raised to the rank of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, he intrusted to Thomas Simon the task of preparing dies for a new coinage, which had on one side the profile bust of the Protector, on the other the shield of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and as an escutcheon of pretence that of Cromwell himself.

The motto was appropriate and expressive: PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO; and the whole piece was one of the finest of Thomas Simon's works.

All this time the coinage had been wonderfully simplifying its character. We have seen that James I definitely settled the silver currency upon the basis (so far as the number of pieces is concerned) which it has since rested upon. In the time of the Commonwealth there were, in reality, only two regularly current gold coins—the broad and the half broad. During the reign of Charles II, further changes were made, which had the effect of definitely settling the denomination of coins down to the middle of the reign of George III. So that all that is really worth record in the history of English money comes to an end in the course of the reign of Charles II.

After his restoration Charles II continued for some little time to employ the engraver of the Commonwealth, and this artist executed the sovereigns and shillings of the first years of the reign, which are the most beautiful coins which were issued

\* See *Journal*, Vol. XIV, p. 3.



from English mints. Simon was superseded by the engraver Blondeau, who had produced some patterns for Commonwealth coins, and Blondeau was succeeded by the Roettiers. Simon, in order to obtain his recall, executed his famous *petition crown*, in which the King is besought to compare the likeness upon that piece with any that was issued by the Dutch engraver to the Royal Mint. And in truth there can be no question that this pattern is in delicacy of treatment superior to any other English coin.

*The Antiquary.*

C. F. KEARY.

## CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Continued from VOL. XVIII, NO. 1.]

CCCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As the last, but the initials are wanting.

*Rev.* NEW BRUNSWICK HALF PENNY CURRENCY. Ship as the last.

This coinage was struck by Ralph Heaton & Sons, and in execution is equal to any produced by them.

CCCXC. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

*Rev.* As CCCLXI, but the word NEW BRUNSWICK takes the place of NOVA SCOTIA. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The design of this cent is exactly like the cent issued the same year for Nova Scotia; there must have been some arrangement between the two governments.

CCCXCI. *Obv.* As CCCLXI.

*Rev.* As CCCLXII, but the word NEW BRUNSWICK is substituted for NOVA SCOTIA. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 5.

There is no mention in the mint records of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, nor was there an order given for any by the government. The specimen in my collection was found among a number of Nova Scotia half cents ordered from the government at Halifax soon after their issue. It would seem that having received the order from New Brunswick for cents only, and from Nova Scotia for cents and half cents, the die cutters at the mint must have supposed that both orders were to be alike, and half cent dies were prepared for New Brunswick, and the coins struck from them sent out with the Nova Scotia shipment.

CCCXCII. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

*Rev.* As CCCXC, but with the date 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. I have been told that a collector in New York has a half cent of this date, but not having been able to verify this, I do not describe it.

CCCXCIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEW BRUNSWICK:

*Rev.* A wreath of maple leaves; near the top the seeds of the maple are shown; at the top is a crown, and enclosed by a wreath is 20 | CENTS | 1862 Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 150,000. The wreath on these 20 cent pieces differs materially from that on those issued for the Province of Canada in 1858.

CCCXCIV. *Obv.* As the last.

*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, date 1862. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 150,000. The reverse of the ten and five cent pieces differs from that of the twenty cent pieces.



CCCXCV. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.

*Rev.* As CCXC, date 1862. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Coinage 100,000. The reverses of the ten and five cent pieces are the same as the Canadian coinage of 1858.

CCCXCVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCXCII.

*Rev.* As CCCXCII, date 1864. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Coinage 150,000. The standard adopted by New Brunswick when the old pounds, shillings and pence system was discarded, was that of the United States; hence the need for the issue of a silver currency.

CCCXCVII. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.

*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, date 1864. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Coinage 100,000. These pieces are now difficult to be had in good condition.

CCCXCVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXCII.

*Rev.* As CCXC, date 1864. Silver. Size 11 m. C.

Coinage 100,000.

CCCXCIX. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXI.

*Rev.* Similar to CCCLXI, but the inscription is ONE CENT NEW BRUNSWICK. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 1,000,000. As the design is exactly like the coinage of Nova Scotia, issued the same year, it would seem that there was some understanding between these two colonies regarding the simultaneous adoption of the decimal coinage.

CCCC. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXII.

*Rev.* As CCCLXII, but with the inscription HALF CENT NEW BRUNSWICK. Bronze. Size 20 m. R 4.

There is no record of an issue of half cents for New Brunswick, but as specimens are occasionally met with in circulation, some must have been used. As I obtained the specimen in my own collection about the time of issue, among a lot of Nova Scotia half cents, direct from the government bankers at Halifax, no doubt dies for a New Brunswick half cent (although no coin of that description was ordered) were prepared through mistake, and the few specimens struck off were sent along with the Nova Scotia shipment.

CCCCI. *Obv.* Same as CCCLXII.

*Rev.* As CCCXCIX, but the date is 1864. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 1,000,000. There is a report that a half cent of this date is in existence, but the mint authorities state that no dies were prepared for such a coin.

CCCCII. *Obv.* VICTORIA D : G : REG : NEW BRUNSWICK. Laureated head of Victoria to the left.

*Rev.* 20 CENTS 1862 within a wreath of maple leaves; two maple seeds are shown on either side of the wreath near the top; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 23 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. This is similar to the Canadian issue of 1858, but the leaves are larger and the seeds are shown, which are wanting in the Canadian issue.

CCCCIII. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1862. Silver. Size 18 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. The reverse of the ten and five cent pieces, unlike the twenties, is a copy of the Canadian coinage of 1858.

CCCCIV. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

*Rev.* As CCXC, but dated 1862. Silver. Size 15 m. R 1.

Issue 100,000. On the reverse the beaded margin is more distinct and wider than on the larger pieces. The same distinction marks the five cent pieces of the Canadian issue of 1858 and 1870.

CCCCV. *Obv.* Same as CCCCII.

*Rev.* As CCCCII, date 1864. Silver. Size 25 m. R 1.

Issue 150,000. The New Brunswick silver coins are becoming scarce in circulation, especially as the issue was a limited one.

CCCCVI. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, date 1864. Silver. Size 18 m. R. 2.

Issue 100,000. The New Brunswick currency, unlike that of Nova Scotia, was the same standard as that of Canada, hence the need for silver coins.

CCCCVII. *Obv.* As CCCCII.

*Rev.* As CCXC, date 1864. Silver. Size 15 m. R 1.

Issue 100,000. This is the last year in which coins were struck for this colony.

#### MEDALS.

CCCCVIII. *Obv.* NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA VOLUNTEERS V R Laureated head of Victoria to the left. On the truncation of the neck L. C. WYON. 1861. between the "v" and "r" is a crown.

*Rev.* A heavy wreath of maple leaves. Silver. Size 47 m. R 6.

This medal was given as a prize at the annual shooting match, from 1861 to 1866. I am indebted to Mr. Oliver of New York for a description of this and the following medal, as until I had seen them in his collection they were unknown to me.

CCCCIX. *Obv.* NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION. 1866  
*Ex.* PRO ARIS ET | FOCIS | L. C. WYON F. A rifleman to the left on his right knee taking aim.

*Rev.* Same as the last. Silver. Size 47 m. R 6.

Issued in place of the former, when the Provincial Rifle Association was established. This medal is still given at the rifle matches.

CCCCX. *Obv.* A landscape. In the foreground is a cornucopia, an axe imbedded in a stump, a plough and a sheaf of wheat, with sheep and cattle, etc.; in the background is the rising sun, a railway train, trees, etc.

*Rev.* PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE within a wreath of wheat blades and ears. NEW | BRUNSWICK | CANADA Copper. Size 69 m. R 5.

This medal is said to have been executed in Boston. It was cast, and therefore has a rough and unfinished appearance. It was only given in the year 1873, as the Provincial Board was abolished the next year. The Dominion Exhibition is to be held in St. John this year, for which a new medal is in preparation.

CCCCXI. *Obv.* DOUGLAS MEDAL. *Ex.* KING'S COLLEGE | NEW BRUNSWICK | 1829. View of the college building, with the sun to the right.

*Rev.* Within a wreath of laurel TA | APIΣTA | AIΩNIA Bronze and silver. 41 m. R 5.

King's College, New Brunswick, was founded in 1800; the charter was amended in 1828, and again in 1860, when the name was changed to the University of New



Brunswick. The above medal was founded in 1829 by Sir Howard Douglas, who, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, was elected Chancellor of the College. The original dies were lost about the year 1845, and the dies for the above medal were prepared in 1846. The medal was to be exactly like the old one. I have not seen a copy of the first medal, and therefore cannot describe it.

CCCCXII. *Obv.* DOUGLAS MEDAL *Ex.* UNIVERSITY OF | NEW BRUNSWICK |  
1860 A building as in the last, but the rising sun is to the left.  
*Rev.* Similar to the last. Bronze. Size 38 m. R 5.

The dies of this medal are by the Messrs. Wyon. When the name of the College was changed, Mr. E. H. Wilmot, Registrar of the University, to whom I am indebted for the above information, in ordering new dies suggested that the rising sun should be to the left of the building, which would properly locate it as rising in the East.

The medal is given in gold annually to the best English essayist on a subject proposed by the Visitor. A silver medal is also presented annually to the head pupil in the classical department of the Collegiate Institute School, in connection with the University.

CCCCXIII. *Obv.* Bust of Minerva to the right. Before the bust AΘNA  
On the truncation B. WYON

*Rev.* INST : A : SOC : ALUMN : UNIVERSITAT : NOV : BRUNSVIC : A : D : 1863 \*  
Within a wreath of laurel KTHMA | EIΣ AEI Bronze. 36 m. R 5.

Given annually in gold for competition, by the Graduates' Society of the University.

CCCCXIV. *Obv.* SAINT JOHN *Ex.* NEW BRUNSWICK; to the left, in small letters, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Arms of the city of St. John, consisting of a shield quartered. First quarter, a barrel with a large fish above and four smaller ones, two on either side; second, seven Lombardy poplars, with the sun above; third, a ship under full sail to the left; fourth, two beavers. Supporters, two stags. Crest, a crown. Motto, O FORTUNATI QUORUM JAM MÆNIA SURGUNT.

*Rev.* \* PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL \* CITY CORPORATION PRIZE A wreath of laurel. Bronze. Size 38 m. R 5.

Given by the Corporation for competition among the pupils of the St. John Grammar School. Education in New Brunswick is more under the control of the government than in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Separate schools receive no government aid, citizens of all creeds having to contribute alike to the support of the public schools.

CCCCXV. *Obv.* PUB : SCHOL : GRAM : SANCT : JOHAN : NOV : BRUNS : + Bust of Minerva to the right; under the bust J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

*Rev.* + PARKER MEDAL + FOUNDED 1865 A wreath of laurel.

Founded by Mr. Parker, a philanthropic citizen of St. John.

CCCCXVI. *Obv.* Bust of Apollo to the right; B. WYON in small letters behind the bust.

*Rev.* SUNBURY · GRAMMAR · SCHOOL · 1868 \* Within a wreath of laurel ET | DECUS | ET | PRETIUM Bronze. Size 42 m. R 5.

Sunbury is the chief town in Sunbury County in the south of New Brunswick. This school is one of a number established by government throughout the Province. There are one or two other medals given for the encouragement of education, but as they are from stock dies, I do not mention them here.



## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS Province was called the Island of St. John up to 1798. It had no regular coinage of its own, except a number of private tokens, until the issue of the cent piece, 1871, when the decimal system was adopted. The British silver passed current, the shilling having been raised in 1825 from one shilling and threepence to one shilling and sixpence.

CCCCXVII. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND HALF-PENNY 1840. A sheaf of wheat and sickle.

*Rev.* COMMERCE & TRADE ➤ A plough to the left. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 4.

This coin is very scarce in good condition. The relief is low and the metal rather soft. It was issued by James Milner of Charlottetown. The style of the coin would indicate American workmanship.

CCCCXVIII. *Obv.* SPEED THE PLOUGH A plough to the right. A clevis at the end for attaching the horses.

*Rev.* SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES A dried codfish. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 2.

Issued by E. Lydiard, F. Longworth, and other traders, in some of the smaller towns in the island.

CCCCXIX. *Obv.* As the last, but the plough has a hook instead of a clevis.

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same traders, but some years after, probably in 1857 or later.

CCCCXX. *Obv.* ONE | 1855 | CENT in large letters, occupying the whole of the field.

*Rev.* FISHERIES | AND | AGRICULTURE Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by James Duncan. His brother many years ago did business in Montreal and issued the "Canada halfpenny 1830." Mr. Duncan sat as one of the Representatives of this Province in the Dominion Senate, from the admission of the island until his death two years ago.

CCCCXXI. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND + Across the field 1855, the top of the 5 opposite I in ISLAND.

*Rev.* SELF | GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE The letters of SELF and TRADE are far apart. Copper. Size 26 m. R. 1.

Issued by Henry Hazard or by G. & S. Davies.

CCCCXXII. *Obv.* As the last, but the top of the 5 points between the I and S.

*Rev.* As the last, but the letters of SELF and TRADE are closer.

The old spelling of Prince Edward's appears here for the last time on the tokens of the island.

CCCCXXIII. *Obv.* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND + Across the field 1855, lower part of I opposite the N in PRINCE.

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same firms. The Prince Edward Island tokens, with the exception of No. 417, were all struck at Birmingham, and appear to have been executed by the same firm.

CCCCXXIV. *Obv.* As the last, but the lower part of the 1 is between the 1 and N.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXXII.

There may be other varieties of this date, but thus far I have not been able to detect sufficient differences to be able to describe them.

CCCCXXV. *Obv.* As CCCCCXXIII, but the date is 1857. The upper part of the 1 is between the C and E in PRINCE.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXXI, the letters of SELF and TRADE a little closer. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Issued by the same firm as were engaged in putting into circulation the tokens of 1855.

*Obv.* CCCCCXXVI. As the last, but the top of the 1 is opposite the C.

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

In 1855 all the private tokens were called in, but as the government issued no coin in their place, tokens soon circulated in greater numbers than before.

CCCCXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCCCXXV.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

A number of other firms may have been engaged in this business of supplying copper currency to the island Province. In any case, judging from the number of the tokens issued, the supply must have been sufficient for the wants of the population.

CCCCXXVIII. *Obv.* As CCCCCXXVI.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

A number of firms also imported the "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" tokens for circulation, but as there are many varieties of this piece, some of which were issued for circulation in the other Provinces, I will class them with those that cannot be attributed to any separate Province, under the head "Miscellaneous."

CCCCXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCCCXXVI. The 1 is a little closer to the N than on the last.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXXIV. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

The Prince Edward Island tokens are all very light in weight, so that there must have been considerable profit in the issuing of them.

CCCCXXX. *Obv.* \* VICTORIA QUEEN \* 1871 Diademed head of the queen to the left within an inner circle.

*Rev.* \* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND \* ONE CENT A large oak tree on the left, with a smaller one on the right; underneath is the motto PARVA SUB INGENTI Bronze. Size 26 m. C.

The issue was 2,000,000. A rather large supply for a population of 75,000, being twenty-seven cents per head.

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The numismatic history of the youngest Province is scant, and the few pieces I have attributed to it might as well be described as belonging to the whole Northwest.

CCCCXXXI. *Obv.* Arms of the Hudson's Bay Company. A shield quartered by a Latin cross; in each quarter is a beaver. Crest, a fox? Supporters, Two stags. Motto, PRO PELLE CUTEM within a wreath of oak leaves.

*Rev.* FB | E M |  $\frac{1}{2}$  | N B Brass. Size 27 m. R 6. [See plate.]



The only known specimen of this token is in the collection of Mr. Buchanan of Montreal. It was obtained from an Indian in the Northwest. The inscription may be read thus: *Hudson's Bay Company, Esquimault Mission, good for  $\frac{1}{2}$  New Beaver skin.* In the olden times the Company used goose quills for currency, and this token was equal to so many goose quills. As the Company allowed five shillings for a prime beaver skin, this token passed current among the Indians for about sixty cents. Receiving the proper number of tokens and quills in exchange for his winter's catch of furs, (the skins of other animals were reckoned in those days as worth so many quills more or less than a beaver skin,) they were taken in payment for goods at the Company's stores. This token must have been issued as early as 1812.

## MEDALS.

CCCCXXXII. *Obv.* GEORGIUS III. D:G. BRITANNIARUM REX. FIDEI DEF.  
&C. *Ex.* C. H. K. Bust of George III to the left.

*Rev.* Similar to the obverse of the last, but the wreath is wanting.  
Bronze. Size 48 m. R 6.

This is by the celebrated medallist Kulcher, who flourished in the reign of George III. The present employés of the Company did not know of the existence of the medal, and therefore could not give any account of its history. It is altogether likely that it was given to Indian chiefs when a treaty was made between their tribes and the Company.

CCCCXXXIII. *Obv.* MARI VICTRIX TERRAQUE INVICTA. *Ex.* AVITUM TRANSCENDIT | HONOREM | MDCCXCVIII. Britannia to the right, seated, with her right arm leaning on a shield; in her left hand she holds a figure of Victory. Surrounding her are flags, spears and other implements of war; on the ground-work under her foot, C. H. K.

*Rev.* Same as the last. Bronze. Size 48 m. R 6.

This is evidently a mule struck with the reverse of some other medal. A year ago I obtained it from London, England, much about the same time that I purchased the previous medal from a dealer in Philadelphia; until then I had not heard of a medal issued by the Hudson's Bay Company.

CCCCXXXIV. *Obv.* UNIVERSITAS MANITOBANENSIS 1877. Elaborate arms within a circle crowned, probably those of the College, of which the arms of the Province form a part.\*

*Rev.* A wreath of laurel. Copper. Size 42 m. R 5.

The dies were prepared by Mr. Bishop of Montreal in 1881. The University was founded by the Presbyterians in 1877.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

So far as I know, the Pacific Province is only represented by two pieces. It is therefore the least numismatically, as Quebec is the greatest. And yet it is the only Province represented by a gold coinage.

\* This medal displays a curious example of the incongruous attempts to unite heraldic charges with modern devices, which are so frequently found on seals and what are intended as "arms" of states, cities, etc., in America, but which would puzzle any of the College of Heralds to blazon. The field is quartered, and the first and second quarters are "parti per fess." The first quarter has a chief *or*, (gold, as denoted by the dots) the cross of St. George, — which should be marked by perpendicular lines to indicate *gules*, red, — a crown of the first on the cross: in base, *vert*, green, a

bison running to left, proper. The second quarter has in chief *vert*, a book open, proper: in base, *gules*, a sprig of maple between two fleurs-de-lis; the color should be *or* or *argent*, to be consistent with heraldic law, the fleur-de-lis in heraldry being a conventional figure, and having no "proper" color. The third quarter has a hermit (?) standing at the mouth of a cave, his right hand extended; and the fourth, on a plain field, perhaps intended for *argent*, a vine branch with grapes, on which is a ribbon and the word FLOREAT. The last two quarters seem to show no color.



CCCCXXXIII. *a Obv.* GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA • A large crown. [See plate.]

*Rev.* 20 | DOLLARS | 1862 within a wreath of oak leaves; under the wreath KÜNER F Gold. Size 32 m. R 6.

In 1862, Capt. Gossitt, Treasurer of the Colony of British Columbia, established a mint at New Westminster, but when everything was ready to strike coins, it was discovered that the Colonial authorities had no authority to coin money. The project was abandoned, and the machinery now lies rusting at New Westminster, in a building used for a public library. I only know of the existence of the specimens in the British Museum.

CCCCXXXIV. *a Obv.* As the last. [See plate.]

*Rev.* As the last, but inscription is 10 DOLLARS. Gold. Size 24 m. R 6.

These coins are smaller than the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of the United States, but they have been struck on thicker planchets, so as to make them the proper weight.

[To be continued.]

R. W. M<sup>c</sup>LACHLAN.

## BI-CENTENNIAL MEDAL—GERMANTOWN.

GERMANTOWN, once a separate municipality of Pennsylvania, and settled by emigrants from "Fatherland," is now a portion of the city of Philadelphia; and although the anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn has recently been so well and enthusiastically commemorated, the people of Germantown, who are largely descendants of the old settlers, have had a bi-centennial of their own, and the committee on this celebration have prepared a medal in honor of the occasion. It was struck from a design furnished by the committee to Messrs. William H. Warner & Bro., of Philadelphia, and the workmanship is quite creditable to that firm.

The obverse shows a "three-leaved clover;" on the left lobe a vine is growing, on the upper one flax, and on the left a figure intended probably for an ancient loom, but which resembles about as nearly the old-fashioned chairs of the seventeenth century. Around the clover leaf is VINUM · LINUM · ET · TEXTURUM. Legend outside a circle of beads, above, GERMAN · TOWN, and below, OCTOBER VI MDCLXXXIII. Reverse, An eagle with expanded wings, and surrounded by rays having thirteen stars between their points, stands grasping the national shield and olive branch with his right, and the American flag draped about a staff, with his left talons; behind on the right is an anchor, and on the left a scroll; legend, extending nearly round the medal, GERMAN · AMERICAN · BI · CENTENNIAL · and below, completing the circle, OCTOBER 6, 1883. The only impressions we have seen are in tin, and the size is 20. Collectors who desire to add this to their Centennial series can obtain them from the Messrs. Warner, 1123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

## CANADIAN SILVER.

THE issues of the Dominion of Canada have gradually become so plenty in the large cities of the northern United States as to amount to a nuisance. More than that, when handled in large amounts it becomes a loss, entailing a cost of about fifteen per cent. when redeemed by money changers. The coin is issued in ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cent pieces. Its bullion value is not equal to its face, the coins being issued as government tokens simply, and redeemable only in the Province where they are issued. The principal banks, railroads and mercantile houses refuse to take this money in payment, and it will disappear only when the general public ceases to handle it. Its complete exclusion from the trade of New York city probably accounts for its exceeding plentifulness here.—*Boston Transcript.*

## WAMPUM.

FROM an interesting article on "Wampum and its History," by Ernest Ingersoll, in a recent number of *The American Naturalist*, we make this extract:—

SOME of the methods of making this finer sort of bead-coin are interesting. "Before ever they had awl-blades from Europe they made a shift to bore their shell-money with stone." This was around Narragansett, and in the shell-heaps along the New England coast are hidden these old flint-awls of prehistoric design, which may have been spun in some cases by a small bow such as jewelers employ at present. In Virginia Beverley found that both sorts of peak were "in size and figure alike, and resembling the English Buglas, but not so transparent nor so brittle. They are wrought as smooth as glass, being one-third of an inch long and about a quarter in diameter, strung by a hole drilled though the centre." Lawson describes the drilling, "which the Indians manage with a nail stuck in a cane or reed. Thus they roll it continually on their thighs with their right hand, holding the bit of shell with their left; so in time they drill a hole quite through it, which is very tedious work, but especially in making their ronoak." Brickell (1737) is worth reading on this point also.

The coinage, so to speak, of this shell-money was, therefore, a work of patient labor, and there was no fear of increasing the supply beyond the demands of trade by the worth of one deer skin, since a savage would rarely make a single bead more than sufficed for his immediate necessities. It was a true medium of exchange—real currency. All the early accounts speak of it as "riches" and "money" and "current specie." "This," says Lawson, "is the money with which you may buy skins, furs, slaves, or anything the Indians have; it being the mammon (as our money is to us) that entices and persuades them to do anything and part with everything they possess except their children for slaves. As for their wives, they are often sold and their daughters violated for it. With this they buy off murders; and whatsoever a man can do that is ill, this wampum will quit him of, and make him in their opinion, good and virtuous, though never so black before."

The Delawares in fact had a tribal treasury of wampum, out of which were paid the expenses of public affairs. At certain feasts a great quantity of it was thrown upon the ground to be scrambled for by the youngsters—carnival fashion. Hired servants at these feasts, or anywhere else, were paid in wampum.

It followed, as a matter of course, that the shrewd first traders who came to New York and New Jersey should adopt this currency which all the natives were accustomed to, receiving it as pay for their merchandise. They used it to buy peltries of the Indians. Thus wampum quickly became a standard of values, the currency of the colonists to a great extent in their transactions with each other, and even a legal tender.

Though the beads were often used separately, the ordinary and approved manner was to string them upon the sinews of animals or upon cords, which might or might not be woven into plaits about as broad as the hand, called wampum belts. The length of these strings varied, but in the North about six feet was found the usual quantity computed by the Indians, and hence the fathom became the unit of trade. In the Carolinas, according to Lawson, the strings were measured in cubits, "as much in length as will reach from the elbow to the little finger."

The Indians themselves were particular as to quality and size of the beads, for upon the elegance of its finish (speaking scientifically, the amount of labor and time it represented) depended its value. "When these beads are worn out," says Lindstrom, an engineer in New Jersey in 1640, "so that they cannot be strung neatly and even on the thread, they no longer consider them as good. Their way of trying them is to rub the whole thread full on their noses; if they find it full and even, like glass beads, then they are considered good, otherwise they break and throw them away. Their manner of measuring their strings is by the length of their thumbs: from the end of the nail to the first joint makes six beads."



## THE COINS OF HAWAII.

KALAKAUA I, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, has recently had dies prepared for striking silver coins for his realm, brief allusion to which was made in the last number of the *Journal*. These dies were executed at Philadelphia, under the direction of the Mint authorities, and the money is to be struck by permission of our Government in the Mint at San Francisco. There are to be four denominations—Dollars, Halves, Quarters and Eighths—bearing substantially the same devices. The Dollar shows on the obverse the naked bust of the King to observer's right, surrounded by the legend, KALAKAUA I KING OF HAWAII, and the date, 1883, at the bottom. It is said by those who have seen the coins, that "the profile head of the King compares favorably with that of many rulers of much more important countries," and that "the coinage itself, in beauty of design and character of workmanship, is quite equal to that of many of the older nations of Europe." Whether this be a correct judgment we can better determine hereafter. On the reverse will be seen blazoned the royal arms. The shield is displayed on a mantle, which, in an engraving of the piece we have seen, seems to be ermine. The national "mantle," however, in the arms, is properly the famous feather cloak, such as was worn by Kamehameha the Great, and his chiefs, in the ancient and prosperous days of the islands, and which forms the "royal robe" of the present king on State occasions; above the shield is the royal crown. The arms are quarterly, 1 and 4, barry of eight, arranged argent, gules, and azure, the bar in base being gules; (the eight bars allude to the eight inhabited islands, and are arranged as the stripes in the national flag, in order of color); 2 and 3, argent," a "puloulou," or *tabu* stick, proper. This stick was a long rod, with a ball of "tapa" cloth at its top—the white native cloth, prepared from bark. In former days, this staff with the cloth attached, and carried by one of the king's retainers, or by the followers of a high chief, had a peculiar significance. When the "puloulou" was left at the door of a native house it indicated that royalty was within, and it was death to enter, or pass it. When displayed at the four corners of a field, it signified that the land enclosed was appropriated by the chief who had placed them, and the same penalty followed any trespass. On the arms it alludes to the sanctity or inviolability of the government of the kingdom. The shield has for supporters two natives, in their old costume, the dexter holding a spear and the sinister the "kahili," or feather-topped staff, which was the badge of chief rank.

An escutcheon of pretence bears gules, a fan (?) surmounted by two spears in saltire. This escutcheon is a portion of the royal arms, and does not, we are informed, pertain especially to the present ruler. Around the arms is the beautiful and poetic national motto UA MAU KE EA OKA AINA I KAPONO, signifying, "The life of the land is established in righteousness."—words of peculiar historic interest, which fell from the lips of Kamehameha, in a time of trial, but which we must not stop to enlarge upon now. On the left of the coat of arms is the numeral 1, and on the right 10, and underneath AKAHI DALA, both meaning, "one dollar." At the bottom of the shield is the cross of an Order instituted by Kalakaua.

The obverse of the smaller coins is the same with that just described. The Half Dollar has on its reverse, the arms without the mantle, etc. The legend is the same, but instead of 1 is the fraction one-half, and below, HAPALUA, signifying half-dollar. The reverse of the quarter is similar, the fraction being changed to one-fourth, and at the bottom is HAPAHĀ, meaning a quarter dollar.

The reverse of the Eighth has no arms, but a wreath instead, with a crown separating its branches at the top; the legend is the same, but within the wreath is the inscription HAPAWALA, signifying one-eighth of a dollar.

We may add to this a description of the copper coinage struck in 1847, kindly supplied us by a lady of Boston, which is as follows: Obverse, bust of the king, facing, and in uniform. Legend, KAMEHAMEHA III KA MOI [Kamehameha III, Sovereign of the]. Reverse, within a wreath of laurel, formed of two branches, HAPA HANERI in two



lines. Legend, ♦ AUPUNI HAWAII ♦ [Hawaiian Kingdom]. The words in the wreath signify "half hundred," showing the value to be two cents in our currency.

There are to be struck off five hundred thousand one dollar pieces, six hundred thousand halves, five hundred thousand quarters, and six hundred thousand eighths,—in all about one million dollars in silver.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Edward P. Bond, and Gorham D. Gilman—members of the "Hawaiian Club," of Boston, for kind assistance in preparing the above descriptions.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

## SEALS AND THEIR HISTORY.

IN a letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, Dr. HENRY A. HOMES, Librarian of the "General Library Department" of the New York State Library, makes the following suggestions, which seem to us of great value and interest, and as the subject of Sigillography is so closely allied to Numismatics, we shall welcome such contributions to our pages.

THE History of Seals is a subject worthy of the investigation of scholars who are interested in Numismatics, for the purpose of being developed into a volume. As seals contain devices and emblems of importance as witnesses to acts in past centuries and as confirmations of contemporaneous acts, one might expect to find that in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* there would be a distinct article on SEALS. There is none, solely; in the General Index, there is a reference under the word to Heraldry, where only a few unimportant sentences are found. Appleton's *Encyclopedia* does justice to the subject. The scattered material on the subject in its varied aspects, when collected, would certainly be very interesting reading and instructive. The volume would treat of their antiquity, the object of them, the kinds of devices, the differing usages of differing nations, of seals of individuals in place of signatures, seals of states, municipalities, corporations, societies, lodges, their legal aspects, of what materials made, and their relations to heraldry, etc. As regards the latter, in spite of the prominence given by the *Encyclopedia Britannica* to that relation, I think that is really but of minor importance in the history of seals, and the use of arms in seals by those who employed them after the twelfth century, was merely an incident resulting from the previous use of seals among men. The frequent identity of resemblance in the reverse of coins with the arms and devices on seals illustrates one relation of this subject of Sigillography to Numismatics, and others will readily suggest themselves with but little reflection.

## AVALONIA PATTERN-PIECE.

THE September number of the *Magazine of American History* contains a strong illustration of the folly of any other than a professional undertaking to write on Numismatics. In June, 1880, a curious copper, certainly not a coin but hardly a medal, was dug up in Waterville, Me., and Mr. H. W. Richardson writes seventeen pages, on the supposition that it is a pattern for a coinage of the first Lord Baltimore, for his Province of Avalonia or Newfoundland. Fortunately a cut of the piece is given, which enables one to show with absolute certainty the absurdity of the supposition. I have two specimens of the medal or token, which is probably quite uncommon. It dates from about 1800, but its origin and purpose are unknown to me. It certainly relates to Avalonia and to Music. Possibly it commemorates the establishment in Newfoundland of some Musical Society, apparently of Roman Catholic origin. But this is mere conjecture, and I see nothing in the piece itself to help one further.

W. S. APPLETON.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*May 4.*—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the reports of the last two meetings, which were accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, of a pamphlet by him on the Coinage of the United States of America, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed his collection of Pine Tree money, and the crown and half-crown of Oliver Cromwell, reserved when the rest of the collection was sold some years ago. Dr. Green called attention to a communication by Prof. F. W. Putnam to the American Antiquarian Society, in which the author attempts to disprove the long-established opinion as to the numismatic intent of the pieces of Mexican copper, illustrated in the *Journal*, vol. 25. The Society adjourned at about 4.30 P. M.

*June 1.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Woodward spoke of the recent death of Mr. W. H. Wheeler, a member of the Society. He also showed several coins and medals soon to be offered at auction, particularly of Mexico and South America. The Secretary exhibited a little medalet struck on occasion of the opening of the East River bridge between New York and Brooklyn. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE quarter-centennial anniversary was celebrated in the Society's rooms, in University Building, New York. In the absence of the President, Mr. Parish occupied the chair. The Executive Committee's Annual Report showed that seven meetings of the Society had been held during the year, and that its membership, including all classes, had attained to 178. The Librarian's report acknowledged the receipt of 108 pamphlets, 46 periodicals and 141 bound volumes. By the report of the Treasurer, the various invested funds were shown to be in a satisfactory state, and after deducting the current expenses for the year, together with the cost of moving, fitting up the new room, and other extraordinary outlays, a balance remained in his hands. The Curator had received accessions of 129 coins and 12 medals to the Society's cabinet.

A letter was read from Dr. Anthon, who was on the eve of his departure for Europe, which took the place of his annual address. The Hon. A. S. Sullivan delivered an interesting address on the objects and purposes of the Society, suggesting that a medal to commemorate the Centennial of the Evacuation of New York by the British, be prepared and struck under the auspices of the Society. Several papers were read, one from Gen. Gates P. Thurston on "the historic, *versus* the merely serial idea in Numismatics;" another from Mr. McLachlan, on the Montreal Indian Medal, and a third from Mr. Feuardent on the coins found in removing the Obelisk from Egypt. These papers will all appear in the forthcoming account of the Proceedings, now in press. The old Board of Officers were unanimously re-elected, and the new year began under most favoring auspices.

## GERMAN NUMISMATISTS.

THE Third Annual Convention of German Numismatists was held under the auspices of the Vienna Numismatic Society, at Vienna, from the 5th to the 9th of September. The first was held at Leipzig in 1880, the second at Dresden in 1881. The object is to bring those interested in the science into closer communion, and to institute a numismatic exhibition, which shall show the historical development of coinage from the earliest time to the present. The programme embraced addresses, exhibitions, excursions, banquets, etc., all of which are so well understood and managed by our Teutonic brethren. The occasion was an interesting and notable one. Among the distinguished contributors are these: Prince Philipp of Saxe-Coburg,



Prince Philipp of Hohenlohe, Count Wilczek, M. Antonian (Neusatz), MM. Delhaes and Donnebauer, Prague; MM. Egger, Von Ernst, Hofken, and Professors Karabaczek and Von Luschin (Graz), Director Newald, MM. von Raimunn and Rhode (Leipnik), councillor of Count Von Moltheim and MM. Schmidel, Trau and Zeller (Salzburg).

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

A FULL and rare collection of Chinese coins is on exhibition at the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem. It numbers 500, and includes many curious and rare coins, dating from 2,000 years B. C. to the present time.

A REPRESENTATION of a copper coin, of Teotititlan, Mexico, of the T shape, is given in "Atlantis; the Antediluvian World," Harper Bros., New York, 1882, of a similar shape to the illustration in the *Journal*. See Vol. v, p. 25, and also Mr. Brevoort's article, Vol. xvi, p. 1.

CENT of 1839.—An uncirculated, sharp specimen of the "Booby Head" Cent of 1839, having on the reverse a distinct and well-defined dot between the words "One Cent,"—was purchased by Mr. Wm. Weeks, at the Frothingham sale in New York. Has such a variety been described before?

GEORGE III SPADE GUINEA. The legend of the reverse consists of the king's German titles, which as they are now separated with the dominions from the Crown of England, and being only expressed in abbreviations or initials, may become, if not already, utterly unintelligible, we shall insert and explain to save our readers from the pain of uttering those maledictions so universally and justly pronounced against all initials and abbreviations which are capable of an equivocal interpretation: Brunsvicensis et Lunenburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Arch-Theasaurarius et Elector.—*Hawkins' Coins*.

WHEN the American copper coin is to be struck, it will be necessary that the genuine British halfpence, or coppers, should pass here at 112½ to the dollar, or 15 to the shilling; which is only 4 per cent. more than the rate at which they circulate in Britain. The circulation of the Birmingham and other counterfeit and base copper coin, should be totally suppressed, whereby an end would be put to the iniquitous trade of importing into this country (or manufacturing here) such base coin, and purchasing gold and silver with it, of near four times its intrinsic value (comparing their nominal sums) for exportation; a trade which is carried to a most alarming height, and attended with very dangerous consequences. B.

Columbian Magazine, *Philadelphia*, August 22, 1875.

## COIN SALES.

### WOODWARD'S SALES.

THE Fifty-eighth sale took place at Bangs & Co.'s, New York, on June 25, 26. This was the collection of Mr. Wm. J. Jenks of Philadelphia, whose name is well known to all American numismatists. Want of time prevented the preparation of the catalogue of some of the departments of Mr. Jenks's cabinet, hence we find here only the American coins, with those of England, France, and Spain, and a few ancient; the remaining portion of the cabinet will find place in future sales. Prices were good and sustained throughout the sale; we quote a few as follows: 1787, uncir. Conn. Cent, \$5; 1794, Dollar, good, 41; 1836, do., proof, 10.50; 1836, do., rare pattern, 41; '38, do., original proof, 49; '39, do., same quality, 39.50; '51, do., original, 47; '52, do., splendid proof, 40.50; '54, do., 9.25; 1796, Half Dollar, 55; '96, do., sixteen stars, 51.50; '97, do., 49.50; 1815, do., uncir., 16.50; '23, Quarter Dollar, good, not fine, 36; 1797, Dime, fine, 8; '94, Half Dime, 7.10; '97, do., 8.25; 1846, do., good, 6.50; 1793, Cents, 9.10, 5.10, 10.50, 13.50, etc.; '94, do., 11; '95, do., 10; '97, 12.25; '99, 17; 1806, 13.50; '14, 6.25; 1815, Half Eagle, 300. Other gold coins, of which there were many, sold well; six Eagles averaged nearly \$20 each. Piece of Joana of Naples, 19; Stater of Alexander, 10; Aureus of Tiberius, 18.50; a curious gold medal, 25. Proof sets, which are strangely neglected, sold at the usual low prices for the ordinary dates, 4 to 7.75. Proof sets, as many remark, of any date prior to 1879, are the cheapest of all American coins, and to the speculative buyer will afford better profit than any other investment in coins. A fine Washington Half Dollar, 45; one of the rare Proclamation coins, Charles IV, 26.50. The Catalogue presents great temptations for further quotations, but we forbear.

Soon after the close of this sale Mr. Woodward started on his usual Southern and Western summer trip, the results of which have in some part already appeared in a catalogue just issued for an Archaeological Sale, No. 60, to occur Oct. 31, at the usual place, the Nissley Collection, which he purchased at



Mansfield, Ohio. While absent, he also bought the very important and valuable numismatic collection of Hon. Heman Ely, of Elyria, Ohio, on the catalogue of which he is now busily engaged, and collectors are already congratulating themselves on a sale at an early date, which will enable them to fill any gaps in their American Mint Series, with only three exceptions. One object of Mr. W.'s visit South was not accomplished, namely, the purchase of Confederate publications, which he declares are scarcer and higher in Richmond than they are in New York and Boston.

We must not forget to mention that Sale No. 59 of this series is already announced for Oct. 29-30. The Catalogue is now ready, and comprises a very attractive variety of ancient and foreign coins, a consignment from Germany, supplemented by a fine collection of American gold.

#### THE CROSBY COLLECTION.

JUNE 27-9, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the famous cabinet of Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Boston, which, as is well known, contained a remarkably complete collection of early Colonial coins, especially the New England issues, "N. E.," "willow tree," "oak tree," and "pine tree" pieces, Granby or Higley coppers, rare Washingtons, Baltimore money, Chalmers' issues, the Rosa Americana series, and many other pieces of similar interest and value to American collectors. The Catalogue, by far the handsomest yet issued by Mr. J. W. Haseltine (this being his sixtieth sale), contained 1817 lots and 92 pages. For full particulars we must refer our readers to the printed price-list which has been issued, but we quote a few of the prices received for the more valuable specimens. *Washington pieces.* The naked bust Cent, unc., proof surface, excessively rare, \$146; '92 Cent, military bust, v. f., "probably not over five known," 55; Half Dollar, 72; do. trial piece from unfinished die of Cent of '91, *unique*, 45; Liberty and Security, head to right, only two known, 50; Funeral medal in gold, pierced, small bust; rev., urn, G. W. in script, 37; three "Masonic," probably struck for the Masonic funeral procession in Boston,—from two slightly differing dies, pierced, the silver, 10.50 and 9; tin, said to be *unique*, 3; Fame medal, 34; Halliday medal, 45. The N. Y. Society's medal of Lincoln, tin, br. pr., size 53, only 16 struck, 10.25. Two N. E. shillings, 30 and 58; four willow tree shillings, 1652, 12, 37, 41.50, and 55, and a sixpence of the same, 52; oak tree coins sold, the shillings from 1.60 to 27, the sixpences, 1.50 to 11.50, threepences, 2.50 to 5.50, and twopences, 1.50 to 11.50. Pine tree shillings, with AN. DOM. from 4 to 24, averaging for ten pieces about 12.50; those with AN. DO sold lower, one thought to be *unique*, bringing 18; a *unique* sixpence, 20, and a rare threepence, 14.50. *Granby* coins, (of these there were but five specimens in the sale,) one variety, there being only four known, 62; three others, different, only three of either known, 80, 50, 68, and the fifth, plugged, but a very rare piece, 25. The New Jersey Washington Cent, *unique*, 620. *New York pieces.* "Non Vi Virtute Vici," 67.50; Liber natus, 72.50. *Baltimore* shilling, 47; sixpence, 10; groats, 5 and 10; Chalmers shilling, 3.60, and 3.25; sixpences, 12.50 and 19; threepence, 22. Kentucky Myddleton tokens, silver, 36; copper, dif. rev., 30. Virginia penny, bust of George III, 31; Rosa Americanas, *patterns*, Twopence, 80; Penny, 90 and 80; Halfpenny, 85; one of Wood's Halfpence, 33; Immune Columbia, silver, 75; Immunis Columbia, copper, 25. The *unique* "Confederatio," 60. Three "Fugio" pieces, 16, 17, and 22. Half dollar of 1796, said to be the finest in the United States, 255. 1809 Cent, 60; '96 Half cent, 23; Half Disme, '92, 15.50; and many others almost equally interesting, which we have no space to refer to. Many of the rarest pieces went to enrich a well-known Boston cabinet.

#### SAMPSON'S SALE.

JULY 25 and 26, Mr. H. G. Sampson held a sale at Bangs & Co.'s Rooms, New York, of several consignments of Coins, Medals, Stamps, etc. The Catalogue, 40 pages, contained 956 lots. Among the proof sets one of 1857 brought \$13.50, although the Cent was not in proof condition. A Dime of 1796, v. f., brought 12; one of 1797, about uncirculated, 10.60. A Half-dime of 1794, 13.60; and another of 1805, fine for date, 10.80. A Half dollar of 1797, badly scratched, 10. A double Crown of Louis II of Hungary, 1525, sold for 15.10. The sale as a whole realized fair prices.

#### FROSSARD'S THIRTIETH SALE.

THIS was the Collection of E. F. Kuitan, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, and contained many fine American issues and some choice ancient coins, silver and copper. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 576 lots and 28 pages. A Breda Peace Medal, 1667, brought \$12.50; a fine Jernegan Cistern Medal, in silver, only 1.00; the Libertas Americana, "Communi Consensu," tin, original and unc., 5.75; Chalmers Annapolis Shilling, 1783, 4.25; Immune Columbia, silver, 23; Washington Half dollar, 1792, copper, 41. A Proof set, 1854, 8 pieces, 66; '55, do., quarter dollar out, 50. Several dollars brought excellent prices; one of '95, flowing hair, (cost \$31 in Britton sale,) sold for 19; one of same date, (from Randall sale, where it cost 75,) with fillet head, 42; '36, Liberty seated, flying eagle rev., 37; '38, do., no stars on rev., 45.25; '51, proof surface, 38.50; '52, do., 38. *Half dollar* of 1797, 29.50. *Quarter*, 1823, 47; do., 1827, sold for 200 in Britton sale, 164; '53, without arrows, 20. *Dimes*, 1797, thirteen stars, 16.50; 1802, v. f. and r., 24; 1804, v. g., rarest dime, 14.50. *Half-dime*, 1805, 11.75. *Cents*, 1793, (Mon. 1,) 24.75; wreath do., (Mon. 7-1,) 11; Liberty cap, do., from S. S. Crosby's cabinet, 104; '99 over '98, guaranteed, 44. Several Half cents of the '40s, 10 to 10.25; Agathocles, B. C. 317, Tetradrachm, v. f. and r., 10.50; Bronze of Vespasian for Judaea, 14.50. The entire sale was very successful.

#### OTHER SALES.

SEVERAL other sales have taken place since our last, of which we have received priced Catalogues, but we notice few prices of sufficient interest to mention in detail. In the Hubbard Collection, sold July 12 and 13 by Mr. H. P. Smith, of New York, a Half-pound of Charles I, brought \$19.50; a Crown of

Cromwell, 16; Ryal of Mary and Darnley, 12.75. Quite a number of ancient coins sold at very good prices, and there were sixteen coins of the later Grand Masters of Malta, which averaged not far from 3.00 each. A few medieval medals, etc., also brought excellent prices. In Haseltine's Seventy-first sale, held in New York, there were some choice cents of early dates which sold well, but the other pieces, of which there was a good variety, went at very low rates.

## ASSAYING JAPANESE COINS.

DR. W. P. LAWVER, the Assayer of the Mint Bureau of the Treasury Department, has been assaying some Japanese coins sent here for that purpose by the Japanese government. Every year that government takes a number of 5-yen gold and silver pieces, and, cutting them in pieces, sends one quarter to the United States, one to England, one to France, and one to her own assayers to be assayed, comparing the result of the work of the various assayers, and thus keeping her coin up to a high standard. In former cases the assays by the various countries have shown little variation in the result obtained.

## OBITUARY.

### DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD.

MR. DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD, for several years, and until a short time before his death, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, whose decease was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, was born in Hillsboro', Ill., on the 23d June, 1845. For the larger part of his life he was a resident of Boston, and graduated from the English High School in that city in 1862. He early developed a taste for numismatic and antiquarian study, and at one time had a fine collection of coins, which was particularly rich in the American issues, and included some very fine cents of the rarer dates. He was a member of the New England Numismatic Society, of which he was the Secretary, until that was dissolved, when he connected himself with the Boston Numismatic Society, at the meetings of which he frequently exhibited specimens from his cabinet. He was also an active member of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, and the Bostonian Society. For many years he was the Clerk of the "Proprietors of the Meeting House in Hollis Street," of which the famous Mather Byles was once the minister, and, in later years, the not less celebrated Starr King. Mr. Child died in Oakland, California, May 12, 1883, whither he had gone with one of the Raymond Excursion parties in hopes of improving his health.

## BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE OF THE NUMISMATIC BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WITH A SUBJECT INDEX TO THE IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, AND OTHER PERIODICALS, TO THE END OF 1882. *New York*, 1883, pp. iv, 32.

UNDER this title Mr. Richard Hoe Lawrence, the Librarian of the New York Society named above, has prepared a most interesting work to the lovers of Numismatics. As he says in his Preface, this Catalogue "aims to be more than a list of the books in the Society's library. Each book is entered—1st, under the author's name, with the title usually reproduced in full; 2nd, under its proper subject, the title being abbreviated, the place of publication, the date, and size omitted. In the same general alphabet is included an index to the important papers in all the numismatic periodicals published in America, and to the numismatic articles in the *Historical Magazine* and *Magazine of American History*."

It will be seen from this, that the pamphlet is of great value to any one desiring to make investigations in almost any direction in our specialty, for here may be seen at a glance references, if not to every important article on Numismatics, to nearly all that have ever appeared in any American publication. The work is a most exhaustive one, and will serve, for the purposes of coin study, the same end which Poole's Index to Periodical Literature has done for the general reader. For instance, under the title of the *Historical Magazine*, we have nearly two hundred references by titles, to numismatic articles which have appeared in its pages—many of them having several sub-references to continuous articles, or contributions from different writers



on the subject under consideration, and thus saving many a tedious hour of searching for some item of information that might otherwise be looked for in vain. Or take the Somer Islands coins: under this title we find references to nine articles in the *Journal*, one in the *Coin Collector's Journal*, one in the *Historical Magazine*, and one in *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*; and so of almost any we may wish to look for. Aside from its value to the general student, it is of particular interest to the readers of our own *Journal*, as it is a complete Index to all of its sixteen volumes, and two numbers of the present volume. Printed on a page of the same size, it can readily be bound with this magazine, and thus add greatly to its value. We trust that the Society will allow those who are not its members the privilege of purchasing copies, and can assure those who secure one, that they will find themselves well repaid. The thanks of all coin students are certainly due to Mr. Lawrence for his labor of love, and for the careful and thorough manner in which he has performed it. The New York Society have the nucleus of a very valuable Library, which is here opened, we may say, to many who were before ignorant of the treasures it contains, and which we trust will receive from this work a fresh impetus to make it, what we know so many of its members desire, one of the most complete in its department, in the country.

M.

SECOND PAPER ON THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE\* OF NEW YORK AS ESTABLISHED MARCH 16, 1778. BY H. A. HOMES. *Albany*, 1882, pp. 21. 5 plates. 8vo.

THE object of Mr. Homes in this Second Paper, is to show the progress made since the publication of his first paper two years since on the same subject. He had succeeded in having a legislative commission appointed to report any measures to be adopted for the re-establishment of the original State Arms of 1778. This commission reported to the Legislature their conclusions, with a blazon of the arms conformed to the earliest known examples. The arms as described by them have now been reaffirmed by the Legislature to be the true arms of the State: and the Legislature at the same time adopted a measure of equal importance, prohibiting the public officers at the capital from using as official seals or on letter heads any other device than that of the arms of the State. Hitherto the devices in use were almost as various as were the number of the departments and bureaus.

Mr. Homes gives an interpretation of the device on the shield, which has the merit of making it historic from two points of view. The sun in the shield he considers to be the sun of the York family of England, dating from a victory of King Edward IV, and referred to by Shakespeare as the "Sun of York," found on gold coins of the realm, and sent over by James II, formerly Duke of York, in 1687, on the new seal of the Province. The river and the mountains with a ship and a sloop he considers emblematic of the Hudson River; and thus the two emblems combined stand for *New York*. He establishes pretty clearly that New York was the first of the States to add the eagle to the device of arms, and finds it easy with the head turned to the dexter to interpret it with the line from Bishop Berkeley, "Westward the course of empire takes its way." He makes a point that four of the five men on the first commission of 1778 were graduates of College, and three of them, Jay, Morris, and Hobart, gave the shield of sun and river, with the crest of the eagle and the motto *Excelsior*, while the other two, Clinton and Livingston added the supporters of Justice and Liberty to make the "arms complete."

The writer emphasizes his conviction that the arms and insignia of our States are not to be interpreted by the principles of coat armor except in part. If, for example, the chief part of the arms of a prince is the shield, it is not so in the design chosen as the symbol of our States in the Union. In these cases the whole of the device constitutes what we allow ourselves to call the State arms, the crest and the supporters forming a part of the device as much as the shield. One illustration of this is found in this instance: an overturned crown is found at the foot of Liberty. If the strict laws of heraldry had prevailed with the commissioners, they might have discarded the crown as not being a necessary part of the arms according to heraldry, but they remained faithful to the patriotism of the Revolution which placed it there, regarding it not as merely an artist's fancy, but as a decision of the first lawgivers of the State that they were founding a Republican State. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that the designers of so many State and city arms have not been endowed with a little more heraldic knowledge. A few of the older States of the Union, like Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, and two or three others, bear arms which are blazoned in correct accordance with heraldic laws. As to the rest, too many of them are filled with devices, significant often, but arranged with such dense ignorance, that "all anyhow" fitly describes them.

While the "Heralds' College" is an institution that will probably never be transplanted to our shores, and the "gentle science" it cultivates is regarded by many who know little and care



less concerning it, as valueless to Americans, yet in the estimation of those who are familiar with its laws, and what is preserved in its archives, it will ever hold a high place. The rules of Heraldry are simple and easily mastered, and if a public corporation thinks it worth while to assume a coat of arms, at all, it is certainly worth a proper blazon, and such can generally be obtained without difficulty.

LIEUT. C. A. L. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, has prepared a work entitled "Our Inheritance in the Great Seal of the United States of America." It treats of its history and heraldry, and "its signification to the great people sealed." It will probably make a volume of 400 pages, and upwards of 100 illustrations, and it is intended to publish it by subscription at the price of \$2.50. The title suggests Piazzì Smyth's work on the Great Pyramid, and Lieut. Totten, we hear, traces some connection between that ancient pile, and the unfinished pyramid which appears on some of the issues of Continental money, and on the reverse of our seal.

UNDER the title "Supplement to the Bushnell Catalogue, Messrs. S. H. and H. Chapman have printed two letters from the well-known coin-dealer, Mr. C. R. Taylor of London, offering and enclosing to Mr. Bushnell the Good Samaritan shilling. The letters were written in 1858, and are very interesting; and the Messrs. Chapman have done well to put them in print. There is nothing in them to change the opinion of those persons who honestly believe that the coin in question is not what it appears to be, but is really a work of later but uncertain date and place. It certainly has no pedigree such as one would have hoped to find recorded in letters concerning it.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has been wonderfully successful in many ways during the past year despite the serious loss of its learned President, Dr. Anthon. The great increase in its membership, the large and valuable acquisitions to its cabinet, the appearance of its exhaustive Library Catalogue noticed on a previous page, the interest of its meetings, enlivened by valuable papers and seconded by the efforts of its hard working Secretary and Executive Committee, are fast placing it at the head of American Numismatic Societies. There is only one thing more it needs, just at present, and that is for each of its members to subscribe for the *Journal*.

THE *Journal* is somewhat late this month, owing principally to difficulty in obtaining our supply of paper, the long continued drouth in this part of the country having seriously interfered with paper-making; but we believe our readers will find the number well freighted with good things. We have the manuscript in hand for Dr. Morris's promised article on the Coins of the Crusaders, and it will appear in our next.

OUR acknowledgments are due to the following gentlemen for late copies of catalogues of medals and coins: W. S. Lincoln & Son, 69 New Oxford Street, London; Henry Gray, 25 Cathedral Yard, Manchester; Adolph Hess, Wessern Strasse 7, Frankfurt, Germany; F. J. Wesener, Promenadeplatz 6, Munich, Germany, G. F. Ulex, Hamburg, Germany.

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## CURRENCY.

It is said that the Trade Dollar should be called "Japhet," because it is in search of its "par."

TIME is money and money is time; for when you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps, it is a quarter to two.

TALK about your fish stories, the biggest of fish stories is not equal to the legend "one dollar" on the American eighty-five cent piece.

A KNOWING Chinese peddler refused an English shilling offered as a two bit piece, saying: "No. Me heap sabe. No chicken on him."





SILVER COIN OF THASOS.



SILVER COIN OF GELA.



SILVER COIN OF SELINUS.



SILVER COIN OF AGRIGENTUM.



SILVER COIN WITH HEAD OF MITHRADATES.



SYRACUSAN MEDALLION.



## ANCIENT GREEK COINS.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVIII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1884.

No. 3.

## ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

*Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.*

[Continued from Vol. xviii, No. 2.]

*Ephesus.*—We will now take an example from Asia Minor, where we shall find the same invariable connection between the coinage and the local religious cultus. The coins of the great city of Ephesus, the “first city of Asia,” are from very early times marked with a bee on one side, and a stag and palm tree on the other. Now we know that the hierarchy of the Ephesian Artemis consisted of a college of priests, at the head of which was a High Priest called *ἑσάρης* (the king bee), the leader of the swarm, while his attendant priestesses bore the name of Melissæ or Bees.

However difficult it may be for us to seize the exact idea which was intended to be conveyed by this symbol, there can be no doubt that it was one of the most distinctive emblems of the Ephesian goddess in her character of a goddess of nature. The stag is of course a symbol which every reader of the Greek poets will at once recognise as belonging to Artemis, as is also the sacred palm tree, *πρωτόγονος φοινῖξ*, beneath which Leto was fabled to have brought forth Apollo and his sister Artemis.

*Etruria.*—In the West, no less than in Greece and Asia, the religious aspect of the coin-types is very striking. Thus on Etruscan coins we meet with the head of the gorgon Medusa and of Hades. Here too we see Cerberus and griffins and sphinxes and chimaeras, as well as the head of a priest or augur,—types which are symbolical of those gloomy and horrible or fantastic ideas connected with death and the world of shades which were peculiarly characteristic of the strange and uncanny beliefs of the Etruscans.

*Campania.*—In the fertile and vine-growing Campania, on the other hand, the most frequent reverse type is a human-headed bull, a tauriform Chthonian divinity worshiped very generally throughout Southern Italy under the name of Dionysos Hebon, a god whose nature partook both of that of Hades and of Dionysus, and who was associated with a feminine divinity, resembling both Persephone and Ariadne, a personification of the eternal

renewal of nature in the spring time. The beautiful head of this goddess is the constant obverse type of the money of Neapolis (Naples).

MAGNA GRAECIA: *Tarentum*.—In Magna Graecia the splendid series of the money of Tarentum offers the curious type of a naked youth riding on a dolphin. This is Taras, the founder of the first Iapygian settlement on the Calabrian coast, who was said to have been miraculously saved from shipwreck by the intervention of his father Poseidon, who sent a dolphin, on whose back Taras was borne to the shore. At Tarentum divine honors were paid to him as oekist, and hence his presence on the coins. The rider who appears on the reverse of the coins of Tarentum may be taken as an example of what is called an *agonistic* type, *i. e.* a commemoration on the money of the state, of victories in the games held at Tarentum in the hippodrome. All Greek games partook of a religious nature, and were held in honor of one or other of the gods, at Olympia of Zeus, at Delphi of Apollo, etc., etc., and at Tarentum, probably of Poseidon.

*Metapontum*.—Another, and a very remarkable early example of one of these agonistic types is furnished by a coin of Metapontum, in Southern Italy, on the reverse of which is the figure of the river Achelous in human form, but with the horns and ears of a bull, just as he is described by Sophocles (Trach. 12), as ἀνδρῶϊν ὥς τε βούρην ἄνθρωπος; around him is the inscription in archaic characters ΑΧΕΛΑΙΟ ΑΘΑΟΝ, showing that games were celebrated at Metapontum in honor of Achelous, king of all Greek rivers, and as such revered from the time of Homer onwards. The coins with this type were doubtless struck on the occasion of the festival held in honor of Achelous, and may even have been distributed as prizes, ἄθλα, among the successful athletes.

At least one side of every Metapontine coin was always dedicated to Demeter, to whose especial favor was attributed the extraordinary fertility of the plain in which the city stood. The ear of corn was the recognized symbol of the worship of this goddess. On this ear of corn is often seen a locust, a bird, a field-mouse, or some other creature destructive to the crops, which was probably added to the main type as a sort of propitiation of the daemons of destruction, and the maleficent influences in nature.

SICILY: *River-gods*.—The Achelous on this interesting coin of Metapontum may serve to introduce us to a whole series of river-gods as coin-types on the money of many of the towns of Sicily. River worship would seem indeed, judging from the coins, to have been especially prevalent in that island in the fifth century B. C., during which the Sicilian coasts were encircled by a chain of magnificent Greek cities, all, or nearly all, of which were shortly afterwards either destroyed by the Carthaginians, or handed over by the tyrants of Syracuse to the tender mercies of a rapacious foreign soldiery. In Sicily we see the river Gelas at first as a rushing man-headed bull, and later as a beardless youth with horns sprouting from his forehead.

The Crimissus on a coin of Segesta takes at first the form of a dog, and later that of a hunter accompanied by two dogs. The Hipparis at Camarina is seen as a young horned head emerging from the midst of a circle of waves. The Hypsas at Selinus is a naked youth offering a libation at the altar of the god of health, in gratitude for the draining of the marsh, which had impeded the course of his stream, and for the cleansing and purification of his waters.



*Water-nymphs.*—From the cultus of rivers we may pass to that of nymphs, of which we may again cull our examples from among the beautiful coins of Sicily. One of the most charming of these representations is that of the nymph Camarina on a coin of that city, who is pictured riding on the back of a swan, half-flying, half-swimming across the waves of her own lake, as she holds with one hand the corner of her peplos, which, filled by the breeze, serves the purpose of a sail.

Then, again, there is the fountain-nymph Arethusa on a tetradrachm of Syracuse, a work which, in delicacy of treatment, and in the skillful adaptation of the subject to the space at the disposal of the artist, leaves nothing to be desired. On this coin the head of the nymph is seen facing the spectator—a true water-goddess—

With her rainbow locks  
Streaming among the streams;

while dolphins are playing around her, darting and leaping about among the rich masses of her floating hair. The artist has on this coin striven to convey in concrete form the idea of the sweet waters of the fountain in the island of Ortygia rising out of the midst of the salt waves of the harbor of Syracuse, the salt sea being symbolized by the dolphins. As in the case of the river-gods, the head of the nymph is on this coin accompanied by her name, ΑΡΕΘΟΥΣΑ.

*Eagles devouring a Hare.*—Another Sicilian coin stands out as a truly powerful work. It is a silver coin of Agrigentum, on which two eagles are seen on a rocky height, the one screaming with uplifted head, the other with raised wings and head stretched downwards. The two birds stand side by side on the dead body of a hare, which they are about to tear in pieces. As a coin-type, such a subject seems hard to explain, as it perhaps refers to some local myth long lost; but it is scarcely possible to conceive that the artist who engraved the die had not ringing in his ears the grand chorus in the Agamemnon. Aeschylus there depicts the “winged hounds of Zeus” in just such a scene as the engraver, with equally imperishable touches, has handed down to us across the ages:—

On lofty station, manifest to sight,  
The bird kings to the navy kings appear,  
One black, and one with hinder plumage white,  
A hare with embryo young in evil hour  
Amerced of future courses they devour.  
Chant the dirge, uplift the wail,  
But may the right prevail.

*Agam.* 115. Tr. Swanwick.

*Coinage of Philip and Alexander the Great.*—From the coinage of free and autonomous towns, we will now pass to that of Philip of Macedon, the founder of that vast monarchy which was destined, in the hands of his son and successor Alexander the Great, to spread the arms, the arts, the literature and the civilization of Greece as far as the shores of the Caspian and the banks of the Indus and the Nile. But absolute as was the power of Philip and Alexander, these monarchs were still essentially Greek, and as Greeks they were careful never to place upon their money any effigy less august than

that of some one of the gods of Greece. Thus Philip, when he had united in his single hand the whole of northern Greece, and when he reorganized the currency of his empire, had recourse to the two great religious centres of Hellas for the types of his gold and silver money, Delphi and Olympia.

On his gold money appears the head of the Pythian Apollo, and on his silver that of the Olympian Zeus. The reverse-types are in each case what is called *agonistic*, that is to say, they commemorate in a general way Philip's successes in the great Greek games, in which, we are told, it was his especial pride to be hailed as a victor. Pallas and her attendant Victory, with Herakles and the Olympian Zeus, are the gods under whose auspices Alexander's gold and silver went forth from a hundred mints over the vast expanse of his heterogeneous empire. But, more than mortal as Alexander was conceived, and almost perhaps believed himself to be, yet never once during his lifetime was his own portrait seen upon his coins, and this notwithstanding the fact that it had been the custom in the East from the very foundation of the Persian monarchy which Alexander overthrew, for the great king to place his own effigy upon the royal "*Daric*" coins. What clearer proof can be desired that none but religious subjects were at that time admissible on the coin?

*Introduction of Portraiture.*—But after the death of the great conqueror a change is noticeable, gradual at first, and then more marked in the aspect of the international currency instituted by Alexander. The features of the god Herakles on the tetradrachms little by little lose their noble ideality, and assume an expression in which there is an evident striving on the part of the engraver towards an assimilation of the god to Alexander, now himself regarded as one of the immortals and the recipient of divine honors.

*Coins of Lysimachus, the Ptolemies, etc.*—The first real and distinct innovation was, however, made by Alexander's general, Lysimachus, when he became King of Thrace. The money of this monarch bears most unmistakably a portrait of the great Alexander—of Alexander, however, as a god—in the character which in his lifetime his flatterers had encouraged him to assume, of the son of the Lybian Ammon, with the ram's horn over the ear. This was the first step towards the new fashion of placing the head of the sovereign on the coin of the realm; but so antagonistic does this practice seem to have been to the religious susceptibilities even of this late time, that it was only by slow degrees that it came to be adopted.

When the centre of gravity, so to speak, of the Greek world was no longer to be found in Hellas, but in the various capitals of those semi-oriental monarchies which arose out of the ruins of the Persian empire, Alexandria, Antioch, and the rest, all Greece received an indelible taint of oriental servility. In comparison with these new self-constituted *Βασιλεῖς* and their descendants, Philip and Alexander stand forth as Hellenes of the old type. Only in such degenerate times did it become possible for a king to usurp on the coinage the place of honor reserved of old for gods and religious emblems; nay, even to give themselves out as very gods, and to adopt such titles as *θεός ἐπιφανής* or *Νέος Διόνυσος*.

The first of Alexander's successors who substituted his own portrait on coins for that of the deified Alexander was Ptolemy Soter, the founder of the dynasty which ruled Egypt for two centuries and a half. Both he and his queen, Berenice, were deified after their deaths, and appear with the title *θεοί*



on the money of his son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the portrait of Ptolemy Soter was perpetuated from generation to generation on the coins of successive rulers of Egypt down to the time of the Roman conquest, although not to the exclusion of other royal portraits.

Greek coins, from the age of Alexander onwards, possess for us an interest altogether different from that with which the money of the earlier ages inspires us. The interest of the prae-Alexandrine coins is twofold. In the first place, they illustrate local myths, and indirectly shed much light on the political revolutions of every corner of the Greek world; and in the second place, they are most valuable for the history of art in its various stages of development. The interest of the post-Alexandrine coins is that of a gallery of authentic portraits. "Here," says Addison, in his *Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*, "you see the Alexanders, Caesars, Pompeys, Trajans, and the whole catalogue of heroes who have, many of them, so distinguished themselves from the rest of mankind that we almost look upon them as another species. It is an agreeable amusement to compare in our own thoughts the face of a great man with the character that authors have given us of him, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper that discovers itself in the history of his actions."

[To be continued.]

## THE VALUE OF NUMISMATICS.

THE following extract is taken from the Report of the Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College, appointed to visit the Library for the year 1860, and submitted January 31, 1861.

"In the last year's Report of the Committee, encouragement was given to expect ere long a large increase of the collection of coins and medals! Only six, however, have been added to the number. The Committee are impressed with the very great importance of this subject. As an auxiliary to history, the science of numismatics can hardly be overrated. Coins have been beautifully denominated "infallible vouchers!" An English writer remarks that 'the ancient historians so often omit from their narratives the dates of particular transactions that, were it not for these metallic documents, we should often be wholly unable to fix the order in which they occurred.' John Foy Vaillant of Beauvais, may be considered the father of numismatic science. The French ministry allowed him to travel at the expense of government. Once, when in great danger from the Algerine pirates, he hid some of his most valuable coins in his stomach. From this curious cabinet he is said, though a physician himself, not to have recovered them without much difficulty; doubtless, like all other physicians, preferring to try his experiments on any other stomach than his own.

"In 1681, he set the example of arranging the order of events by following the inscriptions of coins, and then succeeded in settling, by the same means, the chronology of three great kingdoms, — Egypt, Syria, and Parthia. Ancient geography is hardly less indebted to numismatics. National character has strongly impressed and moulded it. We all know how deeply the British nation have always gloried in seeing their native island represented on the imperial coins by the figure of a female sitting with the labarum of power in her hand, and the ocean rolling under her feet. Ancient dress and arms are to be studied by the light of numismatic science.

"The Committee have presumed upon these meagre references to show that the sons of Harvard, traversing, as they do, every part of the globe, can seldom render a more enduring service to science and civilization, than by begging or buying up all the

foreign coins and medals they can lay their hands on, always remembering to furnish the clue to their most difficult hieroglyphics. Some of the most valuable ones will soon be lost or defaced past all restoration. In New England alone, there are hundreds of them kept as curious trinkets, or hung upon the necks of young America to enable him to cut his teeth, or to perfect him in the art of mastication by giving him his *hardest* lesson to begin with. How delightful to think of a greasy urchin chewing up a Roman medal!

“A black-eyed Caesar, with  
The eagle's beak between those eyes which ne'er  
Beheld a conqueror, or looked along  
The land he made not Rome's!”

“More fitting often to have given him a ‘*Nero*,’ whose savage features bespeak ‘the imperial matricide and incendiary.’ A dime, or dollar at most, will often buy the best of them. At the time when the Continental paper money was issued, the moral of their mottoes was frequently worth more than the money. The ‘SHILLING PIECE’ we remember well, with its now obsolete maxim encircling it,—‘Americans, mind your business.’ Would that it might be tried once more as the true panacea for all our troubles, not excepting Secession itself.” (Pages 9-11.)

## CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from Vol. XVIII, NO. 2.]

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

UNDER this head I describe only the coins that have been struck for the Dominion Government, and such medals as have been issued for general objects since Confederation in 1867.

CCCCXXXV. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA • CANADA. Diademed head of the queen within an inner circle to the left. (One cent.)

*Rev.* As CCLXXIV, but the date is 1876, and there is a small H under the date. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 4,000,000. Although a silver coinage was issued as early as 1870, there was no great need for copper coins, on account of the abundant issue of 1859, and the number of Bank tokens that still circulate freely.

CCCCXXXVI. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* As the last, but the date is 1881. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

The letter H on the Canadian coinage indicates that it was struck by the firm of Ralph Heaton & Sons of Birmingham, as contractors for the Royal Mint.

CCCCXXXVII. *Obv.* As CCCCCXXXV.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXXXV, but the date is 1882. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

The planchets of these cents are thicker than the issues of 1858-9.

CCCCXXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA Diademed head of the queen to the left.

*Rev.* 25 | CENTS | 1870 within a wreath of maple leaves; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Nickel. Size 24 m. R 5.

This is a counterfeit struck in nickel. The execution is inferior to the genuine coinage. The lettering and date on the reverse is somewhat irregular.

CCCCXXXIX. *Obv.* Similar to CCLXXXVIII, but the lettering is somewhat irregular.



*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1870. Base silver. Size 18 m. R 5.

This is also a counterfeit, well executed, but still showing signs of inferior workmanship. The milling on the edge is indistinct.

CCCCXL. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCXC, but the date is 1870. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

The reverse of this coin has a deep serrated border like the issue of 1858. The only difference between the two coinages is in the date. The old punches must have been used.

CCCCXLI. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII.

*Rev.* 50 | CENTS | 1870 within a wreath of maple leaves; at the top of the wreath is a crown. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 450,000. The first coin of this denomination struck for Canada.

CCCCXLII. *Obv.* Similar to the last. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCXXXVIII, but better executed. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Issue 900,000. This also is the first issue of this denomination. The quarter dollar was considered more convenient than the old twenty cent piece, which it superseded.

CCCCXLIII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1870. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 1,700,000. In 1870 Sir Francis Hincks, who was Finance Minister, wishing to relieve the people from the "silver nuisance," in the shape of the immense quantity of the United States silver coin that circulated in Canada, and that was only received by the banks at a heavy discount, made arrangements to withdraw it from circulation and export it; hence the issue of Canadian coins at that time.

CCCCXLIV. *Obv.* Similar to the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCXC, but the date is 1870 and the serrated margin is narrow like the other coins in the series. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 2,600,000. The five and ten cent pieces are the same in design as the coinage of 1858, while the twenty-five and fifty cent pieces are different. The head is diademed instead of laureated, and the wreath is much fuller.

CCCCXLV. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCXLI, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 200,000.

CCCCXLVI. *Obv.* As the last. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCXLII, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Issue 400,000.

CCCCXLVII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCLXXXIX, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 800,000.

CCCCXLVIII. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCXC, but the date is 1871. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 1,400,000.

CCCCXLIX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCXLV, but with the letter H under the wreath. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 45,000. This is the first coinage executed by Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Sons for Canada.

CCCCL. *Obv.* As the last. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLVI, but with the letter H under the wreath. Silver.  
Size 24 m. C.

The Mint records do not give the number of twenty-five and ten cent pieces issued by the Heaton during this year, having included it among those issued by the Mint.

CCCCLI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLVII, but with the letter H under the wreath. Silver.  
Size 18 m. C.

There was no five cent piece issued in 1871 by the Messrs. Heaton.

CCCCLII. *Obv.* As CCCCLXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLIX, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 30 m. C.  
Issue 35,000.

CCCCLIII. *Obv.* As the last. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 24 m. C.  
Issue 2,240,000.

CCCCLIV. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 18 m. C.  
Issue 1,000,000.

CCCCLV. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCXC, but dated 1872, and with the letter H under the wreath.  
Silver. Size 15 m. C.  
Issue 2,000,000.

CCCCLVI. *Obv.* As CCCCLXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. There were no fifty cent pieces issued during this year or the following.

CCCCLVII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The Mint reports an issue of fifty and twenty-five cent pieces in 1873, but I have never seen any.

CCCCLVIII. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLV, but dated 1874; the 4 has no cross to the horizontal line. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLIX. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As the last, but the horizontal line of the 4 is crossed. Silver.  
Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLX. *Obv.* As CCCCLXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1875. Silver. Size 24 m. C.  
Issue 1,000,000.

CCCCLXI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1875. Silver. Size 18. C.

Issue 1,000,000. Most of this year's issue went to the Western Provinces, and it is consequently scarcer here.



CCCCLXII. *Obv.* As the preceding. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLV, but dated 1875. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 1,000,000. The same number of each denomination was issued during the years 1874 and 1875.

CCCCLXIII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

Not having had a report from the Mint since 1876, I am unable to give the numbers of the issues since that date.

CCCCLXIV. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXV. *Obv.* As the preceding. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCLV, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLXVI. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Fifty cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLXIX, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

This is the only year since 1872 in which half dollars were issued. As silver is only wanted for change in Canada, the larger denominations are not so popular as in the United States. Before 1876 only about half a million had been issued, while the issue of five cent pieces amounted to eight and a half millions.

CCCCLXVII. *Obv.* As the preceding. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

CCCCLXVIII. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXIX. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLV, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLXX. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1882. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

CCCCLXXI. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1882. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXXII. *Obv.* Similar to the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLV, but dated 1882. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

CCCCLXXIII. *Obv.* As CCCCXXXVIII. (Twenty-five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCL, but dated 1883. Silver. Size 24 m. C.

CCCCLXXIV. *Obv.* As CCLXXXVIII. (Ten cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLI, but dated 1883. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

CCCCLXXV. *Obv.* As the last. (Five cents.)

*Rev.* As CCCCLV, but dated 1883. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

#### MEDALS.

CCCCLXXVI. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D: Bust of the queen to the left, crowned and veiled; under the bust, in small letters, J. S. WYON SC.

*Rev.* JUVENTAS ET PATRIUS VIGOR CANADA INSTAURATA 1867. A group symbolical of confederation. Britannia seated to the right, a lion rests his head on her knee; in her right hand she holds a trident, and in her left a roll

inscribed CONFEDERATION, which she presents to four youthful females; the first is standing and has a sickle and sheaf of wheat in her arms, representing Ontario as the agricultural Province. The second, also standing, has a paddle in her hand, and on her sleeve the *fleur-de-lis*, representing Quebec as the shipping Province. The third, kneeling, with a shovel, represents Nova Scotia as the mining Province; and the fourth, on one knee, with an axe, represents New Brunswick as the lumbering Province. On the ground work, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Bronze. Size 76 m. R 4.

This medal was given by the Dominion government to the members of the four legislatures that adopted the confederation scheme, as arranged by the Quebec Convention. The reverse is in grouping and execution the finest piece of art appearing on any Canadian medal.

CCCCLXXVII. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA Bust of the queen as in the last; under the bust, in small letters, J. S. & A. B. WYON

*Rev.* INDIAN TREATY N° 187 A general officer to the right, and an Indian in full war dress shaking hands. The hatchet "buried" in the ground between them; to the left is the rising sun, and wigwams to the right, the prairie in the distance. On the groundwork, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Silver. Size 76 m. R 6.

Given to the Indian chiefs when the treaties were made under the Governors of Manitoba, by which their rights to that Province were ceded to the Dominion government. The number of the treaty and the last figure of the year were engraved on the medal. The treaties were numbered from one to seven. The first treaty was signed in 1871, and the last in 1877.

CCCCLXXVIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA Crowned head of the queen to the left; under the head, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC.

*Rev.* A wreath of oak leaves. Silver. Size 51 m. R 4.

This medal was given to the minor chiefs during the same treaties as the last.

CCCCLXXIX. *Obv.* \* EARL OF DUFFERIN K.P. K.C.B. GOV. GEN. OF CANADA \* COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN \* 1873 Heads of the Earl and Countess. The Countess is coroneted; under the head A. B. WYON SC.

*Rev.* PRESENTED . BY . HIS . EXCELLENCY . THE GOVERNOR . GENERAL. The arms of the Earl with his orders and motto, PER VIAS RECTAS.; underneath, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Bronze and silver. Size 51 m. R 4.

These medals were given in bronze, silver and gold by the Earl of Dufferin while he was Governor General of Canada, to be competed for in many of the Colleges and High schools in the Dominion.

CCCCLXXX. *Obv.* \* EARL OF DUFFERIN K.P. K.C.B. G.C.M.G. GOV. GEN. OF CANADA \* COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN \* 1876 Heads of the Earl and Countess as on the last, but in higher relief. The Countess wears a necklace.

*Rev.* Same as the last. Bronze. Size 51 m. R 5.

The Governor, having been dissatisfied with his likeness on the medal of 1873, sat for his portrait, on his visit to England in 1876; consequently the medal of 1876 has a much better representation of that gentleman.

CCCCLXXXI. *Obv.* H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE \* MARQUIS OF LORNE K.T. G.C.M.G. \* Heads of the Marquis and Princess to the left; under the head, J. S. & A. B. WYON.

*Rev.* PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT Arms of the Argyle Campbell on a shield to the left, that of Great Britain with those of Saxony on an escutcheon



of pretence on a shield to the right; between the shields is a helmet surmounted by a boar's head, the Campbell crest; over this is the motto, NE OBLIVISCARIS. Behind the shields are clusters of mulberry and oak leaves and other decorations; to the left, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Bronze. Size 51 m. R 6.

Given in gold, silver and bronze, during the administration of the Marquis of Lorne, as prizes in many of the Colleges and higher schools throughout the Dominion.

CCCCLXXXII. *Obv.* ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES Head of the prince to the left; under the head, J. S. WYON SC.

*Rev.* + RECOVERY · OF · THE · PRINCE · OF · WALES · CANADIAN · THANKSGIVING · 15 · APR · 1872 · The Prince of Wales feathers between sprigs of roses to the left, and thistles and shamrocks to the right. Motto, ICH DIEN Under the feathers, J. S. & A. B. WYON. Bronze and silver. Size 58 m. R 3.

In 1872 the Prince of Wales was stricken with typhus fever, and the disease gained such headway that for a long time he was not expected to recover. A national thanksgiving medal was issued by the Messrs. Wyon on his recovery; and on the recommendation of Mr. Sandham, a reverse for the Canadian day of thanksgiving, which was appointed at a later time by the Dominion government, was prepared, and this medal struck.

CCCCLXXXIII. *Obv.* Arms of the Dominion of Canada, with foot artillery and light infantry volunteers shaking hands in front of it. Motto, VIS UNITA FORTIOR.

*Rev.* PRESENTED | BY THE | DOMINION OF CANADA | RIFLE ASSOCIATION | 1868 | ELKINGTON & CO REGENT ST LONDON. Bronze. Size 45 m. R 5.

Given in silver as prizes at the matches of the association held annually at Ottawa. The dies of this medal are by Joseph Moore of Birmingham, who cut most of the dies that bear Elkington's name.

CCCCLXXXIV. *Obv.* DOMINION OF CANADA A herald to the right blowing a trumpet; in her left hand she holds a palm branch and a wreath of laurel; at the bottom P. TASSET

*Rev.* Arms of the Dominion of Canada, surmounted by a crown between a wreath of maple leaves; on the bottom of the wreath is a beaver to the left. Bronze. Size 41 m. R 2.

This medal was first given in gold, silver and bronze to the Canadian exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It has been given at one or two Dominion Exhibitions since then. The dies were executed in Paris on the order of Mr. Perault, who was one of the Canadian Commissioners at the Exhibition. The relief is low, and the herald on the obverse a stock design.

R. W. M<sup>c</sup>LACHLAN.

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A VERY interesting discovery has been made in Rome in the course of the excavations near the spot where the pedestals with inscriptions to the Vestal Virgins were recently discovered. It consists of an earthenware vessel, an *auluda*, containing a *fibula*, bearing the name of Pope Martin III, who died in 946, and one gold and eight hundred and twenty-four silver Anglo-Saxon coins, bearing the names of the kings Edward the Elder, Athelstane, and Edmund I, who reigned from 901 to 946, including also some coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury, then the Metropolitans of England. It is supposed that the money was tribute, or Peter's pence, sent by the Anglo-Saxons to Rome.

## MONEY OF THE CRUSADERS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

THAT eminent purveyor of numismatic knowledge upon the history of the Middle Ages, F. De Saulcy, whose recent death all lovers of this delightful science must regret, in his work upon the Numismatics of the Crusades, (*Numismatique des Croisades*, Paris, 1847,) divides the subject into two parts, viz:—I. The moneys of the Kings of Jerusalem; the Princes of Antioch and of Galilee; the Counts of Edessa and of Tripoli; the Kings of Cyprus, and the Sires of Marash, of Sidon and of Beirut. These begin with the conquest of Jerusalem, A. D. 1099, and were struck in Asia. II. The moneys of the Latin Emperors of Constantinople, of the Princes of Achaia, the Dukes of Athens, the Despots of Roumania and of Thessaly, and the Sires of Corfu, of Cephalonia and of Ithaca. These are reckoned from the capture of Constantinople by the Latins to the beginning of the thirteenth century. He omits from these classifications the coins of the Knights of St. John,—Hospitallers,—Rhodes and Malta, as they are indiscriminately termed, examples of which have already been described on these pages.

In my various foreign tours and in my correspondence with collectors in the Orient, I have come into possession at different times, of numerous coins, silver and copper, bearing for the most part a cross patee on the obverse, the metal thin, poorly struck, the epigraphs in letters apparently neither Greek nor Latin. For some years I paid but little attention to these coins, as my leisure time was taken up with series of specimens more attractive. Upon closer examination, however, and by the aid of De Saulcy, Friedlaender, and others, I find many of these pieces appertain to the period of the Crusades, and therefore particularly worthy of study by that class of historical students with whom, for well nigh forty years, I have had so much to do, viz: the *Masonic Knights Templar*. For this reason, I propose through your pages, to open up an examination of such of this class as have fallen under my observation. I commence with the coins of the Latin Princes who were established in Syria following the first Crusade (1096–1099).

“The powerful appeal of Pope Urban II, shook the West. God, by his voice, demanded that His faithful servants should deliver the Sacred City and the Holy Sepulchre. At the call of the Sovereign Pontiff, an innumerable people responded by the cry, *Dieu le veut*, ‘It is the will of God.’ This cry extended to the limits of the Christian world, and truly it appeared as though Europe was about to precipitate herself upon Asia.” (*Numismatique des Croisades*, p. 1.)

The oldest of the coins connected with the Crusades commemorates the occupation of Antioch by the Christian powers under Bohemond I, (otherwise Marcus Bohemond,) from June, 1098, to February, 1111. These coins are scarce, but they rise from their long entombment to teach with unabraded letters and devices the history impressed on them so long ago. On the obverse of the oldest is the face of St. Peter, tutelary saint of Antioch. His right hand forms with certain fingers the *sign of blessing*, in his left is a long



cross. In the field are traces of the name in Greek letters *ΠΕΤΡΟΣ*. On the reverse we see the pommel-cross, and at the foot a *fleuron* or flowery device of a prince of the name of Bohemond. In the cantons of this cross we read the four letters, B. H. H. T.; the first I take to be the initial of the name *Baimoundos*. This coin was struck it is thought about the year 1103 or 4, after the return of Bohemond from his captivity.

The second coin in my series was struck by the celebrated Tancred, Regent of Antioch, during the absence of Bohemond above named. It has the same figure of St. Peter, blessing with his right hand and sustaining a long cross with his left. The inscription is in Greek letters, *Θ ΠΕΤΡΟΣ*, the rho being omitted and the sigma on all these coins having the old form like the Roman C. Upon the reverse we see at the top and bottom equal crosses. In four lines are the letters following:—

KE BOH  
ΘΗ ΤΟ ΔΟΥ  
ΛΟ COYT  
ANKPI

which for inaccuracy, grammatical, and orthographic, cannot be excelled.

If this is the reader's first experience in reading coins of the dark ages, he may well wipe his glasses and bless the memory of those who have made an open road for him through these hieroglyphics. This is the way to fill in the gaps, and make sense of that sentence: *Κυριε Βοηθη Του Δουλου Σου Τανκρουδ* or in English, "Lord, aid Thy servant Tancred." The form of this invocation is Byzantine, and its employment upon the money of cotemporary emperors is common enough; but to a person inexperienced in those dark-age moneys it is blind indeed.

Four coins next come together, all copper. They have the bust of Tancred, but in the poorest style of art, making his face frightfully severe. The beard is parted in two points; his moustaches are long and drooping, his eyes are like lobsters, and he wears a turban. Above him is a cross made by four pellets; these are supposed by some to have reference to the wafer used in the Roman Church, in the sacrifice of the Mass. In his right is a short, pointed sword or dagger. He wears an oriental robe. Parts of the same inscriptions as above are seen on each obverse, while on the reverse is a cross cantoned with the letters *IC XC* (well known abbreviations for *IHCΟΥC ΧΡΙCΤOC*), *NIKA* (for *Nikator*), *Jesus Christ, the Conqueror!* Three other coins have portraits of Jesus instead of Tancred, but with the name *TANKPIDI* appearing in whole or part upon one face of the coin.

We have next some copper coins of Bohemond II, A. D. 1126 to 1131. The bust is that of St. Peter as before, but there is no inscription. On the reverse is a prominent cross with nine letters cantoned, viz: *BA IM OuN DOV* for *Baimoundou*.

The coins of Tancred proper, and of his successor, Count Roger, refer to his own principality of Galilee, of which Tiberias was the capital. They present the Saviour as erect and facing, His head surrounded by a nimbus, and leaning back upon the cross. His right hand is in the attitude of benediction. The letters *IC XC* are opposite His shoulders. On the reverse is a pommel-cross in which are cantoned these letters, *DNE-SAL-FT-RO* abbreviations of *Dominus Salva nos*.

viations for the Latin words Domine Salve Famulum Tuum Rogerium "Oh Lord, save Thy servant Roger (Rogerius)." Others show St. Peter blessing and holding the cross as before, and the letters *S. P. E.* for St. Peter, with the four letters cantoned on the reverse, *D S F T* which may mean Domine Salve Famulum Tuum (Oh Lord, save Thy servant,) or perhaps Domine Salvum Fac Tancredum "Lord, save Tancred."

Other coins of Roger, who governed Galilee from the death of Tancred in 1112 to 1119, have the figure of Mary, the mother of Jesus, erect, and facing, wearing a cloak highly ornamented with gems, her head haloed, the Greek letters on each side: *ΜΗ ΘΙ'* "the Mother of God" (*Μητηρ Θεου*). On the reverse, in four lines, are most confusing letters in Greek, which we have no type to represent. What experience, what skill, what comparison of specimens it demanded to unravel them! But here is the inscription: *ΚΕΒΟΗ ΘΗΤΟΣΟ ΔΟΥΛΟΡΟ ΤΣΕΠΤΟ* which we read thus, *Κυριε Βοηθη Του Σου Δουλου Ροτσεριτου* or in English, "Lord, help Thy servant Roger!" When we compare this barbarous union of metal, misspelling, and engravers' art with the noble coins produced at Antioch for so many centuries prior to this time, we can better appreciate the application of the term "Dark Ages."

Continuing these coins of Roger, we find the device of St. George slaying the dragon, with abbreviations for *Θ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ* "the Holy George" (or St. George). The saint's head is naked and haloed. He is armed with a coat of mail, and with a lance is striking a dragon that is biting his horse's feet. The whole work is as coarse as a child's chalk drawing on a fence. The legend on the reverse is indistinct in some letters, but is apparently: *ΡΟΤΖΕΡΙΟΣ ΠΡΙΝΚΙΠΙΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ*, meaning "Roger, Prince of Antioch." The word *Prigkipios*, if that is the correct meaning of the mingled Greek and Latin, is used for *Princeps*.

The coins of Raymond, the first husband of Queen Constance, 1136 to 1149, have his bust suitably clothed, and the letters *R. P.* (Raymundus Princeps,) for "Prince Raymond." On the reverse is the bust of St. Peter, with *S. P.* Each of these four letters has a dash over it, denoting its use as an abbreviation.

The money of Bohemond III of Antioch, is an immense improvement in appearance over the preceding. The inscription *BHMVNDVS* for "Bohemund" is contained within two circles of dots (*grenetis*). Instead of an open bust, we find a figure over which the helmet is drawn down to the nose, and a cross in place of the face. The moon appears in front and a star behind. Upon the reverse is a cross, with a moon in the first canton, and the legend within two dotted lines, *ANTIOCHIA*. The metal is the white mixture called billon. A few other coins of Antioch, which are distinguished by the name of the city, present variations as follows: the *fleur-de-lis* as on the florin of Florence; an edifice surmounted by a tower; the word *PRINCEPS* in reversed letters, etc.

We come next to the moneys of the Counts of Edessa. These were four in number, viz: Baldwin (Baudowin) I, 1097 to 1100; Baldwin II, 1100 to 1118; Joscelin the Elder, 1118 to 1131; and Joscelin the Younger, 1131 to 1134. It is to the first two that the following coins are attributed. Some of these show more taste and skill on the design than those just mentioned, but being large copper pieces, the size of the old American cent, they are



much worn and hard to read. Some have the bust of Jesus, with a halo, and the usual letters IC XC. On the reverse a pommel-cross with the four letters cantoned, B. L. D. N. for "Baldwin." Upon others stands a figure in military costume, holding a cross in the right hand, his left resting upon a buckler. In some we have COMES BALDAINOS "Count Baldwin." These probably refer to the first Count of that name. Those of Baldwin II are in better preservation. A warrior erect, helmeted, in a full coat of mail, a sword in his left hand, a cross in the right. Inscription, BAGDOIN CAVC. The reverse has a flowery cross (*fleuronnée*), surmounted in the centre by a little cross. On others the warrior holds a sword in his right hand, while on others he is mounted on a war-horse and a star precedes him. A coin of this period has RIKARDO for "Richard." This was probably the Governor of Marash, 1111.

The coins of the Counts of Tripoli come next. There were ten of these, whose rule extended from 1109 to 1287. It was Count Raymond II who was said to have betrayed the Christian cause on the lamentable field of Hattin, July, 1187. These coins are neatly executed and in good preservation. None of them present portraits. Those of Raymond I have upon both faces an equal cross (*patée*). RAIMVNDI COMITIS "Count Raymond" is upon the obverse, and MONETA TRIPOLIS "the coinage of Tripoli" on the reverse. Those of Raymond II have CIVITAS TRIPOLI "the City of Tripoli" on the reverse. Some of the ornamentation is extremely beautiful, showing that in that "City by the Sea" were good artists. A crenelated tower marks the reverse of others. Of Raymond VI (1251-1274) there are large and elegant silver coins, with BOHEMVNDVS COMES upon the front and C·I·V·I·T·A·S T·R·I·P·O·L·I on the reverse. Coins of the last Bohemond, the Seventh, (1274-1287) read SEPTIMVS BOEMVNDVS COMES "the Seventh Count Bohemund." The reverse has an edifice of three towers, and the legend CIVITAS TRIPOLIS SVRIE "the City of Tripoli in Syria."

The Seignors of Sidon also struck coins, of which, however, few specimens have thus far been recovered. Some in billon have RENALDVS on the obverse, surrounding a crenelated tower, and on the reverse SIDONIA surrounding a lance-head turned to the left. This Renald is probably the one who escaped July, 1187, from the battle of Hattin.

The coins of Cyprus are numerous, and exist in gold, silver, copper, and lead. I reserve to a future article some remarks upon them, and will close the present paper with the moneys of the Christian Kings of Jerusalem. How shall we account for it that these are so scarce, and represent so few of the sovereigns who occupied the throne of Jerusalem from A. D. 1099 to 1187? The Sacred City, that had cost so much life and treasure to win, how its coins must have been sought after! Every pilgrim returning westward must have carried with him specimens of a coinage that suggested the most affecting thoughts; yet few of the numerous series of coins struck in the last two thousand years are so scarce. Money of Alexander the Great, of Herod, of the Roman governors of Jerusalem, of Simon Maccabeus, of his successors, and of almost every name that has figured in the history of Palestine are comparatively abundant, and have been thoroughly described to take their places amongst the monumental evidences of history, but of the Kings of Jerusalem the science of Numismatics says but little. Here is a list of the

rulers, and we mark with a star those whose coins have come down to the present age:—

Godfrey de Bouillon,	. . . . .	July 1099 to July 1100.
Baldwin I,	. . . . .	Dec. 1100 to March 1118.
Baldwin II,	. . . . .	1118 to Aug. 1131.
Fulks,	. . . . .	Sept. 1131 to Nov. 1144.
Baldwin III,	. . . . .	Dec. 1144 to Feb. 1162.
Amaurus I,	. . . . .	Feb. 1162 to July 1173.
Baldwin IV,*	. . . . .	July 1173 to March 1185.
Baldwin V,	. . . . .	March 1185 to Sept. 1185.
Guy de Lusignan,*	. . . . .	Sept. 1186, 1192.

The coins of Baldwin IV or V (it is not clear which) have BAVINVS REX on the obverse, between two dotted circles, and in the centre an equal cross (*patée*). The reverse shows a crenelated tower in the centre, and the legend DE IERUSALEM between two dotted circles.

Coins of King Guy have his likeness on the obverse, facing the observer, and crowned with a diadem elaborately adorned. The inscription between two dotted circles is REX GVIDO D. The reverse presents a domed edifice, believed by De Vogue to be the Holy Sepulchre. Legend, E IERUSALEM.

Besides these rare and valued relics of the Jerusalem kingdom, we find a small coin in billon, having on the obverse a fortress, with the epigraph TVRRIS; on the reverse an eight-pointed star with DAVID. It is not easy to trace the authorship of this coin. The eminent numismatist Cousinery, describing this specimen says, "After considering the religious ideas which we discern in the composition of the legends of this epoch, there is no doubt that the two words inscribed upon this coin present an invocation. We apply to it what we see upon an Italian coin whereon a tower is represented with this legend. *Esto mihi turris fortitudinis*, "Be thou a tower of strength to me!" In the Litany styled *Turris Davidica*, the Virgin is addressed under this idea of "the tower of strength." Cousinery therefore attributes this coin to Godfrey, first king of Jerusalem, who would thus invoke the Mother of Jesus to obtain for him the favor of her Divine Son by her intercession. This tower is placed, according to tradition, upon the foundation of the House of David, and makes a part of the citadel of Jerusalem. The gate of the city nearest this tower, was called the Gate of David. The star of eight points seen upon this coin is said to be a symbolical representation of the light of faith which extended itself upon the East by the Divine aid, suggested by this holy tower. De Saulcy, on the contrary, conceives it to be "siege money," struck by the Governor of Jerusalem, during the siege of Jerusalem, which followed upon the disastrous battle of Hattin, already mentioned, and thus not so old by a century.

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SEVERAL skeletons were recently unearthed in making excavations at Andermatt in Switzerland, and there fell from the lower jaw of one, two gold coins of the reign of Charles VIII of France, at the end of the fifteenth century. In the hand of the skeleton was a piece of linen in excellent preservation, containing ten silver coins of the sixteenth century. It is supposed that the skeleton is that of a soldier who fought at the battle of Marignan, and that, having stolen some money and put the gold coins in his mouth for safety, he was immediately after killed on the field.



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*October 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. R. C. Davis of Philadelphia, of the medal of the Southern Exhibition at Louisville, Ky., for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Woodward showed several medals of Washington, including a "Non Vi Virtute Vici," a cent of 1792, a Washington button, and a half-penny of George II, on which is stamped a peculiar head of Washington. The Secretary exhibited a medalet on the opening of the Foreign Exhibition, Boston, September 3, and two specimens of the Avalonia copper, the subject of a long article in the Magazine of American History for September. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*November 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President showed a number of recent medals, including the Washington of Fredericksburg Lodge, and several of the election of 1880, with heads of Garfield and Hancock. The Secretary said he had lately seen in New York a gold piece appearing to be a sovereign of the Sommer Islands, and stated that he did not believe it to be genuine. The Society adjourned at 4.35 P. M.  
WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held at the rooms, University Building, Nov. 20, 1883, President Parish presiding. The following gentlemen were elected as members:—Thomas S. Collier of New London, and Gen. Charles P. Stone of Flushing, as Resident Members; Hon. Carlos Carranza, Consul Gen. Argentine Republic, William Talbot Ready of London, F. W. Lincoln of London, and Patterson Du Bois of Philadelphia, as Two Year Corresponding Members; Dr. Julius Friedlaender of Berlin, and John Evans of London as Honorary Members. The Committee on striking a Memorial Medal of our late President, Charles E. Anthon, reported favorable progress, and the Committee was directed to issue circulars to members, calling their attention to it, and that copies were to be issued at \$5.00 each, the dies to be engraved by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn. The Curator was directed to make a selection from the Society's Cabinet, for exhibition at the "Bartholdi Pedestal Fund" exhibits. The Librarian reported purchase of three bound volumes of "Catalogues of Greek Coins in the British Museum," and the Curator donations of ten medals and seventy-six coins from B. Betts, Carlos Carranza, R. A. Hill, T. A. Kohn, Wm. Poillon, G. H. Shaw, and I. F. Wood. An interesting paper entitled "Poor and Pierced," by Corresponding Member F. M. Bird, was then read, and listened to with great pleasure by the members, after which the following exhibitions were made:—by Mr. James Oliver, thirteen War Medals, among which is a new variety of the rare Montreal Indian Medal, and a Montreal Bank Penny Token of 1839, side view; by Mr. L. H. Low, a gold Twenty-shilling piece of the Sommer Islands, type same as the well known bronze pieces, weight 110 grains, 20 carats fine, alloyed with silver; by D. Parish, Jr., three silver medals, struck to commemorate the repulse of the Turks before Vienna, 1683. After passing an enjoyable evening, there being no other business to transact, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

## NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE October meeting of this Society was held at their Hall, President Price in the chair, and a good attendance of members being present. A letter was read from Mr. Horatio Hale, a Corresponding Member of the Society, in reference to the synopsis of his paper on "Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language," in which he asked that the Society should not come to any definite conclusion on its merits until the paper

itself as a whole had been published. The Garfield, Diplomatic, and Great Seal Medals were exhibited, and placed in the cabinet of the Society. Messrs. Chas. Henry Hart, William S. Baker, and Robert C. Davis were appointed a Committee to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year. A number of donations were received, including Conder's Tokens and the Virtuoso's Guide, from A. B. Taylor, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At the stated meeting, November 7, Vice-President Brinton being in the chair, a large number of donations were received. Among them were a series of medieval coins of various towns of the Hansa League, presented by Mr. S. A. Bergsoe of Copenhagen; antique Greek and Roman coins from Mr. A. E. Richards of Florence. The Government of Victoria presented Brough-Smith's great work on the Australian aborigines. A large present of Peruvian pottery was received from Hon. W. W. Evans of New Rochelle, N. Y., to whom an especial vote of thanks was returned. Hon. Washington Townsend presented a package of Confederate and Colonial paper money. Mr. Phillips exhibited tracings of two maps of America, of a date early in the sixteenth century which he had noticed in the Royal Library of Stockholm in 1880, and which Miss Marie A. Brown residing in that city for literary purposes, had kindly executed and sent him.

A communication was read from Dr. Melesio Medal, of Patzcuaro, Mexico, inclosing a drawing and description of some early Mexican hieroglyphics in a church at that place. The hieroglyphics, which were discovered by Dr. Medal in the tower of the Church of Tzacuaro, a small island in the lake of Patzcuaro, inhabited solely by Indians, are thought by the Curé, Mr. Arcenio Robledo, to have been invented by the Archbishop Vasco di Quiroga, in order to disseminate the true faith among the natives. According to his ideas the meaning is as follows:—

First figure—In a parallelogram a cross with the initial M on the right (Maria) and J (Jesus) on the left, but according to Dr. Medal's opinion, in which he is sustained by the drawing which accompanied his letter, that M should be on the left and the J on the right. On the right of the figure and outside is the full disk of the sun with a human face, surrounded by rays; on the left, outside, is the crescent moon. In the lower right-hand corner of the parallelogram, below the cross, is a figure like a nail or spike, probably referring to the Crucifixion.

Second figure—A star on the left, and a pair of crossed keys on the right of an eagle on a cactus, holding in his beak and talon a serpent.

Mr. W. S. Baker exhibited the Temple Medal, to be given by the Academy of the Fine Arts as a prize. The excellence of its workmanship was especially commented on. A communication was read from Mr. James Deane, of Vancouver's Island, accompanying a photograph of one of the remarkable Chinese coins lately found near there in a deep digging far below the surface of the earth. The best information which he could procure led him to believe it a calendar issued about 2600 B. C. John Evans, LL. D., D. C. L., donated a fine medal, of which he had given the dies to the London Numismatic Society. The attention of the Society was called to the wants and merits of the Archaeological Association of America, and also to the new journal of the East Indian Folklore, edited at Ambala by Capt. Richard Temple, entitled *Punjab Queries*. Dr. Brinton made some remarks on the good work lately done by the Bureau of Ethnology, especially their investigations into American sign language, through the means of which the American rock inscriptions can be easily read. He stated that the sign language can be divided into three centres, which agree with the same divisions of rock inscriptions: 1. The Algonkin, which extends from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond the Rocky Mountains. 2. The New Mexican. 3. The Navajo, which are also found in British America. By means of the rock-centre theory, inscriptions in the Esquimaux tongue, two centuries old, have been truly deciphered. Dr. Brinton also spoke of the great works on the Klamath and Omaha languages, which in about two years will be ready, and referred to the peculiar advantages under which they were studied. Vice-President Brinton was requested to deliver the annual address in January, 1884. Messrs. Hart, Davis, and Baker were appointed a Committee to nominate officers, etc., for 1884. After election of members, the Society adjourned.



## COIN OF VARUS.

PROFESSOR FRIEDLAENDER of Berlin has found, among the antique coins brought to Germany in 1882 by Prince Friedrich Carl, one example coined by Varus, probably at Berytus, Varus having governed both in Syria and Phoenicia. Another example of the same coin is in the royal collection in Berlin, and they are the only two of this kind. They complete each other, and have the inscriptions, "Imperator Caesar Augustus" round the head of the emperor, and "Publius Quintilius Varus," with two eagles of the legion. The name of Varus is incorrectly written, probably because the native engraver did not understand Latin. Varus also coined money with his name written in Greek, in Antioch, the capital of Syria. When he governed the province of Africa, he put his name on the coins of the two towns Hadrumetum and Achulla. On the coins of the latter city his effigy is very rudely designed. The name of that unvictorious general even gave a title to the war in Germany. "Cecidit bello Variano" is inscribed on the tombstone of a Roman officer, Coelius, and a Greek inscription in honor of him is among the Pergamon antiquities. A plaster copy of the tombstone, which exists at Bonn, is also in the Berlin Museum. Of the four coins of Varus, Berlin possesses three, and of the two inscriptions one (in the original).

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NOTES IN CATALOGUES.

OCCASIONALLY the compiler of a coin-sale catalogue enlivens his pages with some historic note, or numismatic item of general interest to collectors. This is an excellent plan, and we should be glad if much more information might be given in this way. Facts regarding the origin of a piece, the occasion for which, or time when it was struck its former ownership, and many similar points, which might be known to one possessor, would give it increased value or interest to his successor in the ownership, and thus might be preserved many scraps of history that otherwise would pass into oblivion. The catalogues of the Anthon Collection were models in this matter, and although such a plan would increase the cost of printing and preparation a little, the value of the work would soon be appreciated, and the catalogues would not only be better worth preserving, but would be sought for, long after the sales had taken place, and their increased money value would in time repay the extra cost of production. Some of the coin dealers have apparently been considering this matter, and others have indeed enlivened their pages, but not always in the way we suggest.

### MEDAL ON GREAT ELM, BOSTON.

THE enclosed newspaper cutting is, I think, an interesting note for your department concerning the great elm on the Common, in 1825. I would query as to the subscribers to the medal. Where is the picture of the elm preserved? what has become of the medal? "P."

BOSTON ELM.—The Mayor of this city has received from Charles King, Esq., of New York, the gold medal awarded in that city for the best painting of the Boston Elm, with a request that he would present it to Mr. H. C. Pratt of this city as the successful candidate, with the thanks of the subscriber for his fine picture.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. King to the Mayor :

"OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN,  
NEW YORK, May 5, 1825.)

"SIR,—I am requested by the gentlemen who, through the medium of this paper, offered a gold medal for the best painting of the Boston Elm, to ask the favor of you to present the said medal to the successful competitor, Mr. H. C. Pratt, with their thanks for his fine picture.

"It has been thought that the medal would not be the less acceptable to the artist for being presented by a gentleman who is not less distinguished as the enlightened chief magistrate, than as the zealous admirer of the beauties of nature, and of the arts that copy them.

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"CHARLES KING.

"Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston."

## PORTERS' MEDAL, BOSTON.

THE Selectmen of Boston, on July 21, 1738, appointed twelve "common Porters" for public service, who gave security for the faithful performance of their duties. A tariff of prices was fixed, and regulations established, which were printed in "The New England Weekly Journal," July 25, 1738. Among them is the following:—

"And as a Badge of their Office, and in order to distinguish the said Porters from other Labourers, they each of them wear upon their upper Garment a round white Metal Plate or Ticket, Number'd, with a Pine Tree for the Device, and this Inscription round it, *viz.* MASSACHUSETTS BAY, BOSTON. N. ENGLAND."

Has any specimen of these plates or tickets come down to the present time?

S. A. G.

## MEDAL OF THE ORDER OF BUCKS.

"The Most Noble Order of Bucks. 1756."

"Did they issue medals, badges?" "Their club room, decorated with a buck's head and antlers; and their social brotherhood, surrounded with bottles, bowls, and glasses, appear somewhat elevated with conviviality and good cheer; but they are not distinguished by any peculiarity of dress, as the Freemasons are in their lodges."

One of the mottoes of the Order was, "Unanimity is the Strength of Society." This is inscribed on a well known coin called the "Kentucky Cent," which inscription may have originated from the Order. Can any one give us further information? C.

## ROYAL NUMISMATIC CABINET, BERLIN.

UNDER the direction of Dr. Julius Friedlaender, the Royal Numismatic Cabinet in Berlin has, in the course of the last forty-five years, increased from 26,500 ancient and 70,000 mediæval and modern coins, to 57,000 Greek, 33,000 Roman, 22,500 Oriental, and 86,000 mediæval and modern coins, including a large number of unique specimens. Such a collection, if opened to public inspection, would be a valuable addition to the educational machinery of Boston. Dr. Friedlander was, not long ago, elected an Honorary Member of the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

## COIN SALES.

SOME of the Coin Sales which we have to chronicle in the present number of the *Journal* have occurred so near the close of the quarter that the market has been filled, and in many cases both the dealer and the owner have felt very seriously the low prices received.

## WOODWARD'S SALES.

WE mentioned in our last issue that the Fifty-ninth Sale of this series was announced for Oct. 29-30. It was held at the usual place, and consisted of a fine selection of ancient, mediæval and modern European coins, followed by a somewhat remarkable lot of coins relating largely to the wars with Turkey in the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth. All these classes were a consignment from one of Mr. Woodward's German correspondents; next came some good modern coins, mostly in copper, and representing all the countries of Europe, a recent purchase also from Germany. The sale closed with a fine lot of American gold, from Mr. Woodward's private stock.

The Roman coins were of fair condition and average variety, and brought the usual prices; the same remark applies to the Greek pieces, of which there was a good variety. A tetradrachm of Macedonia, \$7; one of Syracuse, 4.50, and another, 4.50. The mediæval coins: a Denar of Charles, for Pavia, about A. D. 800, 5.75; numerous other small silver coins, mostly of penny size, brought moderate prices; we note a penny of Louis le Debonnaire, about A.D. 850, 2.30. Among silver medals, a beautiful one on the marriage of the Prince of Orange, with Mary, Princess of England, 10.50; one of Admiral De Ruyter, 16.50; one on the execution of Charles I, of England, 4; some thirty others sold at equally good prices. Old German crowns and other large silver coins sold as usual at prices below their numismatic value, running from 1.30 to 3.00 and upwards; a five-franc piece, with a beautiful portrait of Gambetta, 6.25; a superb and rare coin, and a prize to the purchaser, was a Charles I Ten shilling piece, 16; Triple crown of Brunswick and Luneburg, 17; Double crown of Leopold the Great, 6. In this department we notice an unusual proportion of fine and rare pieces, and we wonder that collectors allow these coins to be sold at such prices as they are now bringing, for nothing in numismatic collecting strikes us as so attractive as these grand, old historic medal coins, and we warn American collectors that they are missing an opportunity that may never again present itself; even now the triple crowns and the coins of larger denominations can scarcely be bought abroad at any price; orders are answered by the statement, "these coins appear to have all been sent to America, and can no longer buy them here."



Another line of Greek Tetradrachms, about a dozen in number, brought from 2.50 to 7.00 each. The modern copper coins varied in price from 1 cent to 2.00. Of the gold coins, three Eagles brought an average of about 12.75; Half eagles, including three of the 1820s, sixteen in number, a little over 8.00 each; Three dollar pieces, all proofs, seventeen pieces, nearly 6.00 each,—an unusual price; thirteen of these coins were from the celebrated Mickley cabinet.

Sale No. Sixty we chronicle merely as one of the series; it followed the last on October 31; it was wholly archaeological, and comprised the collection of stone and copper prehistoric implements and objects gathered by Mr. E. V. Beales, of Wisconsin, and Mr. J. R. Nissley, of Ohio, with a selection of American and Scandinavian objects from Mr. Woodward's own very extensive stock. The feature of this sale was the extraordinary prices realized for the copper implements, from \$6.25 each to 50.00; this last amount was paid for a knife with doubtless prehistoric buckhorn handle. Some of the coppers must have sold for about their weight in gold; all the other things brought the usual good prices—arrow points especially; of these there were a great number that sold at prices which seem high. The pipes were not very attractive and went at small prices. We mention incidentally the fact that Mr. Woodward has sold within a few days a Mound Pipe for \$100, and two others, doubtless of Indian origin, one unmistakably prehistoric, the other comparatively modern, for \$80.

Sale No. Sixty-one was held in Boston on the 21st and 22d December. Like No. Sixty it contained no coins or medals, but was a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, known as Vickary's Glenmere Museum, the gathering of many years by a naturalist and taxidermist, and a lover of all that is curious in nature and art. A review of the Catalogue we feel sure would interest our readers, but we forbear.

Sale No. Sixty-two, the celebrated Ely Collection, will be the numismatic event of the season; the catalogues are now in the hands of collectors, and the sale will doubtless be in progress when this number reaches our readers. As the catalogues have been very liberally distributed, we need not say more at present of this collection, the high character of which is so well known, ranking as it does with the Mickley and McCoy Collections.

Mr. Woodward informs us that his Sixty-third Catalogue is well nigh written, and now going through the press; the former ownership of the coins is not announced, but the collection is very large, and the sale will occupy three or four days, and prove very attractive, especially to the collector of copper coins. He has on hand also catalogues for an archaeological and miscellaneous sale in New York, a coin sale, a sale of engravings and a library sale in Boston, all to take place as soon as the catalogues can be printed. Most collectors are aware that Mr. Woodward issues his catalogues in superior style, and also prints of each a few copies with heliotype illustrations, and a few more on extra heavy, tinted paper, with plates, especially for collectors. The perfecting of this series has become a favorite object with many, a full set having been ordered within a few days from the Hawaiian Islands.

The thin paper illustrated edition of the Ely Catalogue was exhausted almost immediately on its issue, and numerous orders cannot be supplied. We charge nothing for this hint, which indicates that a desirable thing is sometimes lost by a little delay.

#### FERGUSON HAINES COLLECTION.

MESSRS. CHAS. F. LIBBIE & Co. sold in Boston, on the 15th of November, a choice collection of American coins, with a few early Colonial pieces and some Confederate Notes. The Catalogue contained 16 pp. and addendum, in all 500 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Haines. A beautiful uncirculated Quarter Dollar of 1796, very sharp, but pierced and filled, brought \$6.25; a Half Dollar of 1796, with sixteen stars, very good indeed, 35.50; Half Cent of 1796, broken die, "rarest of the Half Cents, guaranteed," 13.25; Restrike of '47, proof, 6.75, and a proof of '52, 7.00; Cent of '99, only good for date, 7.50; a Confederate Note for \$50, Richmond, (H. 6) 4.00. We notice nothing else of special interest.

#### MASSAMORE'S SALE.

WE have received through Mr. Schayer of Boston, the priced Catalogue of Dr. George W. Massamore's Twenty-second sale. We have occasionally mentioned these sales, but have had so few opportunities of seeing the Catalogues, that we are surprised to find so many have escaped our notice. This one occurred in New York, while others have usually, we learn, been held in Baltimore. It took place at Messrs. Bangs & Co's, Friday, Nov. 30, and the Catalogue, 24 pp., contained 625 lots, and included a number of very interesting pieces. We mention a few of the prices. A chain Cent of '93, (Fros. 1,) unusually good, \$16.50; another, (F. 1 with rev. 2,) fine, 7.80; do. (F. 3,) 5.38; one of the same date, with wreath, (F. 4,) sharp, 8.50; do. (F. 9,) fine, and with small letters on edge, 8.25; Liberty cap, '93, v. g. 10.50; '95, wide date, very desirable, 10.25; '96, fillet head, unc. 14.85; '97, close date, unc. 13.25; '99, perfect date, v. g. but discolored, 12.75; 1802, dark olive, fine, 8; 1804, broken die, v. f. 9; 1805, sharp, unc. 10; 1809, v. g. 14.75; 1821, fine for date, 16.20; 1824, unc. 17; 1825, v. f. nearly proof, 16. *Half cents*, '96, somewhat worn, but fair, 15; '41, original, unc. 8.50, and one br. pr. restrike, 6.50; '52, original, 8.50; Eagle, 1801, v. f. 14; Half eagle, 1800, unc. 10; Dollar of 1794, v. g. 48; Half dollar of '96, 42.50; do. '97, 33; Washington Half dollar, '92, silver, pierced and filled, 23; Martha Washington Half dime, '92, v. f. 9. Cent of 1792, "Liberty, parent, etc.," said to be finest ever offered, 76; many other pieces also brought excellent prices. The catalogue might have been much better printed.

#### LINDSAY COLLECTION.

DEC. 7 and 8 the Messrs. Chapman sold the Collection of Mr. Louis F. Lindsay, of Chicago, which contained foreign and American Coins and Medals, a few Roman gold pieces, an Immune Columbia, Chalmers sixpence, Standish Barry threepence, several fine Washington pieces, etc., etc. The catalogue, 44 pages and 1017 lots, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia. Among the Roman

gold we notice an Aureus of Augustus, Caius and Lucius standing, v. g. \$10; a rare Aureus of Nero, youthful bust, and rev. sacrificial implements, 14; a gold Bolivian medal of Pres. Belzu, 1834, said to be extremely rare, 7.50; Proclamation Medal Half dollar, silver, Isabella II. 1834, (Cuba, Trinidad,) cast and then polished, and pierced, 12.25; Oak-tree shilling, (Crosby 7 B,) 6; a pine-tree shilling, (Crosby 5 B1,) v. f. and r. 5.75; the Chalmers sixpence, v. g. 11; the Immune Columbia, silver, and extremely fine and sharp, 22; "Vermontensium," 1786, light olive color, and v. f. 6; the Standish Barry threepence, unc. and a "gem," 35; Half eagle of 1795, v. f. 9.75; Washington Half dollar in copper, and Cent, bust to left, 10 each; Season medal, woman spinning, silver, v. f. though a little scratched, 22; Disme, 1792, "Liberty, parent, etc.," fine for the piece, 17.50. *Dollars*, 1798, 15 stars, 5; 1851, unc. 42; 1852, do. almost proof, 45.25. *Half Dollars*, 1794, v. f. 6; '96, 16 stars, good for date, 26; 1815, unc. 13.75; '36, Gobrecht's, unc. 7.50. *Quarters*, 1796, v. g. 5; 1807, good, 6.10; '53, no arrows, unc., mint lustre, 20; another, v. f. 9. Gold coin of John II of France, 1350-64, size 18, 9.25; one of Charles V, his successor, same size, 9.50; Crown of Edward VI of England, v. f. 10; one of Elizabeth, v. g. 7.50; Gold pound piece of the Commonwealth, ex. f. 20.50; Half crown of Cromwell, by Simon, "Pax quaeritur bello," lettered edge, v. f. 12; Crown of William and Mary, busts jugata, v. f. 5; Dime of 1798, perfect date, 7.50; Half disme, 1792, v. f. and r. 9; Half dime, '94, ext. rare and sharp imp. 7. *Cents*, 1793, chain, head of Liberty, ex. f. 30; '94, small head, unc. 26; 1800, "sometimes called over '99," unc. 16.50; 1801, bold and sharp, 16.25; 1804, broken die, better than usual, 7; '08, 13 stars, ex. f. 8; '09, unc. 15; '11 over '10, v. f. and r. 8; '14, plain 4, unc. 6; Half cent, 1852, original, br. pr. 8.40; a pewter impression from dies before cracking, of Indian Medal of George II, (from Bushnell Sale, where it brought 8.) "Let us look to the Most High," etc., 5; Medal of Lafayette, "Libertati non defuit unquam," real bronze, ex. fine. 6.10; this also from the same sale, where it brought 9.25. As a whole the collection brought very good prices. We call attention here to the advertisement of a very attractive sale by the Messrs. Chapman, which will be found at the close of this number.

## SCOTT &amp; CO'S FIFTY-FIFTH SALE.

MESSRS. SCOTT & Co. sold at the rooms of Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York, on the evenings of Dec. 10, 11, and 12, the cabinet of D. L. Walter, Esq., which contained a variety of gold, silver, and copper coins, ancient and modern, and included what the Catalogue calls "the most interesting series of historical copper coins ever offered at public sale." As to the latter part, we should not be inclined to agree with the compilers, though there were a good number of pieces of interest and value. Their catalogues have lately shown a marked improvement in mechanical execution, and are copiously illustrated with wood-cuts. While engravings of this kind give one a fair idea of the appearance of the coin, in its best estate, yet they are not to be compared with the heliotype and other similar plates, which form so valuable an addition to the catalogues of other dealers, the Messrs. Chapman, Frossard and Woodward, for instance. We notice some funny blunders of the proof reader; in the preface, "Every coin catalogue (!) is warranted genuine unless otherwise described," and the epithet of a "crucifixial globe" applied to an orb, or mund, in several cases, introduces a new word to the attention of the Dictionary makers. The collection is called "an ideal one," but the prices were not by any means "ideal." The Catalogue, 59 pp., contained 1488 lots, of which only 169, aside from the gold, of which there were 21 pieces, brought \$1.00 or more, even when several pieces were in a lot, and less than 30 lots, including the gold, brought 5.00 or upwards. Some of the prices were as follows:—Silver penny of Harthacnut, 1035-42, ex. f. and r. \$10.20; one of Stephen, 1135-54, Canterbury Mint, 11.75. Some of the coins of the Crusaders sold at extremely low prices; they are rarely offered, and we are surprised that they only ranged from 10 to 52 cents each, while a number of medieval gold pieces brought but a small advance over their intrinsic value as metal! A Half disme of Martha Washington, 1792, 11.10; a very rare Proclamation Half dollar, of Louis I of Spain, 1724, (Vera Cruz,) 14.50; Proclamation Dollar of Charles IV, Sombre Rete, 1791, 5.60; large Byzantine Copper of Justinian, struck about 540, 5. Several English War Medals brought good prices, and the Medal struck by South Carolina, for presentation to the Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican War, silver, size 31, v. f. and r. 9.25. A copy of Ruding's *Annals of the British Coinage*, third edition, 3 vols., sold for 16.50. Altogether, while the sale may have been an *ideal* one for buyers, we should have been glad for the sake of Numismatics to have seen the pieces realize something nearer their *real* values.

## THE POILLON COLLECTION.

MR. FROSSARD'S Thirty-third Sale, which took place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, covered four days, extending from the 12th to the 15th December, inclusive, at which time he offered the collection of Mr. William Poillon of New York. This included the usual variety of coins, and also one of the largest and finest Numismatic Libraries that has been offered for many years; the books were quite generally finely bound in an attractive manner, frequently in half turkey, and there were many illustrated works by standard authors,—not only in English, but in various foreign languages, beside "large paper" copies, etc. These, we regret to say, failed in many cases to find appreciative buyers, if we should judge by prices received, but those who secured them may congratulate themselves that they obtained bargains, and improved an opportunity that will not soon recur again. The whole Catalogue contained 121 pages, and 2562 lots, of which the books numbered about 350. We have devoted so much space to coin sales in the present number, that our quotations of prices must be brief, but we mention the following:—

Two curious Chinese Temple Medals with dragons, etc. brass, f. and r. \$2.20 and 2.50; an uncir. Crown of Benedict XIV, by Hamerani, 1754, 2; Dollar of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Darnley, 1566, only fair, 3.60; Half eagle of 1795, close date, f. 9.10; another, slightly differing, 8.50; 1860, do.



br. pr. 6; Proof set of 1856, 7 pieces, 38; one of '58, 37. *Dollars*, 1794, g. for date, 20; '98, fifteen stars, small eagle rev., 5.10; do. thirteen stars, 4.20; an uncir. dollar of same date, heraldic eagle, only 1.55; '52, pierced, and with a name engraved, 15; '54, ex. f. 7.25. *Half Dollars*, 1796, fifteen stars, g. and v. r. 40; do. sixteen stars, 41; '97, v. f. for date, and v. r. 51; others, however, of rare dates and differences, brought only a trifle beyond their nominal value. A Quarter dollar of 1804, strictly fine, almost unc. and v. r. 21; do. '53, no arrows, 11.25; Dime of 1804, "the rarest of the dimes," 12; Half Dime of '96, 5.10; 1805, 5.20. A beautiful Cent, '93, (Fross 7, and 2d rev.) head of Liberty, entirely unc. 24.25; one of '97, uncir. 9.25; and two of '99, fine and v. r. 16.25; 1809, f. 16; '23, unc. 19. The Half Cents of the rarer dates sold very well: one of '96, from the *Edwards dies*, 10; '36, original and pr. 10.75; the mint restrikes of the 40s averaged a little over 5 each, for fine proofs, and an original of '49, small date, proof, 11.25. There was a fine lot of store cards, including many rare ones, seldom offered, which, however, went at nominal prices; the interest among collectors for these pieces seems to have greatly waned of late. The famous penny subscription medal, struck in Switzerland in honor of Lincoln, bronze proof, size 52, 7; and one of Grant, by Bovy, bust facing, in silver, proof, a beautiful piece, 9.25; one by the same artist, bust to left, (both size 38,) 5; the Martha Washington Half dime, v. good, 6.50. A Confederate note for \$1000, H. 1, Montgomery, 1861, v. r. 14; there was a nearly consecutive series of these notes, arranged by Haseltine's work, which sold extremely low.

Among the books we notice a copy of Boyne's Tokens, 8vo. cloth, 5.25; the same, large paper, 6.13; and the work by the same author on the Yorkshire tokens, privately printed, and 14 plates, 3.25; Bushnell's Historical Account of the first three business tokens of New York, in half mor. and plate, only 63 cents, less than one third the cost of binding! Hickcox's Historical Account of American Coinage, 5 plates, h'f mor., by Bradstreet, only 2.75. Kohler's Munz-belustigung, 21 vols. in 12, in vellum, 1.40 a volume. It is discouraging to quote further from this portion of the Catalogue, and it surprises us that buyers should have overlooked such an opportunity. They were well and fully described, and we are at a loss for any explanation.

#### HASELTINE'S SEVENTY-FOURTH SALE.

THIS was a collection of fine coins and medals, largely in copper, with some choice foreign crowns, the property of Geo. W. Cox and others, and was offered at Bangs & Co's, Dec. 19. There were 666 lots on the Catalogue, 28 pp., which was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine. The opening piece, a square necessity-coin of Wismar, 1715, the first ever offered at auction in America, \$16; proof of the Naglee Medal, in bronze, 4.50; an Excelsior Cent, 1787, good for the piece, and guaranteed, 5.40; Ormond Crown of Charles I, 5, and a Half Crown, do. 4.50; Crown of the Second Centennial, Augsburg Confession, 1730, unc. and r. 9.50. Several other of the old German double and triple crowns brought very good prices, but as a rule the prices were very unsatisfactory to the seller.

#### SAMPSON'S SALE.

MR. H. G. SAMPSON held a sale on the two following days to that of Haseltine's, when he offered a catalogue of 1000 lots, 46 pages, of a larger variety than the preceding. The pieces were carefully described, and there were many attractive lots, but we have space to refer to but few. A Dollar of 1855, br. pr. brought 20.25, and one of '56, 16; Half-dime of '94, fine, sharp, and unc. 24; and another of '95, both from perfect dies, the latter proof, 17; Standard pattern Dollar, 1870, silver, pr. 7.50; another, same date, rev. as regular issue, silver, pr. 6.66; Proof set of 1870, 5 pieces, 16, and one of '71, 17; Dollar of '36, flying eagle, 7.50.

### BOOK NOTICE.

A CLASSIFICATION OF THE EARLY HALF-DIMES OF THE UNITED STATES. With a few remarks on their types, varieties, rarity, etc., etc. By HAROLD P. NEWLIN. Philadelphia. John W. Haseltine. 1883. [100 copies printed, of which 40 with heliotype plates.]

This little volume of twenty-four pages contains much interesting matter concerning the early Half-dime, with a description of all the different dies which the author has noted. The booklet is devoted to the Half-dimes issued 1792-1805, and during these years there was only one type, notwithstanding the repeated statements of the author. In fact, perhaps the most severe criticism which the volume deserves is just this, that the words type and variety are scattered through it on a system which "no feller can understand," if indeed there be any system at all. For instance, of 1796 four dies are described, two of which are called varieties, while two are dignified into types! A very interesting part of the volume is the attempt to give the history of all the Half-dimes of 1802. The author counts sixteen, but hardly makes it certain that there are really so many, as of some he loses all trace, or fails to finish the history. Mr. Parmelee of Boston, whose initials appear as L. C. instead of L. G., is credited with the ownership of three. A more extended and careful correspondence would have materially improved the record of these Half-dimes, the rarest of the series. With thanks to Mr. Newlin for what he has done, one must earnestly echo his wish that we may have a complete, compact description of all the issues of the Mint of the United States; and may the author be inspired to make exactly the proper distinction between types, varieties, intentionally varying dies and accidentally varying dies.

## EDITORIAL.

NUMISMA for November is out. We see with pleasure, but certainly not surprise, that Mr. Frossard entirely agrees with the opinion printed in the *Journal*, of the letters touching the Good Samaritan shilling. We much fear, however, that we shall have to take issue with Mr. Frossard as to the Sommer Islands Sovereign. From the insertion of a woodcut of this piece, we fear that the January number of Numisma will contain an article favorable to its genuineness. An examination of the coin in question last October by one of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal* did not lead him to accept it as original. Like the Bushnell Shilling it lacks pedigree. If of the same date as the Bermuda coppers, it is very extraordinary, if not incredible, that Capt. John Smith should not have mentioned it; if of later date, it is still strange that there should be no record of its existence.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have issued a handsome pamphlet, containing an account of their last Annual Meeting, with several of the papers read, some of which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers in our next. Mr. McLachlan has a paper on the Montreal Indian Medal, Mr. Feuardent an illustrated article on a very rare bronze coin of Alexander Severus, and Gen. Thruston a most excellent essay on the Historic *vs.* the merely Serial idea in Numismatics. Altogether it is a very valuable contribution to our numismatic literature.

THE Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York in November last, was made the occasion for issuing quite a number of medals, and also for putting on the market several muled pieces bearing busts of Washington, and various patriotic devices. We understood that a commemorative medal was to be prepared and struck under the direction of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, but if such was the case, none of them have fallen under our observation.

THE MESSRS. CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, announce on our advertising pages the sale of Mr. Warner's Cabinet, which has been placed in their hands for the purpose. It is a very large and interesting collection, as will be seen from their account, and we are glad to notice that their catalogues are to be illustrated with photographs of some of the choicer pieces. A collection of the catalogues which the heliotype process, and other similar methods, have enabled compilers to make so attractive during the last few years, will ere long fill a prominent place in cabinets, especially of lovers and collectors of choice pieces.

## CURRENCY.

VESTED interest—money in the waistcoat pocket.

TITLE for a five-cent savings bank—the St. Nickleus.

It appears that coining copper is not profitable. The government has not made a half cent since 1857.

"ELEGANT speeches were like *Alexandrian* silver (?); of a fine stamp, but of no great value."—*Zeno*. Yes, Morgan Dollars?

THE Mint has lately received large orders for perfectly new ten-cent pieces to be used for "bangle" purposes, and has been unable to fill them. Young ladies who wear these pretty toys, made of gold and silver pieces, would do well to remember that the law makes the mutilation of coin a penal offence. We make this statement to keep our sweethearts out of the penitentiary, not for the sake of the money.







MEDAL OF AGRIPPINA.



MEDAL OF BASSIANO AND CAVINO.



PROPHETIC MEDAL OF CHRIST.

MEDALS BY GIOVANNI CAVINO.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVIII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1884.

No. 4.

## ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

*Assistant Keeper of Coins, British Museum.*

[Continued from Vol. xviii, No. 2.]

*Alexander the Great.*—Among the finest portraits on Greek coins we have space only to mention a few. First comes that of the great Alexander himself, on the coins of Lysimachus, idealized no doubt, but still the man in the likeness of a god. In many of these coins we may note the peculiarities recorded as characteristic of his statues by Lysippus, the slight twist in the neck and the ardent outlook in the eyes.

*Demetrius Poliorcetes.*—Then there is Demetrius Poliorcetes, the destroyer of cities, that soldier of fortune, terrible in war, and luxurious in peace, whose beauty was such that Plutarch says no painter could hit off a likeness. That historian compares him to Bacchus, and as Bacchus he appears on the coins, with the goat's horn of the god pointing up from out the heavy locks of hair which fall about his forehead.

*Philetaerus.*—Another highly characteristic head is that of the eunuch Philetaerus, the founder of the dynasty of the Attalid kings of Pergamus. Here, at last, is realism pure and simple. The huge fat face and vast expanse of cheek and lower jaw carry conviction to our minds that this is indeed a living portrait. To those who are familiar only with Greek art in its ideal stage, such faces as this of Philetaerus, with many others which might be cited (Prusias, King of Bithynia, for example), which we meet with frequently on the various Greek regal coins, will be at first somewhat startling.

We have become so thoroughly imbued with the ideal conceptions of divine humanity perpetuated in Greek sculpture and its derivatives, that when we first take up one of these portrait-coins of the third or second century B. C., we find it hard to persuade ourselves that it is so far removed from our own times. This or that uninspired and common-place face might well be that of a prosperous modern English tradesman, were it not for the royal diadem and Greek inscription which designate it as a king of Pontus or Bithynia, of Syria or of Egypt, as the case may be. Nevertheless, although

an almost brutal realism is the rule in the period now under consideration, there are instances where the artist seems to have been inspired by his subject and carried away out of the real into the ideal.

*Mithradates.*—Thus the majority of the coins of the great Mithradates are probably unidealized portraits, somewhat carelessly executed, of a man scarcely remarkable unless for a certain evil expression of tigerish cruelty. But there are others of this same monarch on which, it is true, the likeness is unmistakably preserved, but under what an altered aspect! Mithradates is here the hero, almost the god, and as we gaze at his head on these coins, with flying locks blown back as if by a strong wind, we can picture him standing in his victorious chariot holding well in hand his sixteen splendid steeds, and carrying off the prize; or as a runner, outstripping the swiftest deer, or performing some other of those wondrous feats of strength and agility of which we read. This type of the idealized Mithradatic head also occurs on coins of Ariarathes, a youthful son of Mithradates, who was placed by his father on the throne of Cappadocia. This head, like that of Alexander, was afterwards perpetuated on the money of various cities on the shores of the Euxine.

*Cleopatra.*—We have space only to mention one other portrait, that of the famous Cleopatra on a coin of Ascalon. This is certainly no ordinary face, and yet we look in vain for those charms which fascinated Caesar and ruined Antony. The eyes are wide open and eager, the nose prominent and slightly hooked, the mouth large and expressive, the hair modestly dressed and bound with the royal diadem. The evidence afforded by these coins, taken in conjunction with a passage of Plutarch, who says that in beauty she was by no means superior to Octavia, leads us to the conclusion that Cleopatra's irresistible charm lay rather in her mental qualities and attractive manners, than in any mere outward beauty of form and feature.

*Art Styles and Chronological Sequence of Greek Coins.*—Quite apart from the intrinsic importance, mythological or historical, of the subjects represented on Greek coins, lies their value as illustrations of the archaeology of art. Of all the remains of antiquity, statues, bronzes, terra-cottas, fictile vases, engraved gems and coins, these last alone can, as a rule, be exactly dated. The political conditions and vicissitudes of the autonomous coin-striking states render it comparatively easy for us to spread out before our eyes the successive issues of each in chronological sequence. In the series of each town we may thus at once obtain a few definite landmarks, around which by analogy of style, we shall have no great difficulty in grouping the remaining coins. The characteristics of Greek art, in the various phases which it passed through, we do not propose, nor indeed is this the place to discuss. It will be sufficient to indicate the main chronological divisions or periods in which the coinage of the ancient world may be conveniently classified. These are as follows:—

I. Circa B. C. 700–480. The *Period of Archaic Art*, which extends from the art of coining down to the time of the Persian Wars.

II. Circa B. C. 480–415. The *Period of Transitional Art*, from the Persian Wars to the siege of Syracuse by the Athenians.

III. Circa B. C. 415–336. The *Period of Finest Art*, from the Athenian expedition against Sicily, to the accession of Alexander the Great.



IV. Circa B. C. 336-280. The *Period of Later Fine Art*, from the accession of Alexander to the death of Lysimachus.

V. Circa B. C. 280-146. The *Period of the Decline of Art*, from the death of Lysimachus to the Roman conquest of Greece.

VI. Circa B. C. 146-27. The *Period of continued Decline in Art*, from the Roman conquest to the rise of the Roman Empire.

VII. Circa B. C. 27-A. D. 268. The *Period of Greco-Roman Art*, from the reign of Augustus to that of Gallienus.

It is almost always perfectly easy to determine to which of the above periods any given coin belongs; and as a rule it is possible to fix its date within the period with more or less precision, by comparing it in point of style with others of which the exact date is known. Even a small collection of well-chosen specimens thus mapped out in periods forms an epitome of the history of art such as no other class of ancient monuments can furnish. It is true that not all coin art is of the highest order for the age to which it belongs. Often, indeed, it is extremely faulty; but, good or bad, it is always instructive, because it is the veritable handiwork of an artist working independently, and not of a mere copyist of older works. The artist may have been unknown perhaps, even in his own day, beyond the narrow circle of his fellow-citizens, but he was none the less an artist who has expressed to the best of his ability on the coin which he was employed to engrave, the ideas of his age and of his country, and he has handed down to all time, on the little disk of metal at his disposal, a specimen, *en petit*, of the art of the time in which he was at work.

*The Greek Die Engravers.*—There is good reason, moreover, to think that the persons employed to engrave the coin-dies were by no means always artists of inferior merit. During the period of the highest development of Greek art it is not unusual, especially in Magna Graecia and Sicily, to find the artist's name written at full length in minute characters on coins of particularly fine work; and it is in the last degree improbable that such a privilege would have been accorded to a mere mechanic or workman in the mint, however skillful he may have been. In proof of this theory, that artists known to fame were (at least in the fourth century) entrusted with the engraving of the coins, the fact may be adduced that we find several cities entirely independent of one another, having recourse to one and the same engraver for their money. For instance, Euaenetus, the engraver of the finest of those splendid medallions of Syracuse, bearing on one side the head of Persephone crowned with corn leaves, and on the other a victorious chariot, places his name also on coins of two other Sicilian cities, Camarina and Catana; and what is still more remarkable, the Syracusan artist, Euthymus, appears also to have been employed by the mint of Elis in Peloponnesus. In Magna Graecia also we note that an artist, by name Aristoxenus, signs coins both of Metapontum and Heracleia in Lucania; and another, who modestly signs himself  $\phi$ , works at the same time for the mints of Heracleia, Thurium, Pandosia, and Terina.

In Greece proper artists' signatures are of very rare occurrence; but of the town of Cydonia, in Crete, there is a coin with the legend in full *NEYANTOS EHOEI*; and of Clazomenae, in Ionia, there is a well-known tetradrachm, with a magnificent head of Apollo facing, and the inscription *ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ*

*ETHIOEL.* Enough has been said to show that in the period of finest art there were die engravers whose reputation was not confined to a single town, and who were regarded as artists of the higher order, whose signatures on the coin were a credit to the cities for which they worked.

Unfortunately, not a single ancient writer has thought of recording the name of any one of these great masters of the art of engraving. Had they only known that thousands of these, in their time insignificant, coins would outlast the grandest works of architecture, sculpture, and painting, and would go down from age to age, uninjured by the lapse of time, sole witnesses of the beauty of a long-forgotten popular belief, or of the glory of some splendid city whose very site is now a desert or a swamp, it might have been otherwise. It is not, however, to be regretted that the old Greek engravers worked without any idea of handing down either their own, or their city's, or their ruler's glory to posterity. Had they done so, the coins would have furnished far less trustworthy evidence than they now do, and we should probably have had many ancient examples of medals like that famous one of modern times which Napoleon I ordered to be struck with the inscription, "*frappée à Londres.*"

*Magistrates' Names on Coins.*—Not to be confounded with artists' signatures on coins are the names of the magistrates under whose authority the money was issued. All such names are usually written in large conspicuous characters intended to catch the eye, while the names of artists are often purposely concealed, and are indeed sometimes so small as to be hardly visible without a magnifying glass. About the end of the fifth century, B. C., at some towns, though not generally before the middle of the fourth, magistrates begin to place their signatures on the money. Sometimes we read their names at full length, sometimes in an abbreviated form or in monogram, while not unfrequently a symbol or signet stands in place of the name. It is a matter of no small difficulty to distinguish such magistrates' signets in the field of a coin from religious symbols which are to be interpreted as referring more or less directly to the principal type. Thus, for instance, an ear of corn might refer to the worship of Demeter, or it might stand in the place of the name of a magistrate Demetrius. As a rule, all such small accessory symbols before the end of the fifth century have a religious motive, and the same symbol will be found very constantly accompanying the main type. But in later times, while the type remains constant, the symbol will be frequently varied. It must then be understood as the private seal of the magistrate entrusted with the supervision of the coinage.

Of the organization of the mints in the various cities of the ancient world we know very little. It has been proved that at some cities the chief magistrate placed his name on the money issued during his tenure of office: thus, in Boeotia, the name of the illustrious Epaminondas occurs; and at Ephesus we find the names of several of the chief magistrates, who are mentioned as such by ancient writers or in inscriptions. This was not, however, the universal rule; at Athens, for instance, the names of the Archons are not found on the coins; and at some cities the high priest, and occasionally even a priestess signs the municipal coinage.

*Greek Imperial Coinage.*—Under the Roman Empire, from the time of Augustus down to that of Gallienus, the Greek cities of Asia, and a few in



Europe, were allowed to strike bronze money for local use. These late issues are very unattractive as works of art, and their study has been consequently much neglected. In some respects, however, they are even more instructive than the coins of an earlier age, which they often explain and illustrate. It is to these *Greek Imperial* coins, as they are called, to which we must have recourse if we would know what local cults prevailed in the outlying provinces of the Roman Empire, and especially under what strange and uncouth forms the half Greek peoples of Asia clothed their gods.

It is in this latest period only that we get on the coinage actual copies of ancient sacred images of Asiatic divinities, such as that of the Ephesian Artemis, with stiff mummy-like body, half human, half bestial, with her many breasts. It is not to be questioned that many such monstrous statues existed in various parts of Greece, sacred relics of a barbarous age; and that on great festivals they were draped in gorgeous attire, and exhibited to public view; but Greek art, as long as it was a living art, shrank from the representation of such images, and always substituted for them the beautiful Greek ideal form of the divinity with which it was customary to identify them.

These Greek Imperial coins are also valuable as furnishing us with copies of famous statues of the great period of art, such as that of the chryselephantine Zeus of Pheidias at Olympia, the Aphrodite of Praxiteles at Cnidus, and many others; and they are particularly interesting for the light which they shed upon the sacred games, Pythia, Didymeia, Actia, Cabeiria, and other local festivals and religious ceremonies, of which, but for our coins, little or nothing would have been known.

[To be continued.]

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## THE *HISTORIC*, VERSUS THE MERELY *SERIAL* IDEA, IN NUMISMATICS.

WE print with great pleasure the following paper read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. There is much in it, which has our hearty approval. By way of comment, we would call attention to the prices of three Cents of 1793, in *Numisma* for November, 1883, viz: \$100, \$200, \$100. For four hundred dollars one can obtain perfect specimens of the three varieties of the Cent of the first year. How much more would be necessary to add thereto all the differing dies of that year in the best possible condition?

My caption should perhaps be, some suggestions from the country, or from the southwest; confessing in advance that I have not been initiated into the experience and cultivation resulting from association with collections and collectors of coins at the greater centres of art and information in the east. While this general subject has interested me less than some other departments of Archaeology, I have been for years an amateur collector of coins and medals, and a student of their history, and some reflections from a distant and unconventional standpoint, in response to your worthy Secretary's invitation, may, I trust, prove acceptable.

The intense interest taken in completing sets or series of our own coinage, has seemed to me something of a mystery, partly due perhaps to local contagion, partly to the high market prices paid for a few rarities, and only partly due to the intrinsic merit of the subject. Each year of coinage is sought for with eagerness, over-nice shades of condition are instituted, new varieties are named, slight differences are magnified, an additional star—a cracked die—a mere difference of date—an irregular profile perhaps, all tending in some measure at least to place an over-estimate upon the

value of a series, as compared with the true historic value of such issues. This interest in the series is usually begun in the young collector of limited vision and means, who secures a set of cents perhaps after some months of industry, excepting the rare issues of 1799 and 1804. The inquiry of his brother collector as to whether he has these two dates, causes him no little unhappiness; not that they differ from the cents of 1798 or 1803, but without them his set is incomplete. He is like many travelers returning from abroad, when asked whether they saw some special object of interest, it may be unimportant, perhaps Michael Angelo's statue of Moses, or the sunrise on Mount Righi; to have to reply in the negative, seems to them quite humiliating, especially if they are assured that they have "missed the grandest thing in all Europe." The absorbing serial idea begun in the humbler collection is subsequently carried into the higher denominations.

The history of our American coinage must be, of course, of paramount importance to us—its colonials, its first national issues, its fine early dollars and its various denominations; but after securing, for instance, the *well-defined* varieties of halves and quarters, of dimes and half dimes, to strive after and pay excessive prices for merely rare dates, when the same general types and varieties can be easily obtained, should surely not be encouraged. Numismatists and dealers create this commercial value only upon the theory that such rarities have a special historic value, which is in fact not true. I have in my collection a very fine half dime of 1803, procured at trifling cost; why should the same coin, merely dated 1802, bring several hundred dollars? In 1878 I observed a half dollar of 1796 among some old silver in a London shop window; on inquiring the price of it, the shopman said it cost him two shillings, but that he asked four shillings for it. I did not expostulate with him, though at the time I was not fully aware of its home-market value. On arriving at New York, I was easily prevailed upon to part with it, by an industrious collector, who kindly offered me sixty dollars for it. I had very good half dollars of 1795 and 1797, in no particular differing from it, excepting as to the single figure "6." The amount I received for this mere rarity, would purchase something of far more value to my collection. For instance, a splendid twenty shilling piece of Charles I, a half dozen fine siege pieces, a "Tribute money" penny of Tiberius; perhaps all included, or a shekel of the time of the Maccabees and a royal gold stater of Philip of Macedon, the "regale numisma" of Horace. Consider the real numismatic value of such an exchange! Drop a coin of ancient Syracuse, with its exquisite Greek profile in high relief, into your drawer containing a set of our own half dollars—what a contrast! What beauty and history it will bring into the midst of the general dullness and monotony of this expensive series. The nice distinctions we make, and the displaying of drawer after drawer of our American sets of generally common-place coinage, are apt to excite unfriendly criticism, and limit the popular interest in this branch of Archaeology. Instead of regarding us as students of history, our friends may perhaps be cherishing the mental reservation that we are a lot of cranks "given to the study of gimcracks."

The serial idea is also carried to the same extreme by our brother collectors of the autographic department. A simple receipt given by one of the patriotic men who happened to sign the Declaration of our Independence (though otherwise unknown to history) often commands a higher market value than some rare historic paper, or a fragment of original verses of some famed poet. The serial idea is of course the true one, if it represents also the historic idea. It forms the basis of systematic study. The series of colonials, of our general national coinage, the Roman Imperial series of sestertii, for instance, from Augustus to Gallienus, the general English silver series, from the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman kings down, (including the handsome crown pieces of the later sovereigns,) are lessons full of interest and study.

How few visitors at our National Mint at Philadelphia are attracted by our series sets of regular issue! The little so-called "Widow's mite" of Judaea, the forked and sword-shaped bronze pieces from China, or some unique historic medal or siege piece, generally make a more lasting and educating impression upon them. It has occurred to me, also, that our American collectors as a class devote them-



selves rather too exclusively to coins relating to our own history, thereby confining themselves to a field of investigation comparatively local and narrow. They thus also limit the study of Art in Numismatics,—a department of infinite attraction and usefulness. Many of our coins and medals are models of mechanical excellence, yet they generally lack artistic merit. They are deficient in beauty and originality of design. In future years, when, as we trust with some hopefulness, devotion to art may become a national characteristic, doubtless artistic excellence for its own sake, will give more pleasure to collectors.

If you would have a commentary on our home monetary art, place some good type of the earlier Italian School, with perhaps its silver filigree border, or a medal of one of the Dukes of Tuscany or Parma, or the French Henry the Fourth by Dupré, or the later familiar gold-gilt funeral medal of Napoleon I by Montagny (these specimens are suggested by my own collection),—place one of these in your case of our American series of mint medals. The result will not be gratifying to our national pride. Even the "Libertas Americana" medal, dedicated by the French to our Independence during the Revolution, offers us a spirited model for improvement. How much more earnest is the lesson taught by even an electrotpe of a decadrachm of Syracuse, with its classic head of Arethusa; or by the really majestic eagle on the reverse of the Ptolemy Soter of Egypt. How far more brilliant is its pose and air of freedom than that of our less royal and sometimes even plebeian bird that represents the standard American art of the past century. It seems strange that not even the French have been quite able to duplicate the effect of these antique treasures. Indeed, they have not been equaled in any time or country.

I would also venture the suggestion that the value of uncirculated and proof sets of recent coinage is also over-estimated by the average American collector. Some evidence of circulation is often the best proof of genuineness. A slight defacement should not necessarily depreciate. Our collections are not entitled to the same standard of perfection as engravings and statuary, excepting perhaps as to medals or coins valued chiefly as works of art. The neat hole punched in my fine half dollar of 1794 does not really lessen its value, or disturb my equanimity. The handsome representative of Liberty, the clear-cut date and the well preserved reverse are there; all that is historic is still there.

I had the very great pleasure a couple of years ago (through the energetic kindness of our American Consul at Naples) of having two houses at Pompeii especially excavated for me. One proved to be a small grocer's shop, and in the other we found a well-stocked ancient kitchen. Both afforded a rich store of treasures, but the Italian authorities guard even their innumerable duplicates with a jealous eye. I was permitted to retain only a piece of heavy cast window glass about the size of my hand, and a small bronze coin of the Emperor Nero. The condition and value of the latter would grade rather low at one of our coin sales. It was neither "uncirculated" nor "proof"; in fact its face was partly obliterated, but it has a higher numismatic value to me than many modern home-made varieties. How much less of historic interest there is in the half dollar of 1796 or the half dime of 1802 than in this little "third bronze" piece from Pompeii.

G. P. THRUSTON.

*Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1883.*

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An old Spanish milled silver dollar, as sharp and clearly cut as when coined, and evidently never circulated, is in the possession of State Treasurer Goodrich, says the *Hartford (Ct.) Times*. It was minted in 1770, and was buried either by British or Americans, during the Revolutionary war, near Newburgh. It is said that over two thousand dollars' worth of these and other coins were unearthed some years ago, and this coin among them, in an earthen jar. When Dr. Goodrich obtained this one, it was the color of old copper. On rubbing it up, it proved to be as fresh and bright as when it came from the Mint.

## GIOVANNI CAVINO.

BY RICHARD H. LAWRENCE.

By the kindness of Mr. Lawrence, we are permitted to print with the accompanying illustrations, some extracts from his recent work on the medals of Giovanni Cavino. The book contains carefully prepared descriptions of one hundred and thirteen medals, and was printed for private circulation only. We learn, however, that Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, has persuaded Mr. Lawrence to allow a few copies of the edition, which was a limited one, to be placed on sale at the book-store of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., 838 Broadway.

GIOVANNI CAVINO, an Italian medallist, contemporary with Benvenuto Cellini, was born at Padua in 1499 or 1500. We know almost nothing of his life. It is probable that his medals were all executed in Padua, where he resided until his death in 1570. He was buried in the church of San Giovanni di Verdara, and for a long time the stone bound by an iron ring, which he used in coining, was preserved in that church. He left a son, Vincenzo, who seems to have aided him during the last years of his life, and who probably continued to use his dies after his death.

Cavino's medals are very numerous. Many of them bear portraits of distinguished jurists of Padua and of professors at the University. But his best known and most numerous works are his imitations of Roman large-brass coins and medallions which are known as "Paduans."

The imitation of Roman art seems from an early period to have been traditional at Padua, which contained one of the greatest universities of Europe. The earliest Italian medals were struck in that city and are quite classical in style. In the case of Cavino, this close adherence to the style of his Roman models is very marked, and it prevented him from equalling the best medallists of his period as an artist in portrait medals. At the same time it enabled him to produce very perfect copies of Roman coins. In this last work he was assisted by his friend Alessandro Bassiano, a scholar and antiquarian of Padua, of whom little is known, except that he left in manuscript the lives of the twelve Caesars. We learn of their association from a medal struck about 1540 to commemorate the event.

One hundred and twenty-two of Cavino's dies have been preserved and are at present in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. They were brought from Italy in the seventeenth century by Th. Lecomte, who obtained them from the Lazzara family of Padua, and who bequeathed them to the Abbey of Sainte Genevieve in 1670. They are described and illustrated by Claude de Molinet in his work, entitled: *Le Cabinet de la Bibliothèque de Sainte Genevieve*. Paris, 1692, folio.

Cavino's imitative medals were not originally designed as forgeries, and it was against his wishes that they were passed off as genuine antiques. But as such many of them found their way into the most celebrated collections of Europe, and were the subjects of numerous dissertations. Even during the present century several of them were regarded as antique by such numismatists as Mionnet and Barthélemy.

The greater number of the coins usually termed "Paduans" are cast from moulds, and are of little value and easily detected; but the pieces struck from Cavino's dies possess much artistic merit and are often not readily



distinguishable from ancient coins. There are, however, several general points of difference which become apparent after careful comparison with the genuine coins. The "Paduan" is usually too round and regular, and the *flan* is too thin; the dots of the border or engrailment are large and in irregular relief; the letters are flat and square, especially N; M is broad at the base and narrow at the top; H and D are square and heavy, and A and V are too narrow and sharp. The coins struck by Cavino himself (the dies were used after his death) are usually composed of red and yellow copper, poorly alloyed. Several of Cavino's medals are found in silver; but most of the examples in this metal have been melted down in later times, consequently but few of them have been preserved.

All of Cavino's medals are rare, imitative pieces as well as portrait medals, and all are worthy of preservation as the work of an Italian medallist of the sixteenth century.

We append, from Mr. Lawrence's work, the following descriptions of the medals, engravings of which illustrate this number of the *Journal*.

*Obv.* AGRIPPINA · M · F · MAT · C · CAESARIS · AVGVSTI. Bust of Agrippina to the right, draped.

*Rev.* S · P · Q · R · MEMORIAE · AGRIPPINAE. Carpentum to the left, drawn by two mules.

Large-brass. Imitation of a genuine coin. Montigny, 6, and illus. on p. 400. Cohen, I, p. 142, No. 1; 2d Ed., I, p. 231, No. 1.

*Obv.* ALEXAND · BASSIANVS · ET · IOHAN · CAVINEVS · PATAVINI. Jugate busts of Alessandro Bassiano and Giovanni Cavino to the right, in Roman dress.

*Rev.* CERERI · LEGIFERAE. Ceres standing to the left, holding cornucopia and book of laws.

Dia. 37 m. Armand, 9. Montigny, 70.

*Obv.* PORVS · CONSILII · FILIVS.—IOANES CAVINVS. Bust of Christ to the right, draped.

*Rev.* OMNIA · SVRSVM · TRACTA · SVNT. Christ on the cross, at the foot of which are Mary, Mary Magdalene, and John.

Dia. 37 m. Zeitschrift für Numismatik, VIII, 1881, p. 119, ills. The obverse inscription is explained by a passage of Plato (Symp. 203 b. c.), where mention is made of a mythological person called *Ἵππος*, "*the way*," the son of *Μῆτις*, "*Counsel*," and Zeus. This Porus, married to Penia, "*Poverty*," begat Eros, "*Love*." Plato's myth has thus been seized upon by Cavino, as a beautiful and poetic prophecy of Christ.

## DISCOVERY AT CORTONA.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made at Cortona, near the site of the battle of Thrasymene. Some excavations on the side of a hill have brought to light the remains of a large building of the Imperial age. The tessellated mosaic pavement, with ornaments in black, the coins, fragments of vases and marble with inscriptions, suggest that the building was a villa of the Republican times which had been rebuilt under the Empire. From a cinerary urn with Etruscan inscriptions, it is thought that the site was originally that of an Etruscan tomb. The coins found included an uncial assis and money of the time of Maximin. A Roman burial-place, consisting of twenty-four tombs, in some of which skeletons were found, had evidently been examined by previous explorers. A lady's silver mirror, in perfect preservation, had, however, escaped their observation.

## MONEY OR SCRAPER.

To the American Antiquarian Society at its meeting in October, 1882, Mr. Frederick W. Putnam made a communication, in which he tries to overthrow the opinions held for three centuries as to the use and meaning of certain pieces of copper, illustrated in the *Journal*, V, 25. Mr. Putnam holds by merit and with honor the position of Curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and his views are entitled to very serious study. But I think he utterly fails to show reasons why we should consider these "coppers" to have been implements for any kind of work, the particular kind being, as he says, uncertain, though perhaps the scraping and shaping of pottery.

So far as I can learn, these curiously-shaped articles have always hitherto been thought to be part of the currency of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. Now, while it is of course possible that all authorities in the past have been mistaken, it is not very probable, and strong reasons must be given for such change of attribution. In the *Journal* for 1870,\* as above mentioned, I printed the arguments, or rather records, which lead us to consider these pieces of copper to have been current as coins. I omitted then, however, to quote a letter printed in the first volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, in which Mr. Arthur T. Holroyd describes the Hasshahshah or iron mushroom money as found by himself in circulation in Kordofan, Africa. This is absolute proof of the use of metal of the shape under consideration as currency. I may mention that equally curious or even more extraordinary shapes are found in the ancient money of China.

I have only still further to add, that Mr. Putnam's own communication to the American Antiquarian Society contains another accidental argument for me. He says that many of these "copper implements" were found "buried in a large earthen jar." These are the very words which have been and must be constantly used in describing discoveries of coins, ancient or medieval. They seem to me to show that these articles, even if not made for purposes of currency, had at any rate been put to that use, and had acquired a special value for the demands of trade.

W. S. APPLETON.

## DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

A VERY interesting discovery of ancient coins was made some time since in the neighborhood of Carystos, in the island of Eubœa. In preparing the foundations of a house, there were found in an earthen vessel over seventy Athenian tetradrachms of pre-Roman times, three Athenian drachms, and thirty drachms of Carystos itself. One of the tetradrachms has in the inscription the names of the *demos*, and is believed to be a unique specimen of the kind. Between the death of Alexander and the Roman domination, the coining of money used to be entrusted at Athens to certain selected persons, who introduced their own names into the superscription; but this case would indicate that, occasionally at least, for some particular reason, the *demos* took the coinage into their own hands, stamping the name on the coins. Most of the other tetradrachms bear the names of Archons. Carystos, the modern Karysto, or Castel Rosso, is a seaport near the southern extremity of the island. Eubœan silver coins are all quite rare.

\* See also *Journal*, XVI, 2.



## THE INDIAN RUPEE.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS, whose labors as a numismatist have thrown so much light upon the archaeology of the East, has reprinted a paper upon the coinages of the East India Company at Bombay. The practical interest of the essay is the proof it gives of the continuous decrease that has taken place in the value of the rupee during the last two centuries. It seems that the Bombay Mint was first authorized by Charles II in 1676, "to coin rupees, pice, budgrooks," which should be current not only in the island, but in all the dependencies of the Company in the East Indies. This "Island of Bombay" came to the English king by virtue of his marriage contract with Catharine, the sister of Alfonso VI, of Portugal, signed in the early part of 1662; and it was by him made over to the Company in March, 1662, together with its revenue of £2,833 per annum, and with the king's garrison of two companies of foot, who volunteered into the Company's service, and thus formed its first military establishment at Bombay. When the Company began to coin money they seem to have underrated the value of the local rupee, for the first specimen of their rupees bearing this denomination contains only 178 grains of silver, whereas a later one, dated 1678, contains over 183 grains, and one of the same last mentioned year as much as 198. The Indian rupees were estimated by writers in the earlier part of the seventeenth century as from 2s. to as high as 2s. 9d., and the average value seems not to have been much less than 2s. 6d. The decline in value of the coin is of course due to various causes not affecting India alone; but Mr. Thomas warns the theorists who talk of restoring silver to its old value in India, that the circumstances are now altogether altered; since, instead of the comparatively all-round trade of the old Company in goods and metals, we have to face "the leech-like heavy charges of the present Home Government, which draws indiscriminately for its own wants bills in rupees upon its hapless dependency, in season and out of season, whether the balance of trade or metallic exchange is for or against them."

## JEWISH COINS AND MEDALS.

MR. DAVID L. WALTER, of New York, a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, is now collecting material for a proposed work which he hopes to issue during the present year, on the medals (and coins, if any,) of the Mediaeval and Modern Jews, or relating in any way to them, or their history, uses and customs, and on pieces (including fabrications) bearing Hebrew inscriptions. Mr. Walter writes us that he would be very thankful for a *minute* description of any pieces of the character above mentioned, and a pencil rubbing or impression, as well as references to any illustrations, etc., in this branch of numismatics. It is not intended to include *ancient* coins, *e. g.* of Judaea; nor crowns or other pieces bearing merely the name of "Jehovah" in Hebrew; nor the Hebrew-Polish bracteates described by Polkowski, although should any numismatist be able to give descriptions of such pieces not mentioned by him, the information would be gladly received.

Any medals of Rabbis or distinguished Jews ; of synagogues, or of other Jewish buildings, or of societies ; any relating to Jewish rites or ceremonies, or of events relating to or particularly affecting the Jews ; even fabrications, such as rare varieties of the Moses or Christ pieces, and the large imaginary shekels, are all within the purport of this work.

Should any reader of the *Journal* be able to aid Mr. Walter in this interesting department of coin study, which so far as we remember has never been explored to any extent, their assistance will be gladly received.

J. C.

### THE MONTREAL INDIAN MEDAL.

WE reprint by permission the following article, by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, which was read before a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York.

It is not definitely known when medals were introduced as helps in the furtherance of intercourse with the Indians, for those first issued for that purpose bore no special design. Medals struck to commemorate some episode in the life of the king, or local event in the history of the nation, were sent out from the mother country for this purpose ; and the medals struck for the Indians, with one or two exceptions, were without date or any special inscription or device pointing out the object of their issue. Gathering some facts from documents of the time, we can safely conclude that this custom began about the close of the seventeenth century.

In the possession of an old Indian family belonging to the remnant of the Huron tribe, settled near Quebec, a medal struck in the reign of Louis XIV was found. In Vol. XI, page 93, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, this medal is claimed as having been especially designed and struck for the Indians. This statement I have always doubted, as I find it described on page 193, No. 462, in the Catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, as a medal commemorative of the birthday of the Duc de Berri.\*

In the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa are a number of manuscript volumes containing such extracts, from the archives at Paris, as relate to Canada. Among them is a letter from Governor Vaudreuil, which, translated, reads as follows :—"21st September, 1722. I have received the letter with which the council has honored me and the twelve medals bearing the portrait of the king ; eight small and four large ones. I have continued to be careful not to be too lavish with this favor among the Indians, and to give them only to those who by their services to the nation deserve them, and to those whom I desire to bind to our interest by this mark of honor." Further on there is a letter from Beauharnois on the same question, dated August 25, 1727 :—"Since the death of M. de Vaudreuil, the Rev. Father Jesuits have not asked medals for the chiefs of the settled Indians, for whom it was customary for them to ask some. The Rev. Father de la Chasse, to whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given one, tells me it is absolutely necessary to provide some more. I have received proof of this. The Indians from above, when they come down to Montreal, would not relieve me from promising them to several who have served us well among their tribes. I pray you to enable me to satisfy these savages, and to send me a dozen small medals and six large ones. If this number is not sufficient for the year, I shall have the honor to ask some next year, but I shall take good care to cause them to be valued, and to give them only to those who shall deserve them on account of real services."

In 1859 two medals were turned up among other Indian remains, on the banks of the Ohio River. The older of these has on the obverse the head of George I, and the

\* Mr. McLachlan is correct in this reference to the Catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, but it is exceedingly probable that the Catalogue itself, printed in 1833, is wrong. The real medal on the birth of the Duc de Berri is No. 275, and is also engraved in the Médailles

sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grand, etc., etc., printed in 1702. In that volume the medal of 1693 is not mentioned, and perhaps every specimen had been sent to America.—ED.



other that of George II. The reverses of both have a representation of an Indian aiming at a deer. Another medal for the Indians is referred to in an article in the "Historical Magazine" for September, 1865, page 285, which states that:—"Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nation Indians, thirty silver medals; his majesty's picture on one side, and the royal arms on the other. \* \* \* \* \* These medals seem to have disappeared; possibly a stray one may be found in some collection." In 1757 a medal was struck in Philadelphia, on which was represented a white man and an Indian smoking the calumet of peace. These medals were struck by the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific means," and were given by this Society with the view of preventing war with the aborigines.

From these quotations we gather that the giving of medals as a reward for services rendered, or with a view of securing and retaining the friendship of the Indians, had become general about the time preparations were in progress for the final conquest of Canada.

Another quotation brings us to the subject more immediately before us. In a private diary kept by Sir William Johnson, during a journey to and from Detroit, is the following entry. He is at Oswego, ready to sail on Thursday, July 21st, 1761:—"Got everything on board the vessel, then met the Onondaga chiefs. When assembled I bid them welcome; condoled their losses agreeable to custom; acquainted them with the reason of my not calling them to a general council since my return from Canada. \* \* \* \* \* Then delivered the medals sent me by the General for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number."

At the Bushnell sale last year, having purchased the medal described under No. 286 of the catalogue, although studying it carefully, I could not give it its exact location in the history of Montreal, until I came across the above item. I had seen the drawing of a similar medal, by Sandham, in his "Supplement to the Coins of Canada," but had never before the pleasure of handling an original; I had not therefore even begun to aspire to the owning of what, to a Montreal collector, could not prove otherwise than the gem of his collection—the oldest numismatic memento of his native city. The medal may be described as follows:—

Obverse. "MONTREAL": in the exergue, "DCF" stamped in a sunk oval. A view of a walled town with a body of water in the foreground, into which a small stream flows. There are five church spires ranged along the middle of the town, and a flag displaying St. George's cross to the right.

Reverse. Plain; "ONONDAGOS" is engraved in capitals across the field, and the name "Tekahonwaghse" in script at the top. Some one has, at a later time, scratched across the lower part with a sharp pointed instrument, in three lines: "Taken from an Indian | chief in the AMERICAN | WAR 1761." Size, 45 millimetres.

The medal described by Sandham, of the same design, was sold with the Wood collection some years ago, and twice subsequently. The inscription on the reverse is "MOHIGRANS" in the field, and "Tankalkel" at the top; metal, pewter.

The device and inscriptions on these medals leave no room for doubt that they were some of those given to the Indians in 1761 by Johnson; although Stone, in a foot note on page 144 of the Second Volume of the "Life of Sir William Johnson," states that "these medals, by order of Amherst, were stamped upon one side with the Baronet's coat of arms." I have never heard of the existence of a medal answering to this description; nor does it seem likely that the arms of a commoner would have been displayed on medals presented in the name of the king. There *may* have been some correspondence about the arms of the Baronet appearing on such a medal, and possibly the honor may have been offered to him: but on carefully studying the Montreal medal we see that, as the British flag floats from the citadel, and as it is stated thereon it was taken from an Indian in 1761, it could only have been made during that short interval. We know of no other occasion, during the year, for which this medal was likely to have been presented; nor was the government of those

times so lavish as to have two medals prepared for the same object. We may therefore safely conclude that the one given for services rendered by the Indians at the capture of Montreal, was the medal under description, and not one bearing the arms of Sir William Johnson.

When Johnson recommended the giving of these medals, he was so desirous of presenting them promptly, that there was not sufficient time to order them from England, and a colonial medallist was entrusted with the work. The highly appropriate design of a view of the captured city, was chosen, to which the recipient's name and the tribe to which he belonged was added. The device is far more suitable and much more interesting to us, as Americans, north as well as south of the forty-fifth parallel, than the conventional head of the king with his titles and arms. Had the order been executed in England, a more finished medal would have been produced, but we should not now be trying to interest ourselves over it as an American rarity. The workmanship of this piece seems to be that of the moulder rather than of the die cutter; its whole appearance is that of a casting; yet, as the work of an American designer, it is highly creditable; for I take it to be the production of a New York silversmith. As a specimen of the state of the art in that city, one hundred and twenty years ago, it has its antiquarian as well as its numismatic value. The initials "DCF"\* stamped on the medal after it had been moulded, stand for some forgotten tradesman of Gotham, who there successfully plied his craft in those old colonial days. I have been informed that specimens of plate, bearing this stamp, still exist in the city. The worthy silversmith, we may imagine, often referred with pride to the time when the victorious General, lately returned from the capitulation of Montreal, walked into his shop and gave the order for the rewards to be given to "Our faithful Indian allies."

The view of Montreal, given on the obverse, is by no means a correct picture of the town as it appeared in those days. The five churches then standing, had not all tall spires constructed after one design. This view must have been taken from some sketch by an officer accompanying the expedition, or from an illustration in a book of travels, drawn mainly from memory. The only view that I have seen of Montreal, representing it as it appeared at that time, will be found on page 438 of a work published by Harpers, entitled "Old Times in the Colonies." This view differs materially from that on the medal. Two churches only are shown; one, the Jesuits' church, has a square tower with long slender spires rising from each of the four corners; there are buildings shown on Point à Calliere; and the small island is wanting; fewer buildings also appear in the cut. With the exception of the superfluity of church spires and the absence of buildings on Point à Calliere, the view on the medal is more correct than in the cut. The city has changed since them; hardly one feature remains by which the old Indian warrior, who gallantly wore this medal before its walls, could now recognize it. The St. Lawrence in all its majesty still flows as rapidly by, but Point à Calliere can no longer be distinguished, River St. Pierre is converted into a sewer far out of sight, the island into a wharf, the churches torn down, and the walls levelled. Every attribute of war has been removed, and the green fields stretching up to Mount Royal, where the bristling armies bivouacked, is covered with the homes of two hundred thousand peace-loving citizens.

Tekahonwaghse, the recipient of this medal, is nowhere, to my knowledge, mentioned in history; he was a war chief, and at the head of his band of braves, led them through many a well contested battle against their inveterate foes, the Hurons. As a war chief he took no prominent part in the general council of the sachems, nor was his voice heard in the local gatherings of the tribe, the Onondagos, who formed part of the Confederacy of the Five Nations, inhabiting Central New York.

Judging from the medal given to "Tankakel" of the Mohigans, we infer that his services could not have been valued so highly as those of the Onondago warrior, for

\* The same stamp is seen on an excessively rare medal of 1764, which has on one side the head of George III, and on the reverse the inscription **HAPPY WHILE UNITED**, with design of a White man and Indian seated under a tree on the sea-shore. It is undoubtedly another medal intended for presentation to Indians.



his reward is in the baser metal. How one of that tribe came to receive a medal, is explained when we learn that seventy "River Indians" accompanied Johnson to Montreal. This was a collective name for the remnants of the Mohigans and other Algonquin tribes, the aborigines of New England.

Reservations of these children of the forest are still to be found, here and there, in our land, but those of them who remain are fast losing their national characteristics, and are growing out of their minority into the full manhood of citizenship. Occasionally we meet, engaged in the avocations of peace, one of the children of those who were the makers of our early history, the chief actors in those stirring times—at one time the desolators of our early settlements, then the outpost in the defence of the Colonies against grasping aggression. Courted alike by Saxon and Gaul, they for a time held the balance of power in the struggle for the mastery in this continent. And now that the war-fire has ceased to burn in their bosoms, and the fierce war-whoop to ring from their lips, shall we not treasure, with all our veneration for the eventful past, this memento of those who helped on that final and overwhelming victory which has made our race dominant on this continent?

## VERY AGED COINS.

### TREASURING MONEY THAT WAS USED IN THE TIME OF MOSES.

[THE following seems to deserve preservation as a numismatic absurdity. The original newspaper article was about as long again. Blunders are left uncorrected.]

One of the most valuable, rarest and most unique of private collections of antique and modern coins and medals, that is now in the possession of Mr. Charles Tochtermann, of No. 131 East Fifteenth street, New York, was lately seen by a New York Star writer. The collection embraces a series of coins from the earlier period of the Egyptians, from the time of Moses, thence to the Hebrew shekel, at the beginning of the Christian era, and following in close sequence down through the reigns of Roman, Greek and German emperors. There are coins from the early period also of the Carthaginians, Assyrians, Medes, Grecians and Macedonians. A complete set of coins from the time of Queen Elizabeth down to the present dynasty. A full set of coins of the United States from the year 1794, when the first coin was minted, to date. The medals are from all nations and ages, some of them, it is said, over 4,000 years old.

Mr. Tochtermann is sixty-five years old, and has spent forty years of his life in making this collection. He has traveled from "Greenland's icy shore" to Africa's desert waste, from the ruins of Pompeii to the catacombs of Rome, and through the forgotten glories of Egypt as shown in her ruins, to the Aztec mounds of Mexico. In fact, no country nor no clime but Mr. Tochtermann has seen. In this admirable work Mr. Tochtermann has been assisted by his charming wife, a lady as much and as enthusiastic a numismatist as her husband.

Through a mutual friend the writer was introduced to the collector of the curios, who appointed a day when the coins could be seen, as they had to be taken from the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company and brought to his house.

On the day appointed the writer was courteously received, and saw spread out before his gaze a collection that has seldom been shown to other eyes than the collector and a few intimate friends—not a half-dozen in all. As the collection stands its value intrinsically is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. They were of gold, copper, silver and other metallic substances, and a few, taken from the tombs of the ancient Egyptians, are of stone.

The first to attract the writer's attention was a splendid English silver medal, nearly three inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, which was struck off in honor of the nuptials of Charles I. and the Princess Henrietta. The design on one side represents a marriage scene, with two angels above crowning the parties. The reverse represents a field of battle, with Pallas coming down and presenting Bellona a branch of laurel. On the left is a curious piece of cannon of peculiar shape, with its muzzle pointed away from the two. This is dated May 12, 1641.

The next was a large silver medal representing a large field, with an angel hovering about and the inscription, "Ich, lassee dich nicht gens." The reverse side has the name of Anna Maria, Duchess of Saxony, with the year of her birth, 1627; marriage, 1647, and death, 1669.

One English silver medal of the Robert Leaper Perray family, new. These three medals are the only ones known to be in existence, and for which, at the time of the World's Exposition in Paris, 1867, at which Mr. Tochtermann was to have exhibited his exhibition, but, owing to want of space, declined doing so, he was offered £2,000 by Queen Victoria's agent.\* He declined selling them, not wishing to break the collection. The medals are finely executed, and are as bright as if only a day old.

Among the ancient Hebrew coins is one of the time of Moses,† with Moses' head on one side in bas-relief, finely executed, and on the other, in Jewish characters, the first commandment. This coin is of bronze, in a fine state of preservation. There is also a Jewish shekel of silver, one of the same kind as is known as the "thirty pieces of silver" for which Judas betrayed Christ. On one side is an olive tree, with a Jewish inscription underneath, and on the other a vase of flowers.

Among the other medals are the following: \* \* \* A gold medal in honor of Louis XV, a head on one side and a vessel on the other representing the harbor of La Rochelle, a city in the distance. Cannot be duplicated. A German medal, struck in commemoration of the famine in Europe, 1816-17. It represents a mother and two babes, who are crying for bread. The features, in their agony, are finely depicted. It is very rare. One silver medal, struck by order of the King in honor of deeds of bravery. Dated 1611. One silver medal, dated 1623. Very rare and fine. It is supposed to have been struck by order of the Monarch of Saxony. One silver medal of England, said to have been struck in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It has an indistinct Latin inscription.

There are also four medals of Napoleon Bonaparte, struck in celebration of his victorious return to Paris. They cannot be duplicated. One on his return from Russia, one on his return from Algiers, and one on his return from Italy. They are in a fine state of preservation, each having the head of the modern Hannibal, and if genuine, and there can be no doubt of it, will set at rest the dispute as to the precise shape of Napoleon's head, three being in profile and the fourth a full face.

There is also one medal of which particular mention should be made. It is older than the Crusades, and represents on one side the Virgin Mary and on the other a chalice. This is very rare and valuable.

Among the coins, as before mentioned, are coins of stone of the ancient Egyptians, curious and valuable, belonging to the different dynasties. There is one silver coin of Athens, a petradrachm, value, intrinsically, about seventy cents. One side has the head of Minerva, the other a large owl, both in deep bas-relief. Over the same face with the owl are the letters "O. O. E." It is supposed to be twenty centuries old, and cannot be duplicated in any private collection. One silver coin of the days of Alexander the Great, with his bust on one side, a number of copper coins struck during the reign of Emperor Maximus, Emperor Constantine I, Emperor Tiberius, Cleopatra, Demetrius, Ptolemius I, Probus and others. A Hebrew copper coin, about the size of a dollar, an eighth of an inch thick, supposed to be 4,000 years old; one silver shekel, Jewish money, dated 2506, supposed to have been coined in Jerusalem.

Among the coins may be mentioned the following: \* \* \* One silver crown of Louis XVI, dated 1792, of the French Monarchy. One of the last coins struck with the likeness of the martyr King; the last, in fact, struck under the reign of the descendants of Henry IV. Louis XVI was beheaded in 1793. One silver coin, "sex livres," 1793. "Regorde" on one side and "Republique France" on the other. A silver coin of Jacobus II, dated 1685; the only other specimen is in the British Museum, whose collection of coins, claims Mr. Tochtermann, is not as good as his.‡ Also a large lot of Spanish and Hamburg coins, of which very few are to be found anywhere. A Russian coin with the head of Peter the Great. Dated 1652.§

The finest part of the collection and the one in which Mr. Tochtermann takes the most pride is in his series of American coins. He has in this collection coins from the first that were minted down to the present day. Many of them "proof." That is, without ever having been in circulation, and fresh from the mint, not a sign of tarnish on them, and all wrapped up carefully in fine tissue paper. As laid out before the writer's gaze, they comprised the handsomest set of coins in the whole collection. In this collection is a set of five-dollar gold pieces from 1795 to the present date.

\* With Dominic Sampson we must exclaim, "Prodigious."

† This is only inferior in age and interest to the shekel used in paying for Joseph, described in the *Journal*, Vol. XIV, p. 52. Mr. T. should obtain that, at any price, for his cabinet, as a companion piece.

‡ We are in doubt whether Mr. Tochtermann's claim, or the reporter's ignorant credulity is the more stupendous.

§ Only twenty years before the birth of Peter. Our printer has not exclamation points enough to do justice to this article.



A set of American silver of one dollars, from 1794 to 1804, which is claimed to be the only complete private collection in existence. From 1804 to 1836 the dollar coin was not minted, but the half dollars were. Among these dollars are two of the famous 1804 dollars, one of which sold recently for \$750. There is also a bronze dollar, or "pattern" proof, of 1851, the only one in existence. At auction this coin alone would bring \$100. In this collection are all the half dollars, the quarter dollars, the twenty-cent pieces, the dimes, the half dimes, the three-cent pieces, two-cent pieces and pennies that have ever been coined. As a collection they cannot be duplicated, a number of them not even being in existence outside of this collection. The dollar coin of 1794 has a beautiful flying eagle on its face, and is in a fine state of preservation, being almost proof.

### COMPTE RENDU.

SEVEN years ago an article appeared in this *Journal* giving an account of some of the more important *Recent Additions to the Mint Cabinet*. Since then no public account has been rendered (as now and then there should be) of the growth of this department, which was wisely established as a connecting link between the nearly related and mutually helpful studies of Numismatics and Minting.

Our little appropriation of three hundred a year permits us to extend our possessions, though Congress forbids us to extend our walls. Our cases had been crowded until we were in the position of a youth who feels awkward, because, while he is old enough to have outgrown his sleeves and his trousers, he is not yet entrusted with money to buy new ones; and his misaise is only aggravated by the thought that his father is rich enough to carry on a large jobbing business, in which he is too much absorbed to recognize the needs of his child. What then could we do? Good Mother Necessity found a reserve of seams and tucks in our old suit, and we have been letting these out, until we are now much better clad and more comfortable. To drop the figure, the upright cases have had their old blue paper-covered slant-shelving torn out and replaced by a new series of beveled coin-rests, presenting something of the aspect of old fashioned window-blinds. Each bevel or slant supports but one row of coins and is just far enough from the perpendicular to insure stability. By this means we avoid the heavy shadows as in the old arrangement, in which the sloping shelves were broad enough to carry three rows of coins each. As it is, we gain several additional tiers and increase the cabinet accommodations by about one third. From the central round or horizontal case the black velvet has been replaced by stained wood, and a narrow beading substituted for the wider stripping which formerly divided the rows. Black velvet is liable to tarnish any metal surfaces in contact with it, and the stained wood background is more serviceable, if not so rich. All the new case interiors are of pine, stained to imitate mahogany. It would doubtless be better could we have had them of hard wood at once, but one does not have to be in the government service many years before he knows by intuition the truth in the Spanish proverb, "If you don't get what you like, the best way is to like what you get." And we do.

Now for a brief mention of some of the more important recent additions to the collection. It is unnecessary to speak of our own proofs and new cotemporary foreign issues, unless in allusion to the coinage of the Hawaiian Islands and of Bolivia, the dies for which were made here at the request of those governments. The last year has also witnessed a large influx of patterns, chiefly for the nickel coinage; the last addition being the new-old idea of a coin with a hole in the centre, and made from designs by Mr. Eastman Johnson, a noted artist and a highly intelligent gentleman, who is, as some believe, making a mistake in trying to force the adoption of a piece whose best claims are that it may be passed in the dark, and carried on a shoe-string.

It will hardly be deemed extravagant in the Mint to pay eighty-four dollars for a beautiful specimen of the *Ameri* Cent. Taking the view that the United States is best entitled to its own issues, we have enriched our collection with a 1797 quarter eagle; a half eagle of 1832; silver dollar of 1798, with small eagle and fifteen stars. Then there are a number of Colonials and early American pieces, from a Vermont baby to a

Granby stag. The permission of the latter to "Value me as you please" is rather a grim compliance in virtue of present prices. To offset some of these expenditures, it must be stated that the occasional rescue of good pieces from the melting pot goes on, though the opportunities for increasing the collection in that way are rare compared with what they were thirty years ago. Through this means we have lately obtained a Crown of Ferdinand of Bavaria, 1645, and a Thaler of Rhacus (Ragusa), 1794.

Under the head of *Donations*, we have from Quartermaster General Meigs a half-dollar and pistareen of Carolus and Johana of Spain. These pieces were presented to General Meigs at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1870. The special interest attaching to them, is in their having been found on the beach of Padre Island, off the southerly coast of Texas. The supposition is that they were washed up from a sunken treasure ship, wrecked on the coast while carrying funds to the army of Cortez, who entered the City of Mexico in 1519. The good condition of the pieces seems to warrant our accepting this briny romance *cum grano salis*. Antiquarian stories must expect to stand the tests of the chemist as well as of the historian. This reminds me, however, of some specimens in our cabinet, from the wreck of the *San Pedro*, some account of which may not be uninteresting here.\* "Early in 1815, a naval armament was fitted out in Spain by Ferdinand VII, for the purpose of reducing the rebellious colonies in South America. The military force of this expedition amounted to ten thousand men, of whom two thousand were on board the flagship *San Pedro*. This vessel was also freighted to a large amount with gunpowder, cannon balls and specie." The account then goes on to state that the fleet touched at the Island of Marguerita, near the coast of Venezuela. After leaving the island the vessel took fire, burnt four hours until the magazine caught and exploded, and the wreck went down with four hundred men. The right of working the wreck was granted about thirty years after to a Baltimore Company, known as the "San Pedro Company." Divers were set to work, and the wreck found in sixty feet of water on a hard bed of coral. Over this there was a deposit of mud, and again over this a layer of coral which had to be pierced to arrive at the treasure. The Spanish dollars recovered were sent to Philadelphia, and (up to Sept. 1848,) about seventy-five thousand dollars had been recovered and recoined. The dollars were much corroded and encrusted, the coating having first to be removed to bring the pieces into fit condition for minting; the loss by corrosion was considerable; one dollar, with the impression still visible, being reduced to thirty-four cents in value. In the light of these and other facts, it is difficult to conceive how the pieces found in Texas could have come so clean from their reputed bath of over three hundred years; but they are worth keeping for all that, and General Meigs has the thanks of the Republic for them.

From Mr. George S. Johnson of Dominica, we have something curious and quite scarce. Mr. Johnson, when on a visit to the Mint, seeing our Trinidad *cut dollar*, promised and subsequently sent us the recoined abstracted *real*. This singular little coin is shaped somewhat like a muffin, beveled and scalloped on the edge, plain on one side, and on the other a radiating ornamentation proceeding from a centre with a script D enclosing a star and a dot. The piece is called a *moco*—not a very pretty name for those who understand its primary significance, but secondarily it means a castaway, a worthless thing. It fits fairly into the hole whence it, or a piece like it, originally came. The nominal weight of the original *round dollar* was 413 grains. Our *cut dollar* weighs 338½ grains; the *moco*, 46 grains; short on both, 29½ grains.

Among our new medals, the most noticeable is the large specimen presented by the late Archbishop Wood. On the obverse a finely wrought bust of Pius IX, surrounded by the inscription PIUS. IX. PONT. MAX. AN. XXIV. The reverse contains a circular pictorial representation of the coining room of the Papal Mint, with machinery *in situ*. This is surrounded by the inscription OFFICINA. MONETARIA. VRBIS. NOBIS. OPERIBVS. ET. OMNIGENO. INSTRVMENTO. AVCTA. AN. MDCCCLIX. In exergue, JOSEPHO. FERRARI. AER. PRAEF. I. BIANCHI. F. Outside of the inscription are detached representations of various pieces of mint machinery, separated at regular intervals by ornamen-

\* From the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, reported by W. E. DuBois in October, 1845.



tal tracery. Though somewhat mechanical, the perspective is good, the cutting clean, the drawing accurate, and the effect as a whole artistic.

The Superintendent has made a happy disposition of the elephantine *hub-die* of the Centennial Medal. Historic considerations forbade both its destruction and (the next thing to it) a consignment to oblivion. A special case has been made for it, and visitors can get some idea of what a "hub" is, while they are recalling the great events of the 'seventy-sixes. The case of selections has been re-arranged and a reference catalogue inserted, so that visitors having but little time may find there some of the most remarkable pieces, ancient and modern, in one view. The mullions of the cases have been removed and larger lights introduced. The work of removing, renumbering and replacing nearly seven thousand coins is both a responsible and a laborious task, for which Mr. McClure and his assistants deserve credit. The next move will be to intersperse explanatory labels, such as some of the cases have long contained, and without which the collection is of small value as an educator of the people. When this is accomplished we may re-echo the words of the founder, that "beside the appropriate endowment and ornament of the Institution, we have a permanent source of information on the whole subject of coinage; popular curiosity and educated taste are gratified; and researches into antiquities, arts and history are furnished with a new facility and stimulus."

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

PATTERSON DUBOIS.

## HENRY JERNAGAN'S SILVER CISTERN.

The following paper was read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at a recent meeting. It supplies a "missing link" in the history of the Cistern Medal.

THE so-called Carolina Medal, better known perhaps as the Cistern Medal, has long been a disputed piece. In the *Journal* for January, 1869, (Vol. iii, p. 68,) reasons were given for what most numismatists now believe to be its true assignment; but, partly from the fact that no one seems to have learned very much about Jernagan, and still less about his cistern, which up to a very recent time has been entirely lost from sight or knowledge, this attribution is still doubted by a few. In Dr. Richard Meade's Catalogue, published in 1755, this medal is described, with the note, "This is Mr. Jernagan's Silver Medal, or Ticket, for the sale of his famous cistern." It seems to have been struck in gold, silver and copper (see *Journal*, ii, p. 100). In the Lilliendahl Sale, Dec. 1863, this piece (No. 755) was described by Mr. Strobridge for the first time as a Carolina Medal, and the reasons for so calling it are given in full on the page of the *Journal* last mentioned, with some comments by the late Prof. Anthon, who doubted the correctness of Mr. Strobridge's ascription, and first, we believe, called attention to the forgotten note, for which he acknowledged his own indebtedness to Mr. Cogan,—and further raised some queries as to who was Henry Jernagan, and what was his cistern. Mr. J. H. Taylor, in response, quoted from Knight's Pictorial London, iii, 87, a reference to a petition of Henry Jernagan, a goldsmith of London, who "had made a Silver Cistern, that had been acknowledged by all persons of skill who had seen the same, to excel whatever of the kind had been attempted in this kingdom: that, after an expense of several thousand pounds on the workmanship alone, exclusive of the weight in silver, and after great hazards in the furnace, and four years of application to the raising and adorning the model, the Cistern now remained on his hands." Jernagan asked to be allowed to dispose of it by lottery, and the medals which are now under consideration are the tickets. But what became of the cistern, or indeed what it was, no one seems to have been able to discover. I think, therefore, that all American numismatists will be interested to know something about the cistern,—and I take pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter lately printed in the London Athenaeum, which I think satisfactorily answers these questions. How the cistern got to Russia does not appear, but possibly some contemporary account

of the drawing of the Lottery may yet be discovered, which would enlighten us on that point. The extract is as follows:—

The remarkable collection of reproductions of Russian art treasures in metal and other materials, which has been made by permission of the late Emperor of Russia for the Museum at South Kensington, will shortly be exhibited to the public. Included in it are many pieces of English plate of curious interest to those familiar with the history of our manufactures. The most striking of these is a great silver wine cistern, of most unusual dimensions—about five and a half feet long, and massive in proportion, the original weighing more than a quarter of a ton, and being made of the higher or “Britannia” standard. It stands on couchant leopards, and is decorated in *répoussé*, with groups of young bacchanals, gracefully designed, playing around cars drawn by leopards, and the edge is wreathed with vine leaves and grapes. The original forms part of the treasure of the plate room in the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg, and is certainly one of the most remarkable pieces of English plate known to exist. It is hall-marked 1734-5; but besides the hall-mark there is a maker’s mark, a shield bearing a mitre and the letters K. A. beneath. This has now been identified by Mr. Henry Rollason, of Messrs. Elkington’s, as the mark, specially registered for plate of the Britannia standard, of Charles Kandler, who carried on business in St. Martin’s Lane in 1727, and afterwards in Jermyn Street, near St. James’s Church. There is a large contemporary engraving of this great piece of silversmith’s work, bearing the name “Henricus Jernegan Londini inuenit, 1735,” and the weight, “*octo millium unciarum*,” with the dimensions. Nothing of its history seems to be known in Russia, nor was it, until selected by Englishmen for reproduction, suspected to have been made in London.

I have not learned of any other mention of the “contemporary engraving.” Does any one know about *that*? It is curious that the Cistern should have remained so long in oblivion.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Dec. 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President appointed Mr. Davenport to be Auditor of the Treasurer’s accounts for the year, and Messrs. Green and Crosby a committee to nominate at the annual meeting, Officers for 1884. Mr. Woodward showed several medals, including the war medal of the Punjaub, centennial medal of the battle of Groton Heights, medal of Bicycle Tournament at Springfield, 1883, and an impression in tin of a medal on the Peace of 1783, with inscription *Respublica Americana*, which is probably quite rare. The Secretary exhibited a second medal in commemoration of the Foreign Exhibition in Boston. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

*Jan. 4, 1884.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President communicated a donation of several medals from Mr. Wm. H. Warner of Philadelphia, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. In the absence of Messrs. Green and Crosby, the President appointed Messrs. Slafter and Woodward a committee to nominate officers; they reported the former board for re-election, and their report was adopted, and Officers for 1884 chosen as follows: *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Samuel A. Green; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. Dr. Green afterwards expressed his unwillingness to serve longer as Treasurer. Mr. Woodward showed a curious oval copper badge with words “City of Charleston,” and a cap of Liberty inscribed “Free”; it is supposed to have been worn by free negroes. The Secretary exhibited a few pieces, including duplicates of Nos. 244, 528, 881 of the Ely Collection, in the catalogue of which they are stated to be of great rarity. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular meeting, Jan. 15, 1884. President Parish in the chair. Miss Rachel T. Barrington and James B. Wilson, Jr., of New York, were elected Life Members. Acceptances have been received from Corresponding Members Patterson DuBois, William Talbot Ready, and Carlos Carranza; also from Dr. Julius Friedlaender, and John Evans, LL. D., as Honorary Members. The deaths of Resident Member Sigimund K. Harzfeld and Honorary Member Francois Lenormant were announced. The Executive Committee proposed an amendment to the By-laws increasing the number of officers, which was adopted. Prof. Woolf, Chairman of the Anthon Medal Committee, stated he had received forty-four subscribers to the Medal. The Curator reported a number of donations from Messrs. A. S. Sullivan, T. A. Kohn, Wm. H. Key, A. C. Zabriskie, Mrs. Meyers, and Mrs. Solomon Woolf; also a large number of coins and medals from Pres. Parish, from which he was to select such specimens as were needed for the Society's Cabinet. The special thanks of the Society were voted to Pres. Parish for his donation; also to Mr. Zabriskie for his valuable donation of a silver medal of Napoleon I, commemorating a victory over the Germans. Mr. Lawrence stated he had received information that the Fac-simile Collection would be shipped from London early in February, so that we should have them in time for exhibition at our annual meeting. Pres. Parish appointed Messrs. James Oliver, Lyman H. Low, and John M. Dodd, Jr., as a Nominating Committee. A paper entitled "The small Stone Graves in White County, Tenn.," by Corresponding Member John B. Lillard, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was then read, and a special vote of thanks was adopted for his interesting paper. Pres. Parish exhibited a small oval silver medal with ring: Bust of Philip II to left, ins., "In all things faithful to the king"; rev., two hands clasped, ins., "Even to wearing the beggar's wallet." (See Van Loon under date 1566, and Motley, Vol. I of Dutch Republic, page 520.) Mr. Doughty exhibited a book entitled "A List of the Cabinet of Samuel Veyrel, Apothecary at Xaintes, with an essay on the antiquities, &c.," printed in French and Latin, Bordeaux, by Pierre de la Court, 1635, and bound in vellum. Adjourned.

Special meeting, March 1, 1884. Pres. Parish presiding. The President stated, that as the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had recently expressed an opinion to the effect that the result of the trial of Feuardent *vs.* Cesnola had been a complete vindication of the latter, therefore at the request of several members of the Society he had called this special meeting. The following resolutions having been presented, were unanimously adopted:—

*Whereas*, Our fellow member, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, a gentleman with a well established reputation as an expert in regard to the authenticity of objects of antiquity, seeing reason to question the genuineness of certain Cypriote sculptures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and disapproving the treatment to which the objects in the Cypriote collection generally were subjected by their custodians, made his criticisms public, and thereby subjected himself to attacks upon his personal character and his professional reputation; and

*Whereas*, In order to defend his character, and in the interest of truth and justice, he was forced to carry on a lawsuit against one of his defamers at a heavy expenditure of money, and a great sacrifice of time; and

*Whereas*, Through his self-sacrificing efforts, the true history and character of a costly and celebrated collection of sculpture have been established, and a pernicious system of repairs and restorations has been thoroughly exposed; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the evidence elicited during the course of the late trial has but heightened the favorable opinion we have always entertained respecting our fellow member, Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, and has strengthened our confidence in his ability as an expert, his integrity of purpose, and his unselfish devotion to the truth, and we hereby express the belief that as a knowledge of Art and Archaeology is more widely disseminated in this country, the views held by him, in common with every archaeolo-

gist of any repute in Europe, respecting the treatment of antique objects will be accepted here as the only correct views, alike by scholars and by those who shall have such objects in their custody; and be it also

*Resolved*, That this Society deeply regrets that it should have fallen upon Mr. Feuadent to bear alone the burden of a suit undertaken largely in the true interest and for the benefit alike of the Metropolitan Museum and of the general public, and we hereby tender him our thanks for his valuable services to Art and Archaeology, and assure him of our sympathy with his aims, our appreciation of his character, and our sense of his value as a member of this Society.

On motion, copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to the public press and to the different museums in this and other countries, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cyrus J. Lawrence, Daniel Parish, Jr., Richard S. Ely, and William Poillon, were appointed to present an engrossed copy to Mr. Feuadent on behalf of this Society.

These minutes being approved, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the meeting March 7, 1884, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. read a communication upon prehistoric "Cannibalism in Germany," based upon the discoveries in the cave at Holsen, in Brunswick. Mr. John R. Baker read an obituary notice of Sigmund K. Harzfeld, a lately deceased member of the Society. The Historiographer announced the deaths of John Denison Baldwin, of Worcester, Mass., on July 8, 1883, in his seventy-third year; and also of Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, of Quincy, Mass., on Jan. 17, 1884, in her eighty-sixth year, both corresponding members of the Society.

A communication was read in reference to a lately discovered coin of Caesar, with the inscription, "Veni, Vidi, Vici." Mr. Philip H. Law read a paper on "Secret Societies" as preservative of rites and usages. Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr. read a paper on recent archaeological explorations and discoveries made by himself in the lower part of Delaware, illustrating the subject by a map of the locality, and by some fine Indian stone mortars and a remarkable pipe, all of which he presented to the Society.

Mr. John R. Baker exhibited a remarkable book, formerly the property of Rev. C. P. Krauth, in the Pali language, being incised upon narrow strips of palm which open like a fan. Mr. Baker was requested to obtain a translation of the work if practicable. A fine painting representing an Indian pueblo was presented to the Society. Senor Penapil presented a remarkable engraved stone tablet from Mexico, and Mexican coins. Mr. James Deans, of Vancouver's Island, presented some Chinese coins lately found there in a tumulus, supposed to be thousands of years old.

#### FINDING ROMAN MONEY.

A CURIOUS thing about the excavation of the ruins of the Atrium Vestae, at Rome, to which reference was made in the last *Journal*, was the discovery of a number of Anglo-Saxon coins, dating from 901 to 946. How did these foreign pieces happen to get dropped in the heart of the Eternal City? This puzzle is rather more difficult than that involved in the finding of pieces of Roman money in every part of Europe. But the number of ancient Roman coins dug up here and there is astonishing. A few years ago borings on the brink of some rather well-known hot springs in the east of France brought to light no fewer than four thousand seven hundred Roman coins. Four of these were gold coins of Nero, Hadrian, Faustina, Jr., and Honorius; two hundred and sixty-five were silver coins, principally of imperial and consular types,



associated with a few Gaulish coins. Of bronze there were as many as four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight—large, middle and small brass—ranging over a considerable period. With the coins were associated other objects, such as statuettes, pins and rings, in bronze, gold, lead and iron. What does this mean? Simply that well-to-do Romans were quite as much in the habit of resorting to thermal springs for pleasure and profit as millionnaires of our own day.

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### FINDING TREASURE NEAR BOSTON.

THE coin dealers of Boston, and some of the jewellers also, have lately been buying old gold pieces, which on investigation prove to have been found on the north shore of Boston Harbor, near Grover's Cliff, in the vicinity of Beachmont. Some of these pieces were English guineas, others were Portuguese "Joes", and appear to have been struck a century or more ago. The discovery of these coins caused considerable excitement among the residents of the neighborhood, and quite a number of pieces have been picked up, though how many it is difficult to estimate. One of the newspaper accounts fixes the sum at \$300. They are found on the beach, as if they had been uncovered by the tide, or as if some receptacle containing them, which had been buried years ago, had been broken by the action of the waves and its contents scattered here and there along the shore. The place itself where they were buried, if that be the correct theory for their presence, has not, so far as is known, been ascertained, but it is said that all have been found in a space 70 feet square, and about 100 feet below high water-mark—the beach sloping very gradually, and a large expanse being left bare at low tide. The most valuable "finds" have been of pieces valued at \$50, by the children of the Rev. Mr. Gaffield, of Beachmont, and by Mr. Charles Fredericks of the same place, who has picked up a Spanish coin weighing about twenty penny-weights, and an English guinea of the year 1737. Mr. G. W. Harris found a gold coin about the size of a double eagle, but quite thin, the condition of which was about as perfect as when it first came from the die, although more than a century and a half old. It was twenty-two karats fine, and its value was between eight and ten dollars. Even the milling on the edge of the coin showed but little sign of wear, while the device on each of the faces of the coin was remarkably sharp and clear. The obverse was the Portuguese coat of arms surrounded by the inscription "IOANNES V, D G PORTETAL REX." Within the circle formed by this inscription and flanking the coat of arms on the left were the figures 4000, a group of heraldic flowers occupying the opposite space. The reverse presented a Greek cross with a capital B in each of the four spaces made by the arms, the date 1720 surmounting the device, and the inscription, "In Hoc Signo Vincas," surrounding it. Considerable speculation has been caused by the discovery, but whether it was a pirate's hoard, which is the favorite explanation with some, a miser's secret, or the unlawful prize of some robbery, remains a mystery. The beach was dotted with groups for several days, searching for "Capt. Kidd's treasure," which this could not have been, as that notorious pirate was hung about twenty years before the earliest date mentioned on any of the coins yet discovered.

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### VARIOUS COIN FINDS.

SEVERAL silver pieces have been plowed up at Alburgh, Vt., about the size of an American silver dollar, having on one side the coat-of-arms of Spain surrounded by the words "Hispan (on some of the smaller pieces the full word 'Hispaniarum'), Et. Ind. Rex. M. 8 R. F. F;" on the reverse, a bust surrounded by the words "Carolus III, Dei Gratia" and the date. Some of the smaller coins have instead of "Carolus III," the words "Phillippus V. D. G." Among them was also a gold coin somewhat larger than the American ten-cent piece, but quite thin. On one side surrounding a bust are

the words, "Joannes V. D. G. Port. Et. Aig. Rex.," on the reverse the coat-of-arms and the date—1726.

An iron box filled with English shillings was found in the well of Reuben Clough of Warner, while it was being cleaned recently. The well, which is thirty feet deep, had not been cleaned for half a century. In repairing an old house at Gouldsborough, N. C., three ancient coins were found under the front door, being probably placed there when the house was built, nearly one hundred years ago. Two of the coins bore date of 1775, the other date, from age, could not be made out. It was an old custom in those days to place one or more coins under the door-post for "good luck." A Roman tower in the Sablon quarries, in Lorraine, has been partly unburied and searched. Among the ruins were found a number of interesting relics; statuettes, coins, inscriptions to pagan deities have been brought to light, and they tend to show that some of these belonged to the Roman legions stationed in Lorraine from the year 50 to 300 of the Christian era.

We cut the following from a newspaper:—

A discovery of great value in the field of numismatics has lately been made in Spain. Among some ruins in a little village in the Tarragona district, where some excavations were being made, a number of old Roman coins were unearthed. Some of these, fortunately, came into the hands of the priest of the neighborhood, and among them he found a brass medal bearing on one side a profile head in sharp relief crowned with laurel, and with an inscription, "C. Caesar, Dictator." On the obverse, in three lines, was the famous legend, "Veni. Vidi. Vici." surrounded by a laurel wreath. After very careful scrutiny, it was stated on unexceptionable authority that this curious medal, which is mentioned in Roman history, is a perfect and unique specimen of its kind in relation to Julius Caesar and his famous dispatch to the Senate of Rome in announcing his victories.

This "unexceptionable authority" would have considerable difficulty in showing any passage "in Roman history" where such a medal is mentioned, or in demonstrating that it is a "unique specimen." The description of the reverse (obverse as it is called above) corresponds so closely with Mr. Lawrence's I, in his imitative medals of Giovanni Cavino, viz: "REV., VENI. VIDI. VICI. in three lines, within palm and laurel wreath," that we have little doubt it is one of these Paduan pieces. "This reverse," says Mr. Lawrence, "is not found on ancient coins. See Cohen, VI, p. 256. Keary, 117." M.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THE TAMMANY MEDAL.

In the *Journal*, Vol. xiii, p. 102. was a brief description of a medal of the Columbian Order, (that is, the Tammany Society,) with a query as to what it was, and its ownership. In the following number was a brief reply giving the proper description, but no light as to its ownership. I notice in the recent sale of the collection of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn., there was one of these Medals offered at a limit of \$50, but it does not appear to have been sold. The description shows that the obverse bears a coiled rattlesnake, above which on a scroll is the word BEWARE. The legend is COLUMBIAN ORDER INSTITUTED 1789, the date being in exergue. The reverse has a scene representing Columbus holding the Spanish flag and shaking hands with an Indian chief, who is smoking a pipe, the early representative of one of the Tammany *Sachems*, or perhaps of old Tamemund himself. In the distance is a ship. Legend, WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY, and in the exergue the date OCT. 12, 1492, which is the day on which Columbus landed on San Salvador. (The former querist gave this date as 1792.) The reverse gives also the name of the die cutter, I. PEARSON in exergue. In the original query this Medal was thought to be unique. UNCAS.

### COLONIAL PRIZE MEDAL.

APPENDED to a publication of the *Society for Promoting Art and Commerce in the British Colonies*, was an engraving of a Prize Medal, London, 1762. Dr. Jared Elliot, Rev. Thomas Clap, Benjamin Franklin and others were appointed the Society's correspondents.

Can any of your readers give a description of it?



## COIN SALES.

## WOODWARD'S SALES.

## THE ELY COLLECTION.

SALE No. Sixty-two was held at the usual place in New York, January 8, 9, 10. The prices realized were large, and the sale was well supported throughout. We quote a few lots as follows: *Dollars*.—1797, \$57; 1794, bronze proof, unique, 130; 1838, 48; '39, 47; '51, 51; '52, 42; '56, proof, 35. *Half Dollars*.—1796, perforated, fine, 25; '97, 35; 1820, proof, 9.50; '24, proof, 5.25; '29, proof, 5; '36, milled, pr., 17.50. *Quarter Dollars*.—1823, 60; '27, magnificent proof impression, 215; '53, without arrows, fine, 8.50. *Dime*.—1804, 10.25. *Half Dimes*.—1794, 23.50; '95, nearly proof, 10; 1802, good, 40; '05, fine, 19. *Proof sets of Minor Coinage*.—1864, 2.50; '65, 2.50; '67, 1.10; '68, 1.55; '73, 3.50; '77, 3.75. *Dime*, 1792, 26. Three Pattern Half Dollars, 1838, respectively 21, 17, 30. *Cents*.—1793, rev. Ameri, 56; '93, Liberty cap, 18.50; '95, thin, 12; '97, 11; '99, 33; 1809, uncirculated, 26.50. *Half Cents*.—1793, 14.50; '96, 22. Eleven of the rare Half Cents, 1831 to 1848 inclusive, sold for an average of 11.40 each, 1842, a restrike, bringing the highest price. The nearly full line of gold coins sold well. *Eagles*.—1797, 30.50; '98, 26.50; 1804, 29.50. *Half Eagles*.—1795, rare variety, 35; '97, 26; do. rev. small eagle, '34; 1824, 41; '28, 26. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, without stars, 8.80; same, with stars, 50; '97, 40; 1806, 18.25; '26, 14.25. Proof sets in gold, 45 to 56. Proof sets sold unusually well: 1850, 36; '55, 45; '57, 27.50; '58, 36. Amongst Colonials, etc., we note 1786, Vermont Cent, unc., 9; 1785, Immune Columbia, silver, 50; same, copper, 23, both extremely low; 1787, Liber Natus, 75; 1787, George Clinton piece, 135; 1786, Neo Eboracensis, 47.50; Lord Baltimore set, three pieces, 134; 1796, Kentucky Token, 30; 1737, Higley Copper, 50; Washington's 1792 Half Dollar, silver, 60.50; same, copper, 40. A very interesting feature of the Catalogue was the English gold. An Edward III Noble sold for 12.50; Henry VI Noble, the same price; Richard III Angel, 16. Henry VIII Sovereign, 66; another, 16; Elizabeth Sovereign, 37; Charles I Three Pound piece, 40; Commonwealth Sovereign, 16.25. The English silver was fine, and it sold well. We notice a Crown of the old Pretender, James VIII, 32. A small line of Greek Tetradrachms sold below their worth. The total result of the auction sale was about \$7,300, and the whole collection realized something under \$9,000, a very good showing considering the times; though not enough to allow the purchaser a reasonable margin of profit, still an advance over cost and all expenses.

Sale No. Sixty-three was held at the same rooms March 4, 5, 6. This sale was made up of several consignments: one from New Mexico, one from old Mexico, another from California, and others from various places. The first from Winslow J. Howard, of Silver City, New Mexico, a selection, 259 lots, sold well. The same may be said of the next consignment, extending to lot 391, followed by another from California. "An American Collection," extending to No. 1265, we understand was drawn from Mr. Woodward's ever plethoric stock, and comprised the usual variety of gold, silver and copper found in most American collections. The feature of greatest interest was the Holstein Collection. This comprised nearly 5000 pieces, representing nearly every nation and state that ever issued coins. They were selected by a judicious numismatist. There were scarcely any duplicates; nearly all were in good order, but the entire collection contained scarcely half a dozen pieces of the value of a dollar each; still the sale held a company uncommonly numerous, interested for about four hours, and in its result was most satisfactory. We forbear to quote any prices, not because there are not plenty worthy of mention, but because we have given so much space to other sales. A fact of interest to Mr. Woodward personally is that the sale was very remunerative, affording him a larger profit than many sales of much greater magnitude.

Sale No. Sixty-four immediately succeeded No. Sixty-three at the store of Messrs. Bangs & Co. The Collection was miscellaneous in character. Starting off with a Numismatic Library of several hundred volumes, the auctioneer led us through various invoices quite bewildering in their variety: Confederate Publications, Local History, Trials, Autographs, Old Play Bills, Stamps, Marble Statuary, Prehistoric Stone Relics, American and European, in all their great variety, Ethnological specimens, Pipes, Weapons, etc., of savage tribes, Netsukes, those quaint old carvings of Japan, Boxes and Curios, Confederate Currency, and last of all a collection of Coins. All this property was satisfactorily disposed of in the course of two afternoons by Mr. Merwin, the Auctioneer. The books brought good prices. Five volumes of the *Tresor Numismatique*, recently imported by Mr. Woodward, sold for \$16 a volume, certainly a moderate price when we consider that the binding alone would cost in New York about \$20 a volume. As usual, Mr. Woodward's series of Catalogues commanded at auction about the prices at which they may be bought of him at private sale, a most unusual feature for catalogues printed in great numbers and freely given away. Passing over other parts of the sale, we merely remark that the prehistorics sold even better than usual, and the Japanese carvings brought good prices; these objects are so little known that it was supposed they might be thrown away, but their sale was quite remunerative. It would be interesting to review the sale, but it is not quite within the scope of this work; but we must not forget to say that the coins at the end of the catalogue brought fair prices.

Sale No. Sixty-five merits mention here from the fact that it was one of the series. It comprised only a collection of engravings mostly of the Italian School, mainly of the last century. The prices were fair for the specimens offered, which were usually of ordinary quality. The sale took place on the 12th of March, at the rooms of C. F. Libbie & Co., No. 1 Hamilton Place, Boston.

## COMING SALES.

Sale No. Sixty-six, the Springfield Collection, will occur at Messrs. Bangs & Co's, New York, April 24, 25, 26. The catalogues are now printed and on their way to Europe and California; they will be distributed to Mr. Woodward's American correspondents about April 8.

Sale No. Sixty-seven will comprise the Collection of Mr. J. N. T. Levick, recently purchased. This collection is probably richer than any other in Old American Store Cards, the series of Hard Times Tokens, Silver Store Cards and Copperheads. It is also quite full in the regular Mint series, especially in varieties, and rich in Politicals and the coins of Canada. In the latter department are several examples scarcely known in any other collection; amongst the Hard Times Tokens no less than seven or nine unique pieces; amongst the Old Store Cards dozens of pieces that never appear in sales; full sets of the Mott Tokens; the Talbot, Allum & Lees; the Belleville Tokens; the Schoonmackers; the Wolf, Spies and Clark; the Feuchtwangers; the Treadwell and Kissam series, etc., etc., etc. What we have mentioned is only a gentle appetizer for the collectors; if we should continue we would make them hungry, so we forbear. It will be offered towards the end of May.

A number of other sales are projected, some of which are in progress, the catalogue of one being already written; this latter a consignment from Germany.

## SAMPSON'S SALE.

DECEMBER 20 and 21, Mr. H. G. Sampson disposed of a collection of coins and medals at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York. The catalogue contained 46 pages and 1000 lots, but the sale was so near Christmas, that it did not attract the attention it deserved. We notice one of the Jernagan medals in silver, in fine condition, sold for \$1.15. A few English War Medals brought fair prices. A Dollar of 1855, br. pr., 20.25; one of '56, 16; Half Dime of 1794, perfect die, and v. f. and unc., 24; one of 1795, proof, 17. Standard Pattern Dollar, 1870, Indian queen, etc., pr., 7.50; another, same obv., but with rev. like regular issue, pr., 6.60; Proof set of 1870, 5 ps., rev. denomination in wreath, 16; another, same as last, but for following year, 17; Stella, gold, proof, 5.80. Lincoln and Garfield Medal, gold, proof, no inscriptions, size 17, and v. r., 10.25; some ancient Greek silver brought very good prices. Didrachm of Sybaris, Lucania, bull to left, 8; tetradrachm of Athens, head of Pallas, 8; tetradrachm of Alexander II, of Macedon, rev. Jupiter seated, 5.

## J. C. HILL'S COLLECTION.

THE cabinet of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn., which contained one of the largest if not the best collection of War Medals, medals of honor, crosses, orders, decorations, etc., ever made in this country, with a variety of American and foreign coins and medals, was sold by Bangs & Co., Feb. 12-14. Mr. Sampson prepared the catalogue, which was issued with a large margin, and very neatly printed. It numbered 80 pages, and 1560 lots. A proof of the Libertas Americana, by Dupre, in silver, \$27; the Germantown Battle Medal, slightly pierced, but otherwise v. f. and exc. r., size 28, 26.25. Bronze medal of Nath. Greene, Eutaw, size 36, limited at 25, brought 30. Fort Pickens Medal, from N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 15.50; silver proof of the Assassination Medal, Congress to George F. Robinson, only two struck in this metal, 16.50. A rare medal of the Admiral Vernon series, in German silver, size 22, bust to the knees, 4.35; bronze proof of the "Upper Canada preserved," v. r., size 33, 12.50; Dollar of 1854, good for piece, 6.40; a doubtful quarter of 1823, 11. Some American gold of the earlier dates sold well. We notice the following: Half Eagle, 1802 over '01, 6.75; do. 1808, 9; '12, fine and sharp, 8.25. Quarter Eagle, 1805, plugged, 4; '24, v. g. and sc., 5.10; do. '31, pr. rare, 5.05; Bechtler's Half Eagle, no date, Georgia gold, 9.80; do. North Carolina gold, fine, proof, 8.25. A curious engraved Masonic Medal, "Abner Kneeland initiated Jan. 3, 1804," oval, 27 x 43, fine, 2.05; a "Columbian Order" Medal, the Tammany piece, was catalogued, limited at 50, but was not sold. A Lincoln Medal "presented by Gen. Baker to Capt. G. Cottingham," bust of Lincoln, front face, proof, v. f. and *unique*, limited to 25, brought 42. A "restoration" of a '93 Cent, by Smith, 10. The Orders and War Medals brought prices ranging from a few cents for a Prussian to \$33 for the "Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic," a Maltese Cross. (Burke, pl. 90.) The sale was a very successful one.

## ISAAC F. WOOD'S COLLECTION.

MR. FROSSARD offered the cabinet of coins and medals which Mr. I. F. Wood has spent many years in gathering, at Bangs & Co's, on February 25th, 26th last, both days inclusive. This was Part II of his collection, and included Washington Coins and Medals—in which there were many rare pieces—American Revolutionary, political, historical, centennial and other medals, beside those of physicians, artists, etc., a number of American and foreign coins, and a very complete Numismatic Library. The Catalogue, which was much more attractive than that of Part I, sold some time ago, was a thick pamphlet of 188 pages and nearly 2900 lots. While the prices were doubtless much less than their cost to Mr. Wood, and frequently considerably below their market value, we suppose that few collections, especially where the lots comprised so many pieces as was necessarily the case in this, and the whole number was so great, can be made to realize even the moderate expectations of their owner. The space we can spare for a notice is so small in this number, that we can give only a glimpse of the sale. A Sword Dollar of James VI, of Scotland, 1567, very fine and rare, \$8; three Proclamation Medalets of Ferdinand VI, and Charles IV, rude, and two pierced, 9.20; the New York Washington Cent, NON VI, etc., v. f., 62; *Unique* Washington, obv., bust of Georgius IV, rev., as reverse of large eagle cent of 1791, nearly proof, copper, 31; Liverpool halfpenny, 1791, 12; Naked bust Cent, 1792, 20; Military bust Cent, 1792, edge plain, rev., eagle and stars, 85; similar obv. with rev. General of the American Armies, etc., in ten lines, v. f.



and r., 37.50. Copper Washington Half Dollar, 20; Wright's naked bust, rev. Signing the Declaration, bronze, v. f. 18.50; Washington before Boston, silver, 11.25; Silver Trieste Medal, 1841, 7.50; the old Washington Masonic in brass, only fair (Marvin 264), 16. The Politicals and Presidential medals sold at merely nominal prices, though occasionally one of Lincoln or Jackson enlivened the monotony. A Feuchtwanger Composition Medal, rev., House and household furniture, etc., f. and ex. r., 16.25. Rare Medal of Peter Henius, Admiral of the Dutch squadron which captured the Spanish silver fleet off Matanzas in 1628, silver, v. f. size 38, exc. rare, and never before offered in an American sale, 20. Most of the books brought fair prices. Burke's "Orders of Knighthood," with colored plates, 12.50; Medallie History of England, 40 plates, 7.25; Ruding's Annals, 6.50; Schubert's Monnayes Russes, 37 plates, 10.

MR. FROSSARD has held other sales since our last, beside the one above mentioned of the Wood Collection. March 14, he sold a very choice collection, which although containing but 613 numbers, realized not far from \$1,600. The catalogue was illustrated with three fine heliotype plates showing some beautiful German Crowns, Bell Thalers, fine Russian Portrait Roubles, and a very choice set of six of the Franco-American Jetons of Louis XV, in proof condition. The heliotype shows these Jetons excellently, and is worthy of preservation. We have priced catalogues, but must content ourselves with this brief notice. Mr. Frossard's sales, while occupying usually not more than a day have always something very attractive to collectors, and this was peculiarly inviting.

## EDITORIAL.

THE plans of the Editors for the coming volume of the *Journal* are so far advanced, that we feel justified in assuring our readers that it will be fully equal to any of its predecessors in value and interest. Each number will contain a plate, and several articles of special importance are in preparation. Among other matters we expect to publish a series of papers on European Orders, War Medals, and Decorations, which are now attracting the attention of some of our Collectors.

THE *Journal* for April is late in reaching our subscribers for the reason that a portion of the copy was not received by us till after the date on which the magazine should have appeared, and the extra eight pages of this number, beside the usual index, etc., are offered to our friends as a small recompense for the delay.

THE Franco-American Jetons would seem to have been restruck from time to time, probably for some years, and quite recently several sets in various metals have been issued from the original dies. This accounts for the comparative frequency with which they have lately appeared in Coin Sales. We are glad to learn from Mr. Frossard's Catalogue that the further use of the dies has been forbidden.

WE print, as matter of custom and record, the proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, but the Editors of the *Journal* wish it to be understood that they thereby express no opinion, either collectively or individually, on the case of *Feuardent vs. De Cesnola*.

PERHAPS the very worst instance of the misuse of the word "type" is in the Coin Collector's Journal for December, 1883. It is there stated, that of the large copper cents of 1857 "there are two types large and small date but no varieties that we have been able to discover." Considering that the difference between large and small numerals is almost as trifling a distinction as can exist between two dies, one is really puzzled to know by what word Messrs. Scott & Co. would distinguish between the large copper and small nickel cents of the same year, 1857.

ANY of our readers having duplicates of Nos. 2 and 3 of Vol. V, will confer a favor by mailing them to us, for which we will return copies of our late issues.

It is a fact worth noticing in connection with the continued coinage of the Silver Dollar beyond all possible need, that as one of the consequences, the country now has various different kinds of circulation, viz: gold, silver, National greenbacks, the first issue of bills of the National Banks with green backs, the second, or brown backs, gold certificates, silver certificates, postal currency various issues, postal notes, and in some sections the old Bank Notes are not yet all redeemed; many of these issues are directly traceable to the persistent coinage of silver beyond all reason.



## CONSTITUTION.

---

### ARTICLE I.

THIS Society shall be called "THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY." Its object shall be the promotion of Numismatic Science, and the formation of a Cabinet and Library for the use of its members.

### ARTICLE II.

The Society shall consist of Resident, Corresponding and Honorary Members.

### ARTICLE III.

The Officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator; all of whom shall be elected annually at the stated meeting in January. The offices of Vice-President and Curator shall be held by one and the same person.

### ARTICLE IV.

The right of voting, of holding offices, and of transacting business, shall be confined to Resident Members.

### ARTICLE V.

The Society shall establish such By-laws as may be deemed necessary for its government and regulation.

### ARTICLE VI.

No change shall be made in this Constitution, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at a stated meeting, and unless notice of the proposed change shall have been given in writing at a previous meeting.



## BY-LAWS.

---

1. The President shall occupy the Chair at the meetings of the Society, and nominate all Committees. He shall give the casting vote, when necessary.
2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President, and in the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall occupy the Chair.
3. The Secretary shall take correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society; preserve all documents belonging thereto; notify all Members of their election, as well as all Committees of their appointment; and keep a correct list of the Members of the Society.
4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, and attend to the collection and payment of moneys; but no payment shall be made except on an order from the President. He shall present a statement of all receipts and expenditures at the Annual Meeting in January.
5. The Curator shall have charge of the Cabinet and all specimens and books belonging to the Society, and report on their condition at the Annual Meeting in January, and shall announce all donations and purchases at each Monthly Meeting.
6. Any candidate for membership must be proposed in writing by a member, and may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Society, when one negative vote shall defeat his election.
7. No person residing in Massachusetts shall be chosen a Corresponding Member, and no Corresponding Member shall continue such after removing into this State.
8. No Resident Member shall be entitled to the privileges of membership, until he shall have paid the entrance fee of three dollars.
9. No note shall be taken of the rejection of any person by ballot.
10. Every Resident Member shall pay to the Treasurer a fee of two dollars annually, after the year of his entrance.
11. Any person regularly chosen a Resident Member may become a Life Member of the Society, by paying to the Treasurer the sum of Twenty Dollars, which shall entitle him to the privileges of membership, free from all dues or assessments.
12. Any member shall have leave to resign upon application in writing, provided he can produce a certificate from the Treasurer that all sums due from him to the Society have been paid.
13. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Friday in every month at 4 P. M.
14. Special meetings may be called by resolution of the Society, by public notice from the President, or at the written request of three members.

16. Assessments may be imposed at any time, when three-fourths of the members present at any meeting shall vote it to be necessary.

17. None of these By-Laws shall be suspended, except by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting.

## AN ACT

### TO INCORPORATE THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

---

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

SECTION 1. Jeremiah Colburn, John Phelps Putnam, William Sumner Appleton and Henry Davenport, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, to be located in Boston, for the purpose of collecting and preserving Medals and Coins, and publishing accounts of the same; also for the collection of a Numismatic Library, elucidating the history of ancient and modern Medals and Coins; and for these purposes, shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, requirements and liabilities, set forth in the sixtieth chapter of the General Statutes.

SECTION 2. The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Passed to be enacted.

*House of Representatives, March 14, 1870.*

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

Passed to be enacted.

*In Senate, March 17, 1870.*

H. H. COOLIDGE, *President.*

Approved.

*March 19, 1870.*

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

*Secretary's Department, Boston, March 25, 1870.*

A true copy.

Attest.

OLIVER WARNER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*



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\* Deceased.

† Resigned.

‡ Dropped.

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Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XIX,—No. 1.]

[WHOLE No. 105.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1884.

JULY 1885



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*QUARTERLY.*

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO.,

283 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

G. L. FEUARDENT,

30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

LYMAN H. LOW, OF B. WESTERMANN & CO., 838 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

H. HOFFMANN,

33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 69 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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A. CURTIS BOND, Editor, - - - - 21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

# American Journal of Numismatics.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY,—THE NINETEENTH VOLUME BEGINS JULY 1st, 1884.

Subscription, TWO DOLLARS per Volume, *in advance. Prompt remittances are requested.*

Communications desired from those interested in the Science.

JULY 1st, 1884.

Address

JEREMIAH COLBURN,

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AMERICAN  
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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*QUARTERLY.*

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VOL. XIX.

JULY, 1884—JULY, 1885.



*COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.*

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BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

M DCCC LXXXV.





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EARLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH PIECES RELATING TO AMERICA.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, JULY, 1884.

No. I.

## THE COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

IN the latter part of the reign of Louis XV, a series of pieces relating to the French colonies in America were issued by the Mint of France,—not coins nor medals,—but known as Jetons. They have been referred to in this *Journal*, but deserve a more extended notice. Their devices and legends, although somewhat boastful, are poetic in conception, and refined in expression; interesting in themselves, they are doubly so when considered in connection with the history of the French colonies in America, which will be briefly noticed before any description of them is given.

The first French settlement on the northern coast of America, was made in 1604, at the Island of St. Croix, on the river now bearing the same name, under the provisions of a patent granted to De Monts for the colonization of New France, which, by its terms, extended from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. There had been for many years visits to, and explorations of, the continent, as well as landings and attempts at settlement; but the first settlement which continued any length of time was at the island, then named St. Croix, now known as De Monts' Island. Subsequently, a mission of the Roman Catholic Church was established at Mt. Desert, in Penobscot Bay, which was broken up by Capt. Argall in 1613. In 1608, Quebec was founded by Champlain, at a place which he had visited on a previous exploration of the St. Lawrence. The next year he discovered the lake far to the south, which has ever since borne his name. From and after 1615, missionaries of the Roman Church came over from France on the solicitation of Champlain, and to the zeal and self-sacrificing devotion of this body of men and their successors, France was in a great measure indebted for the preservation and extension of its American colonies.

The first movement westward was through the region north of Lake Ontario, the hostility of the Indians of the Five Nations rendering progress by any other route impossible. An early visit of the priests to the Indians on Lake Huron, and the establishment of a mission among them, paved the way for advance in this direction, and thus the French gained access to Niagara and the upper lakes, and, eventually, a starting point for their expedition

down the Mississippi River. The force of this expedition consisted of Marquette and Joliet,—the priest and the soldier,—and five other Frenchmen. On the 10th of June, 1673, they left the Fox River, which has its outlet in Green Bay, carried their canoes across the narrow portage which separates it from the Wisconsin, and started on their voyage, uncertain whether it would end on the Pacific coast or on the Atlantic. Reaching the Mississippi, they went boldly on their way making friends of the savages who inhabited the country through which they passed, and continued until they reached a point at which they became satisfied that the river ran neither to the Pacific nor to the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Florida, but to the Gulf of Mexico. From this point they returned, and leaving the river some distance below the mouth of the Wisconsin, proceeded eastward until they reached the Illinois, which they ascended, and were conducted by friendly Indians to Lake Michigan.

In 1682, another party, under the leadership of La Salle, descended the Mississippi River by the way of the Illinois, and reached the Gulf of Mexico, whence the party returned to Quebec. Visiting France, La Salle induced the government to fit out a vessel that should proceed directly to the Gulf, and establish a colony in the regions to which he had given the name of Louisiana. He sailed beyond the outlet he sought, and was shipwrecked on the coast of the present State of Texas. There he built a fort from the materials of the wrecked vessel, and called the post St. Louis. The colony failed to maintain itself. La Salle was murdered by some of his companions, who themselves perished.

In 1698, an expedition on a large scale was sent out by the government, under the command of D'Iberville, who not only reached the great river, but in small boats ascended as far as the mouth of the Red River. He built a fort at Biloxi, on the bay of that name, and there he established his colony and the capital of Louisiana. The settlements in this region never prospered, in spite of a lavish expenditure of money by the government and by the trading companies to whom a monopoly of traffic was given. The emigrants sought for gold and silver, which were not to be found, and failed to reap the rich harvests that might have been gathered under a genial climate from a fertile soil. The last attempt at colonization on a large scale was made in 1717, under the auspices of Law. This enterprise failed from lack of funds, when his bankruptcy occurred in 1720. Enough, however, was done to establish the well recognized claim of France to Louisiana, which embraced the valley of the Mississippi, from the Rio del Norte on the west, to a line on the east which extended from a point midway between the Bay of Biloxi and Pensacola, northward to the headwaters of the sources of the Ohio.

In the north there was continual activity and continual advance by the French. Positions of importance had been won and lost and won again. The French had a happy faculty of ingratiating themselves with the Indians, and of converting them from enemies into zealous allies. Friendly relations were established with the Five Nations, which, although they were not durable, had enabled the French to traverse Lake Ontario and open another communication with their posts in the west. The advance of the French was a menace to the English colonies on the coast, and resistance on the part of the latter kept the country in a state of warfare that had no intermission. The scheme



of establishing a powerful empire in New France—the most magnificent that any government had ever devised—seemed to be in rapid progress towards realization. This scheme was not limited to the possession of the country which lay west of the great range of the mountains. The capture of New York was early considered a necessity and the approaches of the French were dangerously near to the coveted point.

Two expeditions against Quebec, of land and naval forces combined, met with signal failure. The first was set on foot in 1690. Its main object was the capture of Quebec, to be undertaken by a force sent by sea from Boston; another, partly composed of troops from New York and Connecticut, set out by land to make a diversion by an attack on Montreal. Dissensions sprung up between the commanders of the New York and Connecticut troops, and the party never even came within sight of the St. Lawrence. The force from Boston reached Quebec and demanded its surrender, but the French commander was prepared for resistance, and refused to comply with the summons. As no news had been received of the force that was to come from the south, and as any attack without its co-operation would be in vain, the fleet sailed away with its two thousand men without having struck a blow. A medal was issued in France in celebration of this happy deliverance. On the obverse there is shown the bust of Louis XIV, with his customary grand air, and surrounded by the inscription LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. On the reverse (Fig. 13), France is represented as seated in a proud attitude on the summit of a small hill, her arm resting on her shield, which is blazoned with the three lilies of her device; under her feet is the shield of her adversary, and behind her hangs drooping a flag which shows the arms of England. At the foot of the hill reclines a river god who looks up in admiration. On the side of the hill is the beaver, which figures so conspicuously in several of the jetons hereafter described. The inscriptions FRANCIA IN NOVA ORBE VICTRIX, "France victorious in the new world," and QUEBEC LIBERATA, "Quebec delivered," show what importance was attached to the event. When we consider, however, the circumstances of the case, it would seem that a more appropriate inscription would be, BRITANNIA IN NOVA ORBE INFELIX, "Britannia unsuccessful in the New World." Nova Scotia was taken in 1710, and remained in the possession of the English. The loss of this territory was the only loss sustained by the French. Louisbourg, a strongly fortified town on Cape Breton, had been captured in 1745, but it was afterwards restored to the French and remained in their hands until the decisive war broke out. The movement was always forward.

On the beginning of the last half of the eighteenth century the French had erected and maintained forts at Crown Point the southern end of Lake Champlain, at Frontenac on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, at the point of its discharge into the St. Lawrence, on the Niagara at Lewiston, at Detroit, at Presque Isle the peninsula which lies outside the present City of Erie, and had built Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the present site of Pittsburgh. At a later date Ticonderoga fort was built twelve miles south of Crown Point, on the small stream by which the waters of Lake George are conducted to Lake Champlain.

There were settlements on the Wabash at Vincennes in the present State of Indiana, and at numerous points on the Mississippi. Thus were safely

established several routes of communication, not only with the trading posts on the upper lakes, but with the regions on the gulf. The English, on the other hand, had in 1722, converted a trading station at Oswego into a well fortified military post, which was subsequently supported by Fort George, four miles to the south, on Oswego River; when the condition of affairs approached the critical point, they built Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George, and Fort Edward not far distant, on the northern bank of the Hudson.

There was not, at any time, peace between the English and the French on the northern frontiers, but there were no active operations against the latter at other points, until the attempt to break their line of communication in the west. This was made by an effort to extend the Virginia settlements to the Ohio, and to establish trading posts under the conduct of a company known as "The London Ohio Company," which had received a large grant of territory.

The French resisted this encroachment, drove off the traders, and by working upon the jealousy of their Indian allies, rendered a return impossible. In 1753 Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia on a tour of observation to the Ohio. He bore a letter to the commander of a fort which had been erected on a small stream flowing into the Ohio, requiring that officer to vacate the territory belonging to the British government. This request was not heeded. In 1754 he was again sent out with a small force for the purpose of erecting forts at several points, which, from observations made the previous year, were deemed important to be occupied. He found a superior force in possession of Fort Duquesne, and after a severe engagement was forced to retire. In the following year another attempt to capture the fort was made by a large detachment of regulars from the standing army of England, aided by Provincial troops, under the command of General Braddock; but he was defeated, and his failure is one of the memorable events of colonial history. Early in 1756 England found herself obliged to take up in earnest the cause of her colonies, and declared war against France.

The plan of a campaign which was immediately adopted, was frustrated by the energy of Montcalm, then in command in Canada. He assembled a large force of regulars and Indian allies, and made a vigorous attack by regular siege on the two forts at Oswego, which the English had erected several years before. They were captured in August, and although they were not occupied by the French, but were razed to the ground, their loss so disconcerted the British that all offensive operations for the year were abandoned. The capture of Oswego was commemorated on a medal, now rare, on which was the inscription, surrounding the bust of the king, LUDOVICUS XV ORBIS IMPERATOR. Below was the date of mintage, 1758. For reverse of this medal see Fig. 12.

The campaign of 1757 was also disastrous to the English. One expedition against Louisbourg returned without having made an attack; while the French, by the capture of Fort William Henry, and by an excursion against some rich settlements on the Mohawk, excited alarm for the safety of Albany. In 1758 Louisbourg and Fort Duquesne were taken by the British, but they were repulsed in an attack upon Ticonderoga, and suffered a loss only equaled by that sustained in the defeat of Braddock. In 1759 Fort Niagara was captured, Quebec was assaulted and taken, and in 1760 the conquest of Canada was



completed by the surrender of Montreal. From that time nothing of the Empire of New France remained except the portion of Louisiana which lay west of the centre of the Mississippi River, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence eastward to the Gulf, leaving to the French a small tract on the left bank of the river. This was the line established by the treaty of 1762.

The history of the long contest, which extended through a century and a half, is full of interest, but its principal points which have been noticed will be sufficient to enable us to understand and appreciate the fitness and the force of the Jetons of Louis XV. Only eight of those relating to the French colonies in America have come under the notice of the writer. The first was issued in 1751, and one was issued each succeeding year thereafter. The obverse of one is shown in the plate of illustrations (Fig. 1); the obverse of the others has the same general character, the draped bust of the king to the right, with his title of the Most Christian King, in Latin, abbreviated. It will be seen on examination of the reverses that the devices and legends are of two classes. One relates to commerce and the pursuits of peaceful life. The jetons of 1752 (Fig. 3), 1754 (Fig. 5), and 1755 (Fig. 6), are of this class. That of 1752 bears the image of Mercury gracefully moving through the air, while above him is the legend, *UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO*. "He establishes commerce with both worlds."

The fishermen of Breton, in France, were the first and for a long time the most numerous visitors to the fishing banks of Newfoundland. In addition to this source of trade the French opened a traffic in furs with the Indians of the Northwest as soon as they were established on the St. Lawrence. While communications were confined to a long and tedious land transit, this traffic was enjoyed only to a limited extent. After the unmolested navigation of the river and of Lake Ontario had been secured by treaties with the Indians of the Five Nations, and by the establishment of military stations, the distant posts of Mackinaw and Green Bay were brought near to Montreal and Quebec, and as the trade in furs was substantially a monopoly in the hands of the French, it became very profitable to them. This feature of the relation between France and her colonies in America naturally suggested the jeton of 1752.

The jetons of 1754 and 1755 evidently refer to one subject. That of 1754 represents a field of corn by the side of a river, on the farther bank of which three beavers are at work, and the legend is, *NON INFERIORA METALLIS*. "Not inferior to metals." The device of the jeton of 1755 is a galley, and from its masthead a beaver pelt is suspended. The legend is, *NON VILIUS AUREO*. "Not less valuable than the golden."

The opinion had for a long time prevailed in France that gold and silver, and even pearls, were to be found in America, and the time and the energies of the early emigrants to Louisiana had been wasted in a vain search for those treasures. That delusion had been dispelled, and the nation was soon convinced that wealth was to be gathered only by labor employed in securing the natural products of the country. This is beautifully expressed in the jeton of 1754, on which the beaver and the Indian corn are declared to be not inferior to metals. The idea is repeated in the jeton of the following year, which declares in a forcible manner that the Argonauts who sailed from

France would find no Colchis in America whence to bring the golden fleece, but there was to be found, as a reward of their enterprise, the pelt of the beaver, which hangs at the mast-head of the returning galley, not less valuable than the treasures sought by Jason.

The five remaining jetons are of a different character. They speak of ambition, enterprise, dominion, and conquest by force of arms. The first of the series issued in 1751 (Fig. 2), represents an Indian gazing upon a group of lilies, while from the river, which flows at his feet, an alligator climbs the banks. The legend, *SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT* "They grow under every constellation," in connection with its subject, is an expressive declaration of the extent to which the French had pushed their colonial settlements. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the regions of the Gulf of Mexico, indicated,—the one by the Indian with his bow and arrows, the other by the alligator,—the lily, the emblem of France, was represented either by fortified cities and military posts, or was carved on the trunks of the trees of the forest, or on monuments erected in conspicuous places as an assertion of sovereignty.

The value of this assertion of a claim to the possession of territory is shown by the fact that after the expedition under D'Iberville had sailed in 1698, William III of England sent a vessel to the Mississippi with the purpose of establishing a settlement. The vessel ascended the river some distance, where it was met by Bienville, the brother of D'Iberville in his barge. On his representation that the territory belonged to France, the captain of the vessel retired. The point at which this event occurred is still known as English Turn.

On the jeton of 1753 (Fig. 4), are two globes, one of which displays the outlines of the western, the other those of the eastern hemisphere. Above, the sun diffuses its rays in splendor over both globes, and the legend is, *SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE* "One is sufficient for each:" The sun of France suffices for both worlds. This declaration would by itself reveal the far-reaching ambition of France, which would soon, if not interrupted in its career, extend its possessions even to the Atlantic coast. The boastful assumption of this avowal is only equaled by that of Spain in its claim to sovereignty over the South American continent, which was asserted on a crown of Charles II. On this coin there were represented two globes, between which rose a crowned sceptre, and above was the inscription, *UNUS NON SUFFICIT* "One is not enough."

[To be continued.]

#### EARLY PERSIAN ART AS DISPLAYED ON COINS.

In some recent lectures on Oriental Art, Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, who has spent many years in the East, described the early influences which India exercised over western nations, in artistic as well as religious development, from the time of the Shepherd Kings of Egypt, whose paintings and sculpture still remain to show the high attainments they had made. She traced further the rise of Persian art; the ancient coinage of this people was remarkable for its inscribed characters. Early in the Christian era, when the *renaissance* of Persian art upon its coins began, under Ardisher, the most powerful foe with whom the Romans had to contend in maintaining their hold upon their Eastern possessions, and whose successor, Sapor, defeated them and put their Emperor Valerian to death, their money showed originality of design. The flaming altar of the fire-worshippers, guarded by armed men in Persian costume, the vases



of perfume at its base, the sphere above, emblem of the fiery source of light, appealed to their patriotism, and were designed to arouse loyal devotion to their kings, who were the restorers of the ancient faith. It is supposed by some that these two figures typify the servants of good and evil, who are ever contending for the mastery. In their more ancient efforts at artistic representation we find trees of the knowledge of good and evil, with a serpent coiling around the trunk. In early Persian art there was no beneficent female figure, like Gunda or Isis. Woman was degraded from the high position she held in the Vedic religion, and was represented as unclean and evil. Indeed, femininity was the personification of evil—a symbol which can be traced afterwards in the apple of discord of the Greek, and the serpent of the Garden of Eden, who could more readily corrupt Eve than Adam, because she was of a similar nature to the arch enemy of good.

## THE COINAGE OF ROME.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER.\*

THE coinage of Rome may be divided into two principal classes: (1) the Family, or, as it is sometimes miscalled, the Consular series, struck under the republic; and (2) the Imperial series, of the period of the Roman and Byzantine emperors till the downfall of the empire at the capture of Constantinople by the Turks under Mohammed II, in A. D. 1453. As our very limited space will not permit us to give even the most succinct account of the whole coinage, we shall be compelled to confine our remarks mainly to that of the Empire, the more historical and varied.

*Coinage.*—The date of the first issue of a coinage at Rome is somewhat uncertain; tradition has given it to Servius Tullius, who is said to have been “the first to mark copper pieces with representations of an ox or some other animal or symbol;” but no coins of this remote time have been preserved, and the tradition is doubtless unfounded. Considerably later than the time of the kings are those large quadrilateral or brick-shaped pieces of copper stamped on one or both sides with a symbol, from which they have been called *aes signatum*. The figure of the ox on some of these may have caused their attribution to Servius Tullius. These were cast in large blocks, and, being divided or broken into smaller pieces, circulated by weight. The first change in the coinage has been assigned to the time of the Decemvirs (B. C. 451), when a much more systematic currency was introduced in the shape of a coin called the *as*, which at first weighed nominally a pound, and hence was designated the *as libralis*, but which at a later period underwent several reductions, falling first to four ounces (triental), then to two ounces (sextental), then to one ounce (uncial), and finally to half an ounce (semiuncial). The *as* formed the unit of the currency, and of it there were several divisions as well as multiples. These coins were at first all cast, but as their sizes were gradually reduced, dies were used for some, and finally all were struck.

The earliest silver money was the denarius, its half the quinarius, and its quarter the sestertius; the first being struck at the rate of seventy-two to the pound of silver, and being of the value of ten ases. The first issue of these silver pieces occurred in B. C. 269, and to them was added, a few years later,

\* This article continues the series of papers on Ancient Coins, begun in the last Volume of the *Journal*. They were prepared for the *Antiquary* (an English Magazine), by some of the most learned numismatists connected with the British Museum, and we reprint them, feeling sure that they will not only be of value to advanced collectors, but interesting to those who are not familiar with ancient coins.

another coin, the victoriat, so called after its type. This coin was worth about two-thirds of the denarius. There was no regular gold coinage at Rome till the time of Julius Caesar, when a piece called the aureus, of the value of twenty-five denarii was issued, and formed the basis of the gold coinage for succeeding ages. The right of issuing the coinage at Rome belonged to the State, and the people assembled in the Comitia of the tribes decreed all regulations connected with it; but when Augustus obtained the supreme power, he reserved to himself all rights connected with the gold and silver coinages, and this right remained with all succeeding emperors. To the Senate, however, belonged the power of striking the copper money, and its authority was noted by the letters *s. c.* (*senatus consulto*), which also served to distinguish the copper coins of Rome from those issued in the provinces.

The coinage in circulation in Rome during the reign of Augustus was—in gold, the aureus, of forty to the pound, and the half-aureus; in silver, the denarius, of eighty-four to the pound, and its half, the quinarius; and in copper, the sestertius, of four ases, its half the dupondius, the as, the semis or half-as, the triens or one-third as, and the quadrans or quarter-as. The aureus was worth twenty-five denarii, and the denarius sixteen ases. The as was nearly equal in weight and size to the dupondius, but it was distinguished by being of red copper, whilst the sestertius and the dupondius were of yellow brass or *orichalcum*, being a composition of copper and zinc. The first deteriorations in the Imperial coinage took place in the reigns of Nero and Caracalla; so that in A. D. 215 the aureus was only the one-fiftieth of a pound, and the denarius became so debased that it contained only 40 per cent of pure silver. When Caracalla had thus deteriorated the coinage, he introduced a new silver piece, called the *argenteus Antoninianus*, of sixty to sixty-four to the pound, which was worth a denarius and a half, and which soon became the principal coin of the Empire. This piece may be easily distinguished from the denarius by its having the head of the emperor radiate and the bust of the empress upon a crescent, or half moon, thus symbolical of the sun and moon.

From this time to the reign of Diocletian the greatest disorder prevailed in the coinage, and the period of the so-called Thirty Tyrants was one of complete bankruptcy to the state. Each emperor debased the coinage more and more, so that the intrinsic value of the silver currency was not one-twentieth part of its nominal value. The *argenteus* supplanted the denarius, and after a short time, from a silver coin became only a copper one washed with a little tin, and having driven out of currency the copper money, became itself the only piece in circulation besides those of gold. Diocletian, in A. D. 296, put an end to this confusion by withdrawing from circulation all the coinage, and issuing another entirely fresh one based on the standard of the currency of the first century A. D. The aureus was struck at sixty to the pound, and a new coin in silver, called the *centenionalis*, took the place of the denarius, whilst in copper two new pieces were issued, called the *follis* and the denarius. Special interest is attached to this new coinage, as it affords the means of explaining the prices marked in the great tariff of the Roman Empire which was published in A. D. 301, and which fixed the “maximum” price for almost every article of food or produce that found its way into the market. It was the abrogation of this tariff which occasioned a slight modifi-



cation in the monetary system during the reign of Constantine, who reduced the weight of the aureus to seventy-two to the pound, and gave to this new coin the name of solidus in Latin and nomisma in Greek. This piece remained in circulation so long as the Empire lasted, maintaining its full weight; and when current at a later period in Western Europe, it received the name of bezant or byzant. Constantine added two fresh silver coins to the currency, the miliarensis, and its half, the siliqua, twelve of the former being equal in value to the solidus. Except some slight modifications in the copper money made by Anastasius and by Basil I, no further important changes remain to be mentioned.

*Types.*—The obverse of the Imperial coinage had for its type the head or bust of the emperor, the empress, or the Caesar, and occasionally that of a near relative, such as the emperor's mother or sister. This type varied according to the period. In the Pagan times the head or bust was laureate or radiate, sometimes bare, but rarely helmeted; in the Christian and Byzantine period it is usually adorned with a diadem, or a crested helmet. The portraits, too, may be divided into two classes, realistic and conventional. The early Caesars, and their successors to Gallienus, fall under the first class, and the remaining emperors, including the Christian and Byzantine, under the second. The reverse types are commonly mythological (representing divinities), allegorical (representing personifications), historical (recording events connected with the history and traditions of Rome), and architectural (giving representations of the principal public buildings, especially those at Rome). On the coins of Vespasian and Titus is recorded the conquest of Judaea, figured as a woman seated weeping beneath a palm tree, near which stands her conqueror, or else the ferocious Simon, who headed the revolt and only survived to adorn the triumph of his enemies. On the large brass of Titus is to be seen a representation of the Flavian amphitheatre commenced by his father and completed by himself, standing between the Meta Sudans and the Domus Aurea, with its many stories or arcades, and its vast interior filled with spectators witnessing the magnificent dedication festival of a hundred days. The coins of Trajan record his conquest of Dacia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and his descent down the Euphrates and the Tigris to the Indian Ocean, the first and last Roman general to accomplish the feat. Also there are representations of the Forum, the most memorable of all Trajan's works, the Circus Maximus, which he embellished with the obelisk of Augustus, and the Aqua Trajana, by which he converted a portion of the pure and limpid Aqua Martia into the Aventine quarter of the city. The coins of Hadrian, besides bearing allegorical representations of divinities, countries, and cities, are of special interest as illustrating his extensive journeys into every Roman province from Britain to the far East. Such is the succession of types till the reign of Gallienus, when their interest flags, and for the most part we meet with badly executed representations of mythological personages.

The coins of the Christian emperors differ much in their character. At first the types are generally allegorical, and whilst being free from Pagan intention, are not free from Pagan influence. This can be seen in the types of Victory inscribing the Emperor's vota on a shield, or two Victories holding a wreath, or the seated figures of Rome and Constantinople. Though the coins of Constantine the Great are of a somewhat Christian character, yet

purely Christian types are at first unusual. After a while, however, Victory no longer holds a wreath, but stands grasping a cross, and in place of representations of some mythological personage, is to be found the monogram of our Saviour formed of X and P. In the purely Byzantine period all the Pagan influence disappears, and Christian types prevail, the most common being the Holy Cross raised high on steps, Christ seated, holding the book of the Gospels, and the Virgin Mary wearing on her breast a medallion of our Saviour, and amongst the rarer ones, the Virgin within the crenelated walls of a city, the worship of the Magi, and many others.

The inscriptions on the coins of the Pagan emperors are either descriptive, as giving the emperor's name and the date of the year, partly on the obverse and partly on the reverse, or else they are of a dedicatory nature, that is, to the name of the emperor is added an inscription referring to the type. From Titus to Severus Alexander the chronological character of the inscription is maintained, giving the current consulship of the emperor, or his last consulship, and the year of his tribuneship; but in the latter half of the third century we meet with only the emperor's name on the obverse, and a dedicatory inscription on the reverse. Very little change occurs under the early Christian emperors, except that the legend on the reverse loses its mythological character, and it is some time before the gradual transformation of the Eastern Empire from the Roman State is traceable in the coinage. Anastasius was the first to use Greek letters to indicate the value of the coins; yet although under Justinian I the Greek language was much used by the people, it is not till the reign of Heraclius that the Greek legend EN ΤΟΤΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ is introduced upon the coins. In the eighth century the Greek titles of Basileus and Despotēs make their first appearance in the place of Augustus, and under the Basilian dynasty Greek inscriptions occupy the field of the reverse of both silver and copper coins; but the reverse of the solidus retains its Latin form till the latter part of the eleventh century, when it is found for the last time on the coins of Michael VII, A. D. 1078. Alexius I was the first emperor who adopted entirely Greek legends for his coins, and after his accession Latin ones never appear again on the coinage of the Roman Empire, which now loses all trace of its Western origin, and becomes purely Greek or Byzantine. The most remarkable change in the coinage of the late Byzantine period was the introduction of concave pieces, *scyphati nummi*. This form was introduced as early as the end of the tenth century, but did not become the prevailing type of the gold, silver, and copper coinages till the end of the eleventh.

[To be continued.]

### A VALUABLE DOLLAR.

THE following story of a Dollar is going the rounds of the press, and we think it is worthy of preservation. For a thirsty man, the proper opportunities with such a dollar would be worth the purse of Fortunatus.

At El Paso, Mexican dollars are worth eighty-five cents in American coin. At Paso del Norte, just across the river, American dollars are worth eighty-five cents in Mexican coin. One morning a car driver started from the American side with a Mexican dollar. On his arrival at the Mexican town he took a drink of chain lightning, which was fifteen cents, and received an American dollar in change for his Mexican.



On his return to the American side he took a drink of equally bad liquor and received a Mexican dollar for his American, and so repeated the drinks at intervals during the day. At night he closed up business with the Mexican dollar he started with in the morning, ready for another day's experience.

## CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

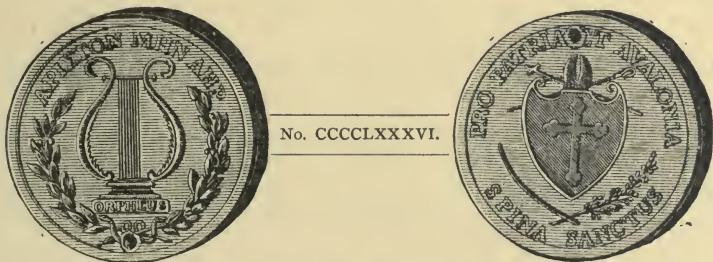
### COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 3.]

WHILE this Colony has not as yet cast in its lot with its sister Provinces, it is so intimately connected with them in history and interests, and it is so essential to the completion of the Dominion, that it will at no distant date become one of the confederated Provinces. Although it is the oldest of the North American Colonies, its coinage does not date back farther than about the year 1830.

CCCCLXXXV. *Obv.* PETER | M'AUSLANE | ST JOHNS | NEWFOUNDLAND  
Between "St. Johns" and "Newfoundland" is a small ornamental scroll or twig.  
*Rev.* SELLS | ALL SORTS | OF SHOP & | STORE | GOODS Brass. Size 19½ m.  
R 6.

The specimen from which I take this description is the only one known to me. I purchased it with a number of other Canadian coins, when the collection of Mr. R. Frentzels, of London, was sold some years ago. I know little of its history, except that Mr. M'Auslane had been a blacksmith before he opened his general store. I have described this token in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. XI, page 33.



CCCCLXXXVI. *Obv.* APISTON MHN AHP A lyre between a wreath of laurel; on the base of the lyre ORPHEUS is inscribed.

*Rev.* PRO PATRIA ET AVALONIA SPINA SANCTUS. The field shows on a shield vert, a Latin cross bottonee or; above the shield a mitre, behind which are a crozier and pilgrim's staff, crossed; below a thorn and sprig, crossed. Copper. Size 34 m. R 4.

This coin or token is described in a long historical article entitled "A Baltimore Penny," by H. W. Richardson, in the *Magazine of American History*, which is concluded thus:—"There can be no doubt that the Avalon Penny, with its quaint inscriptions, was coined by the ingenious nobleman, who pictured himself at one time as a new St. Joseph, inspired to plant the Christian religion in a heathen land. . . . His penny was probably coined after his first visit to Newfoundland and before his return in 1628. If so, it is thirty years older than the Maryland penny . . . ." \*

\* Our cut is kindly furnished by the publisher of the *Magazine of American History*, and represents the medal (pierced) described by Mr. Richardson, which is said to have been exhumed at Waterville, Maine, in June, 1880;

the absurdity of his article was clearly shown in the *Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1883 (Vol. xviii, p. 42), by Mr. W. S. Appleton, who has two specimens of the medal in his cabinet.

Judging from the style of art displayed on this coin, there can be little doubt that it was not struck earlier than 1830. So, apart from history, the conclusions of the writer of the above article are altogether wrong. Although I have nothing more definite to warrant the mention of this piece among the coins of Newfoundland, than that Avalon is the name of the southeastern peninsula of that island, still there is no other place bearing that name. It was most probably issued by some Roman Catholic Musical Society in the city of St. John's, as a token of membership.

CCCCLXXXVII. *Obv.* Arms of the Rutherfords.\* Supporters, Two horses. Crest, A mermaid. Motto, PER MARE PER TERRAS.

*Rev.* R & I. S. RUTHERFORD | ST JOHN'S | NEWFOUNDLAND A suspended ram to the left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

This firm carried on an extensive business in former days, but those members who survive have removed to Western Ontario. This coinage formed at one time the chief copper circulation of the island.

CCCCLXXXVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but with the date 1841.

*Rev.* Same as the last. Copper. Size 20 m. R 2.

The Rutherford tokens are still occasionally met with in circulation.

CCCCLXXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCCLXXXVII, but with the date 1846; under the arms R. H in small letters.

*Rev.* RUTHERFORD BRO<sup>S</sup> | HARBOUR GRACE | NEWFOUNDLAND Ram suspended as in CCCCLXXXVII; the horn of the ram is opposite H in HARBOUR. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

I have not been able to learn whether this was a branch of the St. John's firm or a different concern.

CCCCXC. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* As the last, but the horn is above the letter H in HARBOUR. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

Sandham describes a coin similar to this one without date, but not having been able to verify the coin from any other source, I do not describe it here.

CCCCXCI. *Obv.* A ship under full sail to the right, the Union Jack displayed from the stern.

*Rev.* 1858 Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

Issued by one of the business firms in St. John's.

CCCCXCII. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN A sidewheel steamer to the left, with foremast, under sail.

*Rev.* FISHERIES | AND | AGRICULTURE Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This was struck at the same time as the last and for the same object.

CCCCXCIII. *Obv.* FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND 1860 within an inner circle.

*Rev.* RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE.

\* The Rutherford arms, as given by Burke for Lord Rutherford and Earl of Teviot, correspond most closely to those on this piece, of any of the several branches. These are: Argent, an orle gules, in chief three martlets sable, all within a bordure azure, charged with thistles, roses, fleur-de-lis and harps or, alternately. Crest, A mermaid, holding in the dexter hand a mirror, and in the sinister a comb, all proper. Motto, Per mare per terras. Supporters, two horses proper. The charges

on the coin do not agree strictly with this, some being omitted, possibly for lack of room, and there appears to be an indentation in the centre of the orle, in which respect it resembles the arms of Rutherford, nephew of the eminent Scotch judge of that name, who bears argent, an orle voided, in chief three martlets gules, a bordure sable. Crest and motto as the preceding, but no supporters. By what authority these arms appear on this piece, we cannot say.



This token refers to the treaties made between the British and American governments, in which the three mile limit is claimed.

CCCCXCIV. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: Bust of the queen to the left.

*Rev.* ONE CENT NEWFOUNDLAND A wreath of oak leaves, laurels and flowers; within the wreath is a dotted circle enclosing 1864, surmounted by a crown. Bronze. Size 25 m. R 6.

This is a pattern and is very rare; the design is exactly the same as the regular coinage issued the following year.

CCCCXCV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* As the last, but the date is 1865. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 240,000.

CCCCXCVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1872. A small H under the wreath. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 100,000. Struck by the Messrs. Heaton at Birmingham.

CCCCXCVII. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1873. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 200,000.

CCCCXCVIII. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

*Rev.* As CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1876. Small H under the wreath. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

CCCCXCIX. *Obv.* Same as CCCCCXCIV.

*Rev.* Same as CCCCCXCIV, but dated 1880. Bronze. Size 25 m. C.

There are issues of silver for Newfoundland for the years 1881 and 1882, but so far I cannot learn of any bronze coinage for either of those years.

D. *Obv.* . VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEWFOUNDLAND. Laureated head of the queen to the left.

*Rev.* 20 | CENTS | 1865 within a dotted circle surrounded by an ornamental border. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 100,000.

DI. *Obv.* As D.

*Rev.* 10 | CENTS | 1865 surrounded by a different ornamental border. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

DII. *Obv.* As D.

*Rev.* 5 | CENTS | 1865 border as in the last. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue of this and the preceding, 80,000 each.

DIII. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA NEWFOUNDLAND Laureated head of the queen to the left.

*Rev.* 50 | CENTS | 1870 within a border similar to D. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DIV. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

*Rev.* As D, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DV. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 30,000.

DVI. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1870. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DVII. *Obv.* As D, but with H under the head. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* Same as CCCCLI. Silver. Size 18 m. R 6.

This coin I received in change about ten years ago. It is a mule piece, as the reverse die is that of the Canadian issue of 1871. The Messrs. Heaton struck no coins for Newfoundland earlier than 1872, so that this piece was struck from dies belonging to different Colonies and to different years.

DVIII. *Obv.* As DIII, but with an H under the head. (50 cents.)

*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 48,000.

DIX. *Obv.* As D, but with the H. (20 cents.)

*Rev.* As D, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 90,000.

DX. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXI. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (5 cents.)

*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1872. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXII. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 32,000.

DXIII. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

*Rev.* As D, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXIV. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

DXV. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1873. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 40,000.

DXVI. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1874. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 80,000.



DXVII. *Obv.* As DIII, but with H. (50 cents.)

*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

Issue 28,000.

DXVIII. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (20 cents.)

*Rev.* As D, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

Issue 50,000.

DXIX. *Obv.* D, but with H. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 18 m. R 3.

Issue 10,000. This is the smallest issue of any of the Newfoundland, and it is consequently rather scarce.

DXX. *Obv.* As D, but with H. (5 cents.)

*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1876. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

Issue 20,000.

DXXI. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

DXXII. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

*Rev.* As D, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

DXXIII. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 18 m. C.

DXXIV. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)

*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1880. Silver. Size 15 m. C.

DXXV. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)

*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 30 m. C.

DXXVI. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)

*Rev.* As D, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 23 m. C.

DXXVII. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)

*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1881. Silver. Size 18 m. R 2.

## ON A DRACHM OF CORINTH.

THEY found me in a Celtiberian mine,  
 And carried me to Carthage, and to Tyre;  
 And purified me by the strength of fire;  
 And wrought me, till my metal, white and fine,  
 Rivalled the snow which sees the bright sun shine  
 Along the crests, that in mid air aspire  
 To reach those heights, where famed Apollo's lyre  
 Soothes the vast gods with melodies divine.  
 Next for some Samian coin they bartered me,  
 And made me in a coin, and stamped thereon  
 The face of Venus; and one sunless day,  
 Old Homer held me, sitting by the sea;  
 But those grand years are to oblivion gone,  
 And all my honor passed with them away.

—Thomas S. Collier in *Numisma*.

## THE NUMISMATIC LEXICON OF RASCHE.

THERE is no work or series of works in all the two or three hundred books which make up my Numismatic Collection, to which I have recourse so frequently, and which give me so great satisfaction, as that named in the caption. Thirteen goodly volumes, averaging eight hundred pages, set in double columns,—every nook and cranny crowded with type,—nothing set up “fat” but all compact,—is a library of itself; I do not know but I value it above all the rest, though Sebatier’s *Iconographii* with its five thousand figured coins and lucid descriptions is one of my idols, nor do my Eckhel of eight volumes, or my various editions of Vaillant, or the huge Brandenburg folios fail of the worship due them. Spanheim too has his claims not to be disregarded, but for *richness* give me Rasche.

If there is anything *untold* in all the range of ancient numismatics recorded here, I, for one, cannot miss it. The work is exhaustive even to weariness, and I never open one of the volumes without sitting down and “taking time” to it. Do you want to know what coins have thunderbolts on them? they are “all, all here.” Would you trace up Venus or Minerva or Ceres upon metallic faces? the old German carries you through the entire cyclopedia. Do you ask what cities struck Greek Imperials in honor of Hadrian? here is the list.

Eckhel does ample justice to Rasche in his “*Doctrina Nummorum*,” from which I translate freely the following:—“This is a work that seems greatly to exceed the powers and life of one man: it is in fact beyond the patience allotted to the human mind, however pertinacious or terrified at arduous things it may be. I never take one of these volumes into my hands that I do not at once fall out of humor with myself: and if I have any self-conceit derived from the vigils and labors of many years, I lose it immediately.

“When I say that everything, however slightly connected with Numismatic Science, is contained in this work, all the sources of information being at once faithfully and conscientiously cited, I describe in a word the *purpose*, the *plan*, and the *material* of Rasche’s Lexicon.

“But how much more mindful both of himself and the reader would this pre-eminent author have been, had he but curtailed those parts which few now-a-days care for, or even wish to be acquainted with! Had he, for instance, but omitted the instructions of Pacciandi (*Animadversiones*), upon numismatic study, and the wild notions of Harduin, and the little errors of mint-masters, which we either scorn to notice or readily correct; and the obvious mistakes of authors in describing coins; and those diffusive lists of the moneys struck by every city, with accounts of their various types, however trite or ignoble; and those coins which resemble others already described,—in a word, if, in all this immense work, composed with so laudable a purpose, the writer had at least yielded with sober inclination some portions to *Minerva* and not all to *Hercules*, we should have easily pardoned him.

“Out of this union of boundless materials and because of this patient gathering of a mass of things,—useless, burdensome and obsolete—it happens that there is such delay in finding what you most desire, that you will rather stop the search than submit to an examination so tedious. True, the things here blamed may be those that rather merit praise; but for all that, he who moves from their place both the corrupt pools and the sweet and healthful streams of numismatics, and diverts them all into his own reservoir,—he, I say, who disdains the pure and abundant fountains of *Pellegrinus*, and passes by the undefiled streams which invite him to drink, will find as the result, that he will lose those very things which are commonly reckoned most excellent in numismatic study, for the profit and advancement of which this work of such immense effort was prepared. That our author should have done so seems truly marvellous to me, and I never could apprehend the motive of his plan, but whatever opinions and criticisms may be held concerning this wonderful man, and his conception of an enterprise so great, he has a position from which no envy or arrogance can move him, and can reply to his critics in the words of the painter Apollodorus, “to find fault is easier than to imitate.”



In the same spirit, Dr. Cardwell animadvertes upon Rasche in his "Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans." He says, "the Lexicon of Rasche is a work which exhausted so completely the existing sources of information, that it carefully preserved all their impurities."—*Preface*, p. ix.

R. M.

### TETRADRACHMS OF ALEXANDER.

THERE is a Tetradrachm bearing the name of Alexander the Great, not described in any of the books on his coinage, which has recently been brought to light, and forms the subject of a paper by Mr. E. H. Bunbury, printed in a recent number of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. It has in the field of the reverse, as an accessory symbol, a small copy of the celebrated statue known as the Farnese Hercules, or rather, of the original statue of Hercules by Lysippus, of which the existing statue, by the Athenian sculptor, Glykon, is itself a copy.

### TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Feb. 1.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations from Mr. Wm. H. Key, of the U. S. Mint, of the medal with head of Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia, in connection with the Seminary of San Carlo Borromeo, and from Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston, of the medal struck on the opening of the Foreign Exhibition, Boston; for both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. The annual report of the Treasurer was received through the Auditor and accepted; the financial condition of the Society was shown to be very good. Mr. S. S. Crosby was chosen to fill the vacancy in the office of Treasurer. Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York was elected a Corresponding Member. It was voted to change the day of meeting to the second Friday of each month, and to join the fifteenth By-law to the thirteenth. The President showed a medal with head of Washington, struck on the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York. Mr. Marvin exhibited a number of coins and medals about to be photographed for the catalogue of sale by Edward Frossard. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

*March 14.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Richard H. Lawrence of New York, accepting Corresponding Membership. The President announced a donation from Mr. Alex. Del Mar of San Francisco, of a Monograph on the History of Money in China. The Secretary proposed for membership Mr. Dudley B. Fay of Boston, and under a suspension of the sixth By-law he was elected. The President proposed for Honorary Membership Miss Rebecca Salisbury of Boston, and under similar suspension she was elected. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of this Society was held on the 18th March, at its rooms in the University Building, New York, President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee submitted its Annual Report, showing the present membership to be 19 Honorary, 70 Corresponding, and 117 Resident members. The reports of the various officers showed the Society to be in a prosperous condition. Daniel Parish was re-elected as Prof. Anthon's successor in the presidential chair, and the other officers of the previous year, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., being added to the list of Vice Presidents, Mr. Chas. H. Wright being made Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Henry

De Morgan of Archaeology, and Mr. Wm. R. Weeks, Historiographer, the last two being new offices. An unusual number of interesting papers were read—one on "Monetalogy" by Mr. Patterson Du Bois, another on the Small Stone Graves in White County, Tenn., a third on Portraits on the later Bronze, and several others, some of which we hope to give to the readers of the *Journal* in future numbers. We believe the Society are about to print their Annual Proceedings as in previous years.

#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia held its regular meeting April 3, 1884, President Price in the chair. The Chinese money sent by Mr. James Deans, which had been found in a tumulus on Vancouver's Island, were declared to be cash of the Fung Wen (*circa* A. D. 1434) and Kin Leng (*circa* A. D. 1664) dynasties, and to be among the very commonest of all Chinese coins, so that out of a dozen pieces taken at random, the majority would consist of these coinages. Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, presented some early Italian coins. The Historiographer announced the deaths of Alessandro Castellani, of Rome, Italy, in June, 1883, and of Nicholas Trübner, of London, March 2, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven.

Dr. Brinton spoke of some recent explorations made by him in the Trenton gravels, in search of the evidences of the existence of the palaeocystic man. Beneath three feet of sand there lay a bed of some fifty feet of gravel, in which stones have been found, supposed to be rude implements fashioned by the hand of man. Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, the discoverer of these presumed remains, was invited to address the Society in May upon the subject. A discussion ensued, which was participated in by the members at large. Mr. Scott mentioned the fact that arrow-heads had been found at Otaheite, apparently of human manufacture, but which upon investigation turned out to be made by the action of the sands of the seashore under the influence of the winds. Rev. Dr. Garrison announced that he would be prepared to read a paper before the Society at the May meeting.

Mr. Barber exhibited a copper currency used by the Haidah Indians. It was a thin plate of worked copper in the shape of an axe-head, with a hole at each end and some remarkable groovings. Its value was estimated at \$2. They range in size from 1 inch to 2 feet. After proposition and election of members the Society adjourned.

#### CENTENNIAL MASONIC MEDAL.

THE Freemasons of New Brunswick celebrate the centennial anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry into that Province on the 1st of July, and have struck a handsome medal, which will be worn in the procession commemorating the event. By the kindness of Mr. Samuel M. Bedlington, of Boston, we are enabled to give the following description of the medal, the dies of which are very nicely engraved:

*Obverse.* The arms of the Grand Lodge, which are as follows: per pale; dexter, gules a chevron argent, between three pine trees proper: sinister, quarterly azure and or, a cross quarterly (probably argent and vert, but the colors not indicated on the medal) between. In the first quarter, a lion rampant, or; in the second, an ox passant, sable; in the third, a man with hands elevated vested vert, and robed crimson, lined with ermine (the medal does not attempt to show the colors of his dress); in the fourth, an eagle displayed, or. Crest, an ark, on either side a cherubim proper, kneeling, with the motto above in Hebrew, "Holiness to the Lord." Supporters, on either side, a cherubim proper. Motto, on a ribbon under the arms, AUDI VIDE TACE. Legend, above, CENTENNIAL OF FREEMASONRY, and below, NEW BRUNSWICK.



*Reverse.* The arms of the Province, but the charges only, without the colors, are given. Quarterly: 1. A fish naiant in chief, in the field a barrel and other devices, not distinct enough to be made out. 2. The sun in splendor over a forest of pines. 3. A ship under full sail, to the dexter side. 4. Two beavers, proper, one above the other. Crest, the royal crown of Great Britain. Supporters, on either side a stag, salient, proper. Motto, on a ribbon, O FORTUNATI QUORUM JAM MOENIA SURGUNT. [O happy people, whose walls are now rising.] Legend, the dates, above, 1784, and below, 1884, in Roman numerals.

The medal shown us is bronze, about size 24, and hung on a swivel by a chain to a clasp, and altogether is quite a creditable affair. M.

### COIN-PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

MR. FRANCIS GALTON, F. R. S., the author of "Hereditary Genius," a book which attracted considerable attention when published, has recently issued a volume entitled, "Inquiries into Human Faculty, and its Development." It is a most interesting work, and treats of a variety of curious experiments and researches in directions never before investigated. We cannot give even a brief outline of the general character of this work, as it has only an incidental relation to Numismatics, but mention it in the *Journal* for the portrait of Alexander the Great, *derived from coins*, which it contains. It is a "composite photograph," so called, "which combines," says Mr. Galton, "the images of six different medals, with a view of obtaining the type of features that the makers of those medals concurred in desiring to ascribe to him."

A "composite photograph" is one made from several separate photographs taken under the same general conditions, and then reduced to the same size, so that by superimposing them according to a definite plan and then exposing the sensitive plate in the camera to each in succession the proportionate part of the time which would be required to make a copy with but a single exposure, a result is obtained which blends into one the characteristics of each. Mr. Galton's account of the process of making these pictures is not the least interesting part of his book.

The original coins from which his portrait is made were selected for him by Mr. R. Stuart Poole from the collection in the British Museum, and the portrait forms a portion of the frontispiece of the work to which we have alluded. Both the composite and its six components are given in the *Journal* of the Royal Institution, where it illustrates a lecture given there in April, 1879. Mr. Galton says: "It seems to me that it is possible on this principle to obtain a truer likeness of a man than in any other way. Every artist makes mistakes; but by combining the conscientious works of many artists, their separate mistakes disappear, and what is common to all of their works remains. So as regards different photographs of the same person, those accidental momentary expressions are got rid of, which an ordinary photograph, made by a brief exposure, cannot help recording. On the other hand, any happy, sudden trait of expression is lost. The composite gives the features in repose."

The resultant portrait from these various coins shows such slight traces of double lines that even a careful examination can scarcely discover any. The face is a fine example of manly beauty, and may well be accepted as a reliable representation of that wonderful man. M.

THE Director of the Mint recommends the discontinuance of the coinage of the gold dollar, three-cent copper-nickel piece, and the repeal of the Act authorizing the coinage of the Trade Dollar.

PROOF Sets sold at the Mint during the *Fiscal* year ended June 30, 1833, were of Gold, 36. Silver; 1,048. Bronze; 5,787.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## COINS RELATING TO THE JEWS.

POSSIBLY Mr. Walter may consider the "Rebellion Thaler" of Henry Julius, the militant Bishop of Halberstadt and Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbützel, 1595, as bearing upon the subject of Jewish Coins, concerning which information was requested in the last number of the *Journal*. This bears on the reverse a representation of the event mentioned in the New England Catechism, where a couplet familiar to the childhood of our grandmothers tells us, "Proud Korah's troop was swallowed up." The device portrays the scene when Korah, Dathan and Abiram were destroyed by an earthquake, and has the letters N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S., which have been taken to mean, Non recedit malum a domo ingrati et seditiosi, "Evil shall not depart from the house of the ungrateful and rebellious man." There is also a reference to Numbers xvi, where the story is told. It is believed to allude to the trouble between the Duke and his citizens on the subject of rights and privileges, and was a warning to them to remember the fate of the Jewish rebels. This coin was described in full by Prof. Anthon in the *Journal*, IV, 74. Q. z.

## AN OLD SWISS MEDAL.

"Philadelphia Gazette, January 5, 1760.

"*Lost*, about a Fortnight ago, somewhere on the Road, between Amboy and Cooper's Ferry, tho' suspected to have been dropt near the Ferry, a Gold Medal, having on one Side, a Bear, with these Words, Respublica Bernensis. On the Reverse, a Minerva, adorned with Mathematical Instruments, and these Words Nulla sine Pramio Virtus. Whoever has, or may find the same, and will bring it to Mr. John Nelson, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Philip De Wismes, at New York, shall have Ten Pounds Reward."—*From The Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 10, 1760.*

## COIN SALES.

## WOODWARD'S SALES.

As announced in the last number of the *Journal*, Mr. Woodward has during the last quarter held two coin sales, both in New York, at the usual place.

Sale No. Sixty-six took place April 24, 25, 26. It was announced as the Springfield Collection, with the quaint heading on the title page, JAPAN AND HINDUSTAN, referring to some Japanese Netsukes and some Hindoo paintings rather than to the coins. We know not to whom the collection really formerly belonged, but suspect it was gathered by a noted Springfield, Mass., collector. It comprised a fair line of American coins of the Mint issue, a fine lot of Proof Sets, a good variety of Pattern pieces, Colonial and State coins, and besides Medals, etc., nearly ten thousand miscellaneous copper coins, largely European, and a variety of Oriental silver coins. We mention only a few pieces and prices. 1797 Cent. \$12.25; 1804 do. 5.76; 1823 do. 1.65; 1836 Dollar, 7.70; 1854 do. 7.85; 1794 Half Dollar, 4.20; 1800 Dime, 4.25; 1797 Half Dime, 3.10; 1846 do. 3; 1878 Proof set, 6.10; 1873 Minor proof set, 2.45. A selection of pre-historic stone objects sold at uniformly low prices, much below their value. Amongst the Fractional Currency a 25 cent piece, with the portrait of Fessenden, brought 7.10; two 15 cent pieces with portraits of Grant and Sherman, 2.25 and 2.30 respectively. Some paper money and a few autographs sold at fair average prices, though the latter were of little consequence.

Sale No. Sixty-seven. The Levick Collection, May 26, 27, 28. Mr. Levick collected the American series for differences, or so-called varieties in the dies, but with no particular reference to the condition of the coins; hence, though the regular issues were pretty fully represented, this department of his cabinet attracted but little attention; but in several particulars the collection was almost unrivalled, containing about all worth having in American Store Cards, the Political Tokens of 1830-41, the Copperheads of the war period, Sutlers' Checks and some other minor departments; the Canadian Series was also worthy of special notice. The pieces were mostly in fine to superb condition; with this remark of general application, we mention briefly a few numbers, referring to the catalogue for interesting particulars. Atwood, "Carry me to Atwood's," etc.. \$5.75; another, 6; another, 10; Bale & Smith, 5; John Barker, 8.25; Collins, 3.60; Doremus & Nixon, rev. Lincoln, 3.40; the same, 3.40; W. Field, 3.50; Green and Wetmore, Canada reverse, 5.75; B. Hook, head of Franklin, 3.60; L. G. Irving, 4.05; Edwin Pamelar, 5.75; Castle Garden, probably an Admission Ticket, 10.75; John Stevens, 31; Willis and Brothers, 6.40; R. Williams, 6.50; D. Venten, rev. Lincoln, only three struck, 8; Talbot, Allum & Lee, nine varieties, .40 to 1.20 each; Feuchtwangers, varieties, 3, 2.90, 4, 8.25, 8, 4, 6.50; Wolfe, Spies and Clark, and Wolfe, Clark and Spies, 10.50, 4.75, 4.25, 4.10, 5; Schoonmaker, 4, 6.25, 12.50; Wright and Bale, 2, 1.50, 6; the Belleville Series, 3.25, 3.75, 3.10, .70, 14; O. and P. Boutwell, 3.30; Carpenter and Mosher, 3.75; another, 6.50; Currier and Greeley, 5.20; Goodyear and Sons, 23; Tilly Haines & Co., 2.25; another, 2.20; William Rutter, 2; Albert & Tricou, 3.75; J. J. Albert, 2.50; Bernard S. Baruc,



13.25; E. & I. Bragaw, 3; Chas. C. Gales, 14; Gasquet, Parish & Co., 10.50; Geekie, C. H. & S. W., 4.25; I. Gilbert, 11.25; J. Walker Hall & Walton, 13.25; Henderson, Walton & Co., 11.25; Huckel, Burrows and Jennings, 14.25; J. D. Jewell & Brothers, 9.25; H. & I. Kirkman, 16.50; Puech Bien, 14.50; Stickney & Wilson, 14.25; Tatout Brothers, 14.25; Theodore, 14.25; J. M. L. & W. H. Scoville, 18; Standish Barry Threepence, 21; Hard Times Tokens, the numbers by the list in Scott's *Coin Collector's Journal*: No. 1, 3.25; 2, 7.10; undescribed variety, 7.50; 12, 3.75; 15, 2; 17, 21; 47, 3.60; 52, 16.50. Seven specimens, five of them hitherto undescribed, sold for an aggregate of \$176, or more than 25 each. Rickett's Circus Ticket, two varieties, 12.25 each. The Philadelphia Shilling, 28.50; another, somewhat different, 28.50. Canadian coins, all the way from a few cents to \$62, the latter price for the Bouquet Halfpenny of 1837. Nova Scotia, Success, 8.60; Prince Edward Island Halfpenny, 6.10; McDermott's Card, 4.90; Leslie's Twopence, 14. The Un Sou Series, thirty-nine varieties, .45 each; Wier and Larminie, 4; Cossack Penny, 2.30. The California and Pike's Peak Patterns for gold coins brought good prices, one in gold as high as \$23. Sutlers' Checks, Tickets for Value, Indian Traders' Tokens, Copperheads, all sold well, the latter in lots 1 to 13 cents each. Proof Sets sold better than usual, but still far less than a fair price; all of these sets are bound to have a large advance above present prices, particularly those before 1880, and it seems strange to us that dealers allow them to be sold so cheap. The Levick Sale must stand of record as one of the most successful ever held, and it shows conclusively that when fine things, a little out of the common routine are offered, there is no lack of appreciative and liberal buyers.

The Catalogue of the Sixty-eighth sale of this series is now ready. The sale will take place in New York, July 24, 25; the collection is varied and interesting.

Mr. Woodward informs us that he will probably sell his own private collection in September next at Bangs & Co's, in New York City. This collection possesses some peculiar features, its plan, as we may say, being quite unlike any other with which we are acquainted. Of these features we would say something in detail, but as a circular will soon be issued, we will not anticipate. It is expected that the catalogue will be ready in August; a much smaller edition than usual will be printed, and it will be furnished only on application to the auctioneers, the dealers or Mr. Woodward; a charge will be made for the catalogue, but the price is not yet fixed. Many persons who neglected to order the illustrated Levick Catalogue promptly on its issue, were disappointed, as the supply ran out some two weeks before the sale. We mention this as a reminder to collectors.

APRIL 8th and 9th. Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., of New York, sold a collection of American and Foreign Coins, with some Masonic and other medals in silver and copper, belonging to the estate of the late Emil Justh, to which were added some siege pieces, etc. Mr. H. G. Sampson prepared the Catalogue, 46 pages, which contained 948 lots. We mention a few of the prices. GOLD COINS.—*Eagles*, 1795, and '98. f. and r., each \$18; '99, v. f. 12.50 and 11.20. Some of the early Half Eagles brought about ten per cent above their face value, and early Quarter Eagles an advance of 50 to 60 per cent. A Mormon Ten dollar piece, 1839, 16; do. Five dollars, 9.25; Two and a half do. 8.25, all of the same type. Oregon Exchange Co's Five Dollars, 1849, 8.75; an early German ten ducat piece of Ferdinand III, 1646, 29.50; a gold Chinese coin, similar to the "cash," weight 5, brought 7.20; many other foreign gold pieces sold for from five to ten per cent above their nominal value. SILVER, BRONZE, etc.—A Ritter thaler of Sigismund of Austria, 1486, v. g. and scarce, 5.10: some copies of rare early Italian Medals, catalogued we know not why as Carrara Medals, brought nominal prices. Bronze cast Polish medal, John III. Sobieski, bicentennial of defeat of Turks before Vienna, 7. The Masonics, some of which were silver proofs of Prussian medals, brought absurdly low prices, bronze impressions from the same dies having often brought more than double what these did in silver, and sizes 27 to 36. A Swiss silver medal, size 15, arms of Basle, with a skull, hour-glass and flowers, said to be Masonic, but which we do not consider to have been such, brought only 1.00. The catalogue describing these pieces was full of erroneous readings of the legends, making it rather difficult to trace some of them in Marvin's work. Most of the prices were low, for the coins. We notice a comment under 878, where the compiler, speaking of some curious coins of large brass, says "they are certainly novelties, and may prove the *connecting link* between the Colonial coins and those struck in the Roman capital." This is a missing link we haven't missed before, or is this remark only a quiet hit at some Philadelphia discoveries of a similar character? We should appreciate Mr. Sampson's work better, if his proof reader were more careful, but "Jupitur" and "Pegasus," and "Birmingham," and "Cappodistria," inserted as if the name was that of a place, not of a man, ought not to have escaped notice.

#### HASELTINE'S SEVENTY-EIGHTH SALE.

MR. JOHN W. HASELTINE held his Seventy-eighth Sale at Bangs & Co's, New York, on Wednesday, April 23d, 1884. It comprised copper and silver Coins and Medals, Indian Stone Implements, and Autographs. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Haseltine, embraced 546 lots, and extended only to 20 pages. The prices were as a rule rather low. We mention a dollar of 1798, thirteen stars, small eagle rev. which brought \$7.50; one of 1854, uncir., sharp and v. r. 12.25; Wreath Cent of '93, vine on edge, v. f. 8.80; Cent of 1804, v. g. 5.25; do. 1809, v. f. 5.30. A few Masonics brought merely nominal prices. One of the Franco-American jetons, Indian standing, guaranteed original, 3.20; the issue of the restrikes seems to have greatly depreciated the market value of these interesting pieces. We notice nothing else of any special interest.

#### THE ANTHON CABINET, PART FOUR.

THIS portion of the late Prof. Anthon's Cabinet contained solely Antique Coins, from Spain, Magna Graecia, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Africa; also Roman coins under Kings, the Republic, and the

Empire. It was sold on Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6, at Bangs & Co's. The Catalogue was carefully prepared by Mr. G. L. Feuardent, and while not so full as those prepared by Prof. Anthon himself, which were so interesting and valuable, was full enough to give buyers a good idea of the coins offered. This began a new series of numbers, and the Catalogue, 84 pages, contained 1074 lots, closing with a few Numismatic books (on Ancient Coins). We can mention only a few of the prices obtained. Three bronze coins, duplicates, of Titus, with Judea Capta. v. f. and sharp, \$8.75, 11.50, 10.50, and one of the same Emperor, with Victoria Navalis, 4.25. Brilliant uncir. denarius of the Aemilian family, (M. Lepidus,) head of Venus, etc., 6.50; one of the Cornelian gens, (Lentulus,) with sacrificial implements, brilliant, 9.50; superb denarius, Vinicia gens, with head of Concord, rare, 8. The gold sold at very excellent prices:—Persian Daric, 40; gold coin of Hiero II of Syracuse, with head of Proserpine, 35; Aureus of Julius Caesar, 13; one of Augustus, 13.50; do. Tiberius, 20; Quinarius of the same, v. f. 16.50; Aureus of Caligula and Augustus, extremely rare and v. f. 36; do. Claudius, 19; do. Nero, 15.50; one of Otho, 66; one of Pertinax, 71; do. Elagabalus, 40; do. Alexander Severus, 36, and many others at corresponding prices. Jewish bronze coins ranged from 1.00 for a poor one of Herod Archelaus to 4.50 for one of Pontius Pilate, most of them bringing from 2 to 3.50 each. A Greek didrachm of Paestum, 18; tetradrachm of Thurium, 14; rare and fine didrachm of Locri Epizephiri, 9.50; tetradrachm of Panormus, head of Hercules, 13; a very choice piece, head of Queen Philistis, size 17, silver, 39; tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, 21; another, with different obverse, somewhat similar rev. 23; tetradrachm of Ephesus, size 15, emblems of Diana, 18.50; do. of Tigranes, 26; Half Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, year 1, 30; shekel of the same, year 2, 40; another, year 3, 33; half do., same year, 24; tetradrachm of Carthage, Punic letters, 35. Several pieces of Roman First Brass sold for very high prices, \$13, 28, 40, 25, (for one of Vitellius,) but we have not space to particularize. Roman silver Denarii sold very well, also one of Pescennius Niger, with portrait, and rev. Minerva, 35.10; some of the forgeries even brought \$3 and \$4 and upwards.

#### FROSSARD'S THIRTY-SIXTH SALE.

MR. EDWARD FROSSARD held his Thirty-sixth sale, which was of the Howard Collection, and some other invoices, at Bangs & Co's rooms, New York, May 15 and 16. There was more than the usual variety of coins, there being 1,154 lots, and the Catalogue extending to 61 pages. The Catalogue, prepared with his usual taste, was a very interesting one, our only objection to it being that it lacked an index, which is often a convenience when looking up a coin afterwards. There were several pieces that we doubt not brought good prices, but by some accident of the mail no doubt, (for the mail between Irvington and Boston is never to be depended on for a prompt delivery,) we have not received the usual priced Catalogue of the sale, and find ourselves unable to give it the notice it deserves.

THE Collection of Mr. Ed. Frossard, the well-known publisher of *Numisma*, will be sold at auction in September or October next. Although comparatively small, this sale will, no doubt, attract unusual attention, both on account of the uniformly fine condition of the coins, as well as the large number of rarities which it will contain. The American series are represented by over one hundred medals in silver, chiefly historical, by many fine specimens in gold, silver and copper, nearly all of the earlier issues of the Mint, by some extremely fine cents and half cents, including a nearly complete set of the varieties of 1794, numbering over sixty specimens, and a few rare pattern coins, among which are the rare 1838 *Orleans* half, a unique 1839 half, etc. The Ancient and Foreign coins in general are mostly representative pieces, notable for size, beauty or rarity, in gold and silver almost exclusively. The Catalogue will be prepared and printed with special care, and will be furnished by the principal coin dealers, free of charge, to all those making application for it. A special edition, illustrated with six heliotype plates, will also be published, on heavy tinted paper. As we have frequently said in the *Journal*, Mr. Frossard's sales are always attractive; he has imported many very choice pieces for American collectors, and we shall look for the appearance of this Catalogue with unusual interest.

#### NOTED FOREIGN SALES OF COINS.

IN connection with Coin Sales, we clip the following from *Chambers' Journal*. By far the most valuable portion of the cabinets mentioned consisted of ancient coins, and it is gratifying to notice the increasing American interest in these monuments of antiquity. "The greatest sale of coins by public auction, we should imagine, was that of Lord Northwick, in December, 1859, and April, 1860. The former consisted of Greek coins only, and produced £8,568; the latter, of Roman and later pieces, fetched £3,320. The Greek coins were especially fine and rare, and some of them unique. One, a large piece of Camarina, bearing as reverse a nymph carried by a swan, a specimen of highest Greek art, went for £52 to the British Museum. A splendid piece of Agrigentum, with reverse of the monster Scylla, fetched £159. A coin of Cleopatra, Queen of Syria, and daughter of Ptolemy VI of Egypt, and wife successively of Alexander I, Demetrius II, and Antiochus VII, and mother of Seleucus V, and the eighth and ninth Antiochi—all kings of Syria—was bought by the British Museum for £240. It is said to be the only one known. Altogether our national collection obtained one hundred specimens at a cost of £900. Lord Northwick had lived to a great age, but up to the last he preserved his faculties, and indulged his passion for ancient art by buying and exchanging objects. His pictures, statuary—everything in fact—came to the hammer after his death. The years between 1790 and 1800 were spent by him in Italy, and he gained his early initiation into antiquities under the eye of Sir William Hamilton, the well-known ambassador at Naples. His first purchase is said to have been an after-dinner frolic in the shape of £8 for a bag of Roman brass coins. He and Payne-Knight bought and divided the fine collections of Prince Torremuzza and Sir Robert Ainslie—for the latter of which they gave £8,000. Since his



lordship's sale there has been nothing to approach it. Fine though small cabinets have not been wanting, however, and the enthusiast can always find something with which to feed his passion. At Huxtable's Sale, in 1859, the collection fetched an unusually large sum. Hobler's Roman cabinet of brass coins was sold for £1,759; Merlin's, containing 141 lots of Greek and Roman, produced £878; Sheppard's Greek, £1,900; Huber's, containing some hundreds of unpublished Greek, £3,000; Ivanoff's, £3,008; Bowen, £1,553; Brown, £3,012; Sambon, £3,148; Exereunetes, containing several supposed to be unique, £1,421. The Sambon Sale is memorable from the fact that a brass medallion of Geta, of the intrinsic value of 2*d*, was knocked down at £505!"

## OBITUARY.

### EDWARD COGAN.

THE death of MR. EDWARD COGAN, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, will bring sorrow to many outside of the immediate circle of his family. He was so well known to the older coin buyers, from his long connection with the sale of coins, that the tidings of his departure will bring to many of them the sense of personal bereavement, and although he gave up his active connection with the business in consequence of advancing years, in November, 1879, he never lost his interest in Numismatics; and his opinion was always highly valued, while his varied experience was ever at the service of his old friends. There were many collectors who invariably purchased through him, relying on his opinion as to the character and condition of the pieces they sought to acquire; and it would surprise some of our younger friends to learn the confidence with which in those early days unlimited bids were intrusted to Mr. Cogan, based on a firm reliance in his integrity, which was never misplaced, and on his judgment of values, which rarely if ever disappointed his clients.

Mr. Cogan was a native of England, having been born at Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex, a little village on the river Lea, near the city of London, and on the borders of Epping Forest. His father was the Rev. Eliezer Cogan; his mother's maiden name was Mary Atchison, both of Northamptonshire, and his grandfather was a medical practitioner in Rothwell, of that County, and a man of considerable reputation for skill and judgment. There is an old engraving still extant, showing a group of prominent physicians of that time, in which he is included.

Mr. Cogan was educated at his father's school, in Walthamstow; he married Miss Louise Webb, at Hoxton, near London, and had eight children, the oldest being the only daughter, and one son, Henry, dying while an infant. His eldest son Richard, is with Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, and well known to the coin dealers and coin and book buyers of the present day, while another, we believe the youngest son, George W., continues his father's business, on Stirling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Cogan was an honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. His literary work was all in connection with coins; he prepared and printed a pamphlet containing a "Table of gold, silver, and copper coins, not issued by the United States Mint," which has been of much service to collectors. He also issued a list of American Store Cards, with spaces for making notes as to rarity, condition, etc., which is now a scarce pamphlet. Beside this he prepared a long list of Catalogues for Coin Sales, extending over many years, which were noted for accurate descriptions, and often contained brief but valuable comments on the pieces offered. He was a man of most kindly feeling, genial and companionable, without an enemy, and his pleasant face and cordial greeting will long be remembered by "troops of friends."

W. T. R. M.

During the *Calendar* year ended December 31, 1883, there were struck at the U. S. Mint:

Of Three Dollar pieces, gold, . . .	1,540	Half Dollars, Silver, . . .	5,500
" Quarter Eagles, " . . .	4,040	Quarter Dollars, " . . .	16,300
" Dollars, " . . .	5,040	Three Cents, . . .	25,300

## EDITORIAL.

WE begin once more a volume of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. In the last number we gave a brief outline of the plan of the coming volume. We desire to thank our friends for the many kindly notices the Magazine has received in the past year, and to assure both them and our subscribers that nothing will be wanting on our part to make this at least equal in every respect to any of its predecessors.

OUR leading article, which was prepared expressly for the *Journal*, is illustrated from coins in Mr. Parsons's own collection, with the exception of Fig. 10, which is a foil rubbing of the reverse shown on the plate, and Nos. 7 and 17, which were loaned for the purpose by Mr. Appleton. As our space is limited, we are unable to publish the entire article in this number, but the conclusion will appear in our next.

"NUMISMA" for May demands notice at some length. What Mr. Frossard prints is always interesting, whether one agrees with him or not. The romance entitled "The 1804 Dollar" completely baffles us, but there is still time for the plot and meaning of the author to appear. It is however of "The Summer Island Gold Coin" that we must particularly write. A few lines in our January number receive from Mr. Frossard most unexpected notice, which is not always entirely just. No one was asked to condemn and reject the piece as fictitious simply because one of the publishing committee (W. S. A.) could not accept it as genuine. In showing it, Mr. Low made no claim to have any document proving or suggesting its age and history. It is one of those pieces as to which every one must form his own opinion, and our short notice of it merely gave our reasons for an adverse one. The words quoted in *Numisma* are purely personal, and there is no suggestion that any one should accept that opinion as his own. The fact that Captain John Smith did not mention a gold coin of the Sommer Islands does not prove this piece spurious, but does count as one of the reasons for believing it spurious. The case of the copper coinage is very different, for Capt. Smith did not say that there were tokens of one value only. Mr. Frossard considers the appearance and style of the gold piece favorable to its genuineness; certainly they are not dissimilar to Becker's work. In our judgment nothing could be expected from a committee of investigation. One committee of five might decide three to two in favor of the piece, and another committee the other way. The coin must be accepted or rejected by each person for himself.

OUR thanks are due to Herr Julius Hahlo, of Berlin (41 unter den Linden), for his priced coin catalogues (Berliner Munz Verkehr), which he has frequently sent us during the year: to the well known numismatic dealers Herr Adolph Hess, of Frankfort, and Herr C. G. Thieme, of Leipzig, we are also indebted for similar favors.

## CURRENCY.

THE best kind of money is Harmony.

POVERTY brings a man to five marks. — *Wycliffe*.

"WELL is spent the penny that getteth the pound." — *Proverb of 1534*.

As an auxiliary to History, the science of Numismatics can hardly be over-rated.

— *Harvard College Report*.

WE know of no person who travels more "on her face" than the broad cheeked damsel on our mighty dollar; she is a fit companion for that heavy eighty-five cent fraud.

BRASS, said a profound philosopher, "is one of the most valuable commodities for a poor but aspiring young man." It would not require very much Roman brass, of the quality lately offered in the Anthon Sale, to remove even the stigma of poverty from the aforesaid young man.



24<sup>1</sup>

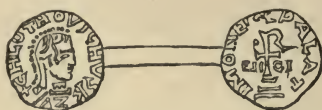


FIG. 1.—FRANKISH TREMISSIS. (638-56.)



FIG. 2.—COIN OF CUNIPERT (680-702).



FIG. 3.—POPE ADRIAN I. (772-795).



FIGS. 4 AND 5.—CARLOVINGIAN.



FIG. 6.—FIORINO D'ORO.



FIG. 7.—COIN OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

## MEDIAEVAL COINS.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 2.

## THE COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, No. 1.]

THE device of the jeton of 1756 (Fig. 7)\* shows two beehives with a swarm of bees passing from one to the other, with the legend above, SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT "They change the seat, not the mind." This legend is a beautiful adaptation of a sentiment expressed by Horace in his epistle to Bullatius. (Epist. I. xi: 27.) The latter, oppressed by care, sought relief by traveling from city to city. Horace told him that his cure was not to be effected in this manner, since

"Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt,"—

"They change the climate, not the character, who cross the seas." There is more in the device and legend of this jeton than appears at the first glance. The explanation of the uninterrupted advance of the French, even to the third year of the war, is to be found in the harmony of feeling and unity of action which marked all their operations. The reverse was the case with the colonies of England before the war; while, for several years after the war began, jealousies and lack of harmony between the army of England and the provincial forces impeded military operations. The English settlements were made by separate colonies composed of emigrants of different characters and with different purposes, and it was difficult to secure a hearty co-operation in the execution of any plan for resisting the encroachments of their enemy.

The harmony prevailing among the French arose from unwavering loyalty to the government of France. Neither soldier, priest, nor civilian, ever swerved from allegiance to the crown; Frenchmen on leaving home, Frenchmen they remained to the end. There was no thought of independent action, no purpose of revolt. Whenever an expedition was made, even to the regions most remote from the centre of the colonial government on the St. Lawrence, it was the sovereignty of France that was asserted, and her glory that was proclaimed. The English colonists always dreamed of independence, the French never.

\* The references are to the plate in the last number.

That the French government understood and reciprocated this feeling, is fully shown by the issue of the jetons under consideration. It had already, in 1670, exhibited its concern for the American colonists by issuing, expressly for circulation among them, silver coins of two denominations, which differed from the ordinary coinage in this, that the arms of France on the reverse were surrounded by the inscription, *GLORIAM REGNI TVI DICENT*, "They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom." (Figs. 10, 11.) The significant jeton of 1756 declares that three quarters of a century later no change of feeling had followed a change of place.

It is taken for granted that the inscription on the coins of 1670 has reference to the political character of the relations existing between the French colonies in America and the parent country. It is from the CXLV Psalm of David, the 10th and 11th verses of which are as follows:—

10. "All Thy works shall praise Thee, O Lord! and Thy saints shall bless Thee.

11. "They shall speak of the glory of Thy kingdom, and talk of Thy power."

It was suggested by the late Professor Anthon, to whose research we are indebted for an interesting history of this beautiful coin, and for our knowledge of the source of its legend, that it was the ecclesiastical character of French colonization which led to the quotation; the suggestion doubtless arose from the nature of the context. It is, however, always permitted to employ a sentence that is disassociated from its context by quotation, in a manner entirely different from its original use. This occurs in the application of the inscription on the jeton of 1756, where it is obvious that the purpose of the jeton was not the same which Horace sought to accomplish by his advice to his friend. It is important to notice in this connection the fact that there is not on any known jeton or medal the slightest allusion to the signal services rendered by the members of the priesthood in the establishment, extension, and protection of the French colonies. It seems, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the inscription on these coins was employed to declare that from the colonists, without distinction of classes, was to proceed the song of praise.

The English government never issued any coins of importance in the interest of its American colonies, and when, in 1652, Massachusetts put into circulation its famous pine tree coins, they bore no reference whatever to England.

The jeton of 1757 (Fig. 8) represents Neptune and a warrior embarked upon a shell, which floats gracefully over the water. The legend is, *PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS*, "The remotest region prepares triumphs." The design and execution of the device is bold and spirited. The warrior with shield (which is blazoned with the lilies of France) and spear advanced, presses on as if eager for the conflict, while Neptune with his trident makes smooth the passage.

The remaining jeton (Fig. 9) shows the broad sea, and from the further shore, on which stands a city, a flight of eagles has taken wing and is approaching a rocky coast seen in the foreground to the left. The legend is, *EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS*, "The same bravery beyond the seas." The eagles advance in graceful and easy movement, and the piece, although not



possessing the strong features of the others, is not less beautiful than they. These two jetons are the first which refer directly to military operations. Both are of the same character, and tell of victories gained and of courage unabated. They undoubtedly refer to the success which had hitherto fallen to the arms of the French, and to the re-inforcements which were sent forward in preparation for further contests. No more expressive symbol of military re-inforcements could be adopted than that of the last jeton, where the eagles are seen still rising from the distant shore from which the advance had been made. Enough has been said of the events of 1756 and 1757 to render unnecessary any more particular explanation of these two pieces.

The last jeton may seem out of place in view of the fact that in 1758 the Island of Cape Breton and Louisbourg fell into the hands of the British forces; but the surrender did not take place until the last week in August, in all probability long after the jeton was issued. It is not probable that the French government ever issued more than these eight jetons relating to its American colonies. The one issued in 1751, in its representation of the sturdy growth of the lily on a foreign soil, seems properly to introduce the series, which as properly is ended in 1758. These jetons are valuable in the evidence which they afford that the French government was in fact in earnest in its efforts to establish a New France on the North American continent.

After the war was ended a number of medals were struck by the English in commemoration of their victories, several of which are especially interesting in connection with the jetons of 1751, 1753, and 1757.

One issued on account of the capture of Louisbourg, the dies of which were cut by Pingo, shows on the obverse the bombardment of that city, and on the reverse (Fig. 14), a point of rock projecting boldly over the sea. On the top lies a naked female, representing France, crushed by a big globe, inscribed CANADA and AMERICA; on one side of it stands a sailor waving his cap; on the other an English grenadier, and behind him the British flag; above, Fame flies through the air blowing her trumpet and carrying a wreath of laurel. Between the soldier and the sailor is the inscription, *PARITER IN BELLA*, "Equally (brave or successful) in war." The female seems to be making efforts to push off the weight which fastens her to the rock. Her head is raised, her left arm supports her position, her right hand rests upon the edge of the precipice, *while from its relaxed grasp a lily falls below*. It is difficult to understand why a medal so carefully designed and executed should represent the defeat of France by the figure of a female lying under an immense globe. A possible explanation is found by reference to the jeton of 1753: the globe on the medal which shows on its surface the outlines of the western hemisphere is one of the two for which the one sun of France sufficed. It must be confessed that the satire of this portion of the medal, while severe, is awkward and coarse.

Another medal (Fig. 15) has for its obverse the laurel-crowned bust of George II, and on its reverse, for the central design, the figure of Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion; on one side walks Liberty, on the other Justice, above is the inscription, *FOEDUS INVICTUM*, "An invincible league"—*and the path of the triumphal procession is strewn with lilies*. In every respect this is a beautiful medal. The movement of the procession towards the spectator is shown with great skill, while the satire of the design, so

effective in its severity, is conveyed with a delicacy that is beyond criticism. A third medal celebrates the victory of the English over the French in a naval fight off Belle Isle. The obverse displays Britannia with shield and trident, riding the waves triumphantly seated on a sea-horse, while Victory with a laurel wreath is flying above her; the legend is *BRITAIN TRIUMPHED HAWKE COMMANDED*. The reverse, which is shown in the plate (Fig. 16), bears an emblematic group of figures, and in the exergue the words "*FRANCE RELINQUISHES THE SEA*." This marine disaster, it will be seen, is represented by a foot soldier stepping to the land from the ocean, typified by a sea monster, who, as the *TEMPEST* vainly tries to resist the advancing galley of England. The propriety of representing the naval force of France by a foot soldier may well be doubted unless it was intended as a satirical reply to the jeton of 1757, issued only two years before the naval engagement. On the medal the soldier of the jeton is pushing forward, not in eagerness for the strife as when crossing the sea with propitious Neptune for his companion, but in ignominious flight. His sword is used to secure his footing on the land, while his shield is held behind him to protect his person from the avenging thunderbolts of Britannia, who is close in pursuit, regardless of Night, who flies to restrain her.

The war, whose victories are celebrated in these medals, was not confined to England and France. All the principal powers of Europe were in the field, and the contest was carried on in every quarter of the globe. Wherever a weak point was found by either side, a heavy blow was struck. The medal relating to Oswego, which has been spoken of, commemorated also the capture by the French of Wesel, an important post in the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, of Port Mahon, the capital of Minorca, and of St. David's, a strong position belonging to the English on the coast of Coromandel, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal. The capture of these positions and of Oswego, in various parts of the world, was considered sufficient authority for bestowing on the King of France the title of "*ORBIS IMPERATOR*."

It will be observed that there is also on the last of the English medals, which are shown on the plate of illustrations (Fig. 15), a list of places, as well in Europe and Africa as in America, where the arms of France had fallen before those of England,—Goree, Senegal, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Louisbourg, Frontenac, and Duquesne, and in each instance there is added the name of the successful commander. It can hardly be doubted that this enumeration of victories was made in reply to the boastful character of the Oswego medal,—a reply which is the more forcible from the fact that the list of French victories is eclipsed by the larger list of those achieved by the English.

There is another medal, the sting of which is found in an inverted lily, in the centre of a shield on either side of which are the lion and the unicorn of England, and above is the inscription, *PERFIDIA Eversa*, "*Perfidy overthrown*." This medal also mentions other important captures from the French and the Spaniards. Still another medal is devoted especially to the celebration of the conquest of Guadeloupe, one of the most valued possessions of the French in the West Indies.

Although the cause of the war was removed by the conquest of Canada in 1760, hostilities on the continent continued until 1762, on account of the difficulty of settling the conflicting interests of the various allies of the two



principal parties to the conflict. A treaty was negotiated in 1761, but, not being satisfactory, was not ratified. There was, however, a general desire for peace. The English, although successful, felt the heavy drain upon their treasury for expenses and for subsidies to their allies. France, and Spain who had joined France from Bourbon sympathy—had both suffered in the loss of colonies and commerce. The Dutch had taken a neutral position on the breaking out of the war, and their territory enjoyed immunity from invasion, but it was charged by England that they had transported from Sweden to their own ports, arms and munition of war, which soon found their way to the French, and had given the protection of their flag to commerce between France and her colonies in the West Indies. The English consequently seized and condemned the merchant vessels of the Dutch whenever they were met on any sea. Under this condition of affairs there was but little difficulty in negotiating a second treaty, which was concluded and signed on the 23d of November, 1762.

This brief summary will be sufficient for the explanation of a beautiful medal struck by the Dutch in 1762, which is shown on the plate of illustrations, and a notice of it will close this article.

This may be considered exclusively a peace medal. On the obverse (Fig. 17) is seen a column, against the base of which the shields of England and France—no longer clashing—quietly rest. On the shaft are fastened the arms of Austria, while an Indian—among European medalists the invariable type of America—holds up a cherub in the act of crowning the column with a small image bearing a branch of the olive tree. The legend, *EVROPAE ALMAM NE TARDET PACEM*, "Let nothing delay the sweet peace of Europe," being an invocation for peace, would indicate either that the medal was struck before the execution of the treaty, or that a fear existed that peace might not follow. In either case, it well expresses the feeling which prevailed with all parties engaged in or affected by the war. The reverse, (Fig. 18,) shows Mercury, who bears in one hand the caduceus and an olive branch, and with the other gently strokes the mane of the lion of the Batavi,—the emblem of the Dutch,—which rests in placable mood among boxes and barrels, and other signs of prosperous trade, and upholds a staff, on which is a Liberty cap, and the clustered arrows of the United Provinces, while in the background ships are filling their sails for distant ports. The legend, *DVRET VSQVE AD AETERNVM*, "May it endure forever," is a prayer well in harmony with the peaceful scene:—a vain prayer, since but a short time elapsed before another war broke out, the result of which was the establishment of the independence of the American colonies,—a result which possibly excited among the English a regret that there had not been at an early date an amicable adjustment of division lines between the French and English colonies in America.

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THE English Fourpenny piece was coined for the first time after the lapse of two centuries in the reign of William IV, and is said to owe its existence to Joseph Hume, a Radical member of the British Parliament from 1812 to 1855, from whom it obtained the name of "Joey." It was very unpopular with the cabman, when the fare was fixed at 8*d.* a mile, as it was possible to pay him the exact amount of his fare without change. Both the fourpence and threepence, the latter struck in large quantities since 1845, are found "very useful coins, especially for charitable (?) purposes."

## THE COINAGE OF ROME.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER.

[Concluded from VOL. XIX, NO. 1.]

*Mints.*—WHEN the Roman Empire came under the sway of Augustus, the Roman monetary system was imposed as the official standard in financial business throughout the empire, and no mint was allowed to exist without the imperial license. This permission was, however, conceded to many Greek cities which for the most part struck only copper coins, though several cities issued also silver coins: the only local mint of which gold coins are known is that of Caesarea in Cappadocia. These coins are usually designated Greek Imperial. The issue of pure silver coins does not appear to have been carried on to any great extent, and did not last longer than the reign of Nero, (if we except the large silver pieces struck in the provinces of Asia and usually called medallions), when the abundance of copper money placed the silver at a premium, and it gradually disappeared from circulation. This copper coinage had for obverse type the head of the emperor, etc., and for reverse some mythological or historical subject: the inscriptions were always in Greek. In the second century the issues of the copper money increased very rapidly; but as the Roman denarius became more and more debased, and the local mints could no longer make a profit of issuing coins on any local standard, gradually one city after the other ceased to exercise the right of coining money, and by the end of the reign of Gallienus almost the only mint of importance remaining was that of Alexandria, which continued to issue its coins till the reign of Diocletian. This mint was able to last out longer than the others, because it adopted the same tactics as the imperial mint at Rome: that is, as the denarius became more and more debased, so Alexandria, to keep pace, debased all her coins, and the silver became potin, and the potin, copper. Besides these mints there existed from time to time other local ones, which issued gold and silver coins after the Roman types and standard. Such a mint was established at Antioch from Vespasian through the succeeding reigns to Gallienus; these coins, the aureus and denarius, being of a peculiarly rude fabric. The denarius was struck at Ephesus during the reigns of Vespasian and Domitian. In the western part of the empire there were also local mints, for Spain struck coins pretty freely from the reign of Augustus to that of Titus, and in Gaul we find a large number of aurei issued over the same period. The coinages of Clodius Macer in Africa, of Clodius Albinus in Gaul, of Pacatianus, Regalianus, and Dryantilla at Siscia, and other such issues, must be considered as exceptional and as having no legitimate authorization. When the base silver coinage had thus driven the Greek imperial copper coins out of circulation, Gallienus established local mints throughout the whole empire, which struck money after the Roman types and standard. The number of mints was further increased by Diocletian, and these continued to exercise their rights till the extinction of the Roman rule in the west and afterwards in the east. At first there was no indication on the coin that it was struck out of Rome; but Diocletian placed on all the coins, both of Rome and elsewhere, a monogram or initial letter of the city whence the coin came.

*Medallions and Tickets.*—Besides the coins there are certain pieces in metal which resemble money in general appearance, but which were never



made to pass as currency. These are called medallions and tickets, the medallions corresponding to medals of the present time. The types of the medallions resemble those of the copper sestertius, having on one side the portrait of an imperial personage, and on the other some mythological, dedicatory, historical, or architectural subject, which more often than in the case of the coinage has some reference to the emperor or to the imperial family. The size of the medallions is usually somewhat larger than that of the sestertius, and it is easily distinguished from the coins by the absence of the letters s.c. The work, too, is finer and in higher relief, so that they form quite *pièces de luxe*. These pieces were struck in gold, silver, and copper, those of the last metal being most common. The silver and copper medallions were apparently first struck in the reign of Domitian, but the first gold one extant is of the reign of Diocletian, after whose time gold and silver medallions are more general than those of copper. The finest pieces were issued by Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Commodus; but the quality of the work is fairly maintained at a later period, when the coinage had much fallen in style and character. Even during the reigns of Constantine the Great and his successors, the execution of the medallions is throughout much superior to that of the current coins. It is probable that these pieces were all struck as honorary rewards or memorials, and were presented by the emperor to his troops or to those about the court. It has been supposed that they were intended to be placed on the standards, because some are provided with deep outer rims, but this seems doubtful, as in all representations of standards on the column of Trajan and other buildings it may be seen that the medallions with which they are adorned have the bust of the emperor facing, whereas on these it is always in profile.

Of the tickets the most important are the *contorniates*, so called because they have the edge slightly turned over. These pieces are of copper of the size of the sestertius, but somewhat thinner, and they have for types on one side some mythological, agonistic, or historical subject, either relating to the public games or to the contests which took place for the honors of the amphitheatre, the circus, the stadium, or the odeum; and on the other side a head or bust, imperial, regal, or otherwise, such as of philosophers, authors, and poets. The question of the object of these pieces and the time when they were struck has provoked much discussion, but at last these two points seem to have been fairly settled. Judging from the fabric, their issue appears to have commenced in the reign of Constantine the Great, and to have been continued to about that of Anthemius, A. D. 464-472, that is, for a space of about one hundred and fifty years. They were struck for presentation to the victors at the public games and contests, not as their sole reward, but as a kind of ticket on the presentation of which at some appointed place and time they would receive the allotted prizes.

*Medallic Art.*—In the massive and rude forms of the early coinage of Rome, bold in its relief, and not without some knowledge of the laws of perspective, we see illustrated the stern, hard character of the Roman, whose entire attention was given either to universal conquest abroad or to agricultural pursuits at home. Art to him possessed no charm, as he was devoid of elegance and taste, and even the nobles prided themselves on their natural deficiency in matters of art, which they considered incompatible with *imperium* and *libertas*. This feeling, at the end of the second century B. C., became

somewhat softened by the presence in Rome of the vast spoils of Greece, consisting chiefly of statues and paintings; and if the people still despised the practical cultivation of the arts, they were in general delighted with the beauty, or rather the novelty, of these acquisitions. This increasing taste for the artistic is depicted on the coins, which during the Republic are of a pictorial character, in many instances not without some merit, the whole type being in low relief. As compared with the earlier period, this one may be called progressive.

With the Augustan age comes a visible change, and Greek artists are imported into Rome, not only to adorn the temples of the gods, but also to embellish the villas of the rich, into many of which had already found their way numerous original works from Greece, Asia, and Egypt. As the taste increased and it was impossible to furnish the wants of all with original Greek works, there naturally arose a great demand for copies of the most famous and best known objects. Instances of these copies may be seen in the British Museum in such works as the Discobolus, which is supposed to be taken from a bronze figure by Myron; the Townley Venus, which, if not a work of the Macedonian period, may be a copy of one; and the Apollo Citharoedus, probably adapted from some celebrated original, since two other nearly similar figures exist. Though we cannot claim much originality for the Roman artists at this period, yet they are no mere servile copyists; as by a frequent modification of the original design they give an air of novelty and a stamp of individuality to their works. What has been said of sculpture applies alike to medallic art, and the effect of this Greek influence is very marked on the coins of the Augustan age, and especially on those of the two Agrippinas, Caligula and Claudius. The mythological figures which we meet with on these coins strike us very forcibly as copies in many instances of Greek statues. Jupiter seated holding his thunderbolt and sceptre; Minerva leaning on her spear and shield ornamented with the serpent; Spes tripping lightly forward, holding a flower and gently raising her dress; and Diana rushing onward in the chase, her bow in her out-stretched hand, and followed by her hound,—are all representations of Greek subjects. The coins of Nero show the perfection which portraiture had attained, the growth of whose bad passions can be traced in the increasing brutality of his features; whilst the coinages of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Aurelius, give us the highest state of Roman medallic art and work.

With the decay of the Empire comes an immediate decline in the workmanship of the coinage; from Commodus to Diocletian it was one continued downward course. The coins of the early Christian emperors show a slight artistic revival, and when, in later times, the artists of the West poured into Constantinople, carrying with them all that remained of artistic life in the ancient world, they imported into the coinage that style of ornament so peculiarly Byzantine, the traces of which are still to be seen in the architecture of the Greek Church, both in Europe and Asia.

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IN a stone mountain wall on Crawshay's Cray, in Wales, were found recently three hundred silver coins bearing the effigy of Queen Elizabeth, and bearing dates ranging from 1510 to 1605. Those of the latter date, however, bear the effigy of James I. whose profile is clear and distinct.



## CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

## COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[Continued from Vol. XIX, No. 1.]

DXXVIII. *Obv.* As DIII. (50 cents.)*Rev.* As DIII, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 30 m. C.DXXIX. *Obv.* As D. (20 cents.)*Rev.* As D, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 23 m. C.DXXX. *Obv.* As D. (10 cents.)*Rev.* As DI, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 18 m. R 2.DXXXI. *Obv.* As D. (5 cents.)*Rev.* As DII, but dated 1882; H under the date. Silver. Size 15 m. C.DXXXII. *Obv.* As D.*Rev.* TWO HUNDRED CENTS ONE HUNDRED PENCE. 2 | DOLLARS | 1865 within a dotted circle, a small ornament on either side. Gold. Size 18 m. R 6.

This is a very rare Pattern. The only specimen I have seen is in the collection of the British Museum. Another pattern of the same date is reported to have been struck, but I have not been able to see a specimen.

DXXXIII. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As the last, but the letters in DOLLARS and the figures in the date are larger. Gold. Size 18 m. C.

The Newfoundland gold coinage is often met with in circulation in Canada.

DXXXIV. *Obv.* VICTORIA D: G: REG: NEWFOUNDLAND Two fancy ornaments, one on either side, consisting of three semicircles joined, with a dot in the centre of each, separating *Newfoundland* from the former part of the legend. Coroneted head of the Queen to the left, within an inner circle.

*Rev.* Same as last, but dated 1870. Size 18 m. R 6.

This pattern is not in the hands of any collector, and there is only one specimen in the Mint collection, so that it may be classed as unique.

DXXXV. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As the last, but dated 1870. Gold. Size 18 m. C.DXXXVI. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As DXXXIII, but dated 1872. Gold. Size 18 m. C.DXXXVII. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As DXXXIII, but dated 1880. Gold. Size 18 m. R 2.DXXXVIII. *Obv.* As D. (2 dollars.)*Rev.* As DXXXIII, but dated 1881. Gold. Size 18 m. C.

## MEDALS.

DXXXIX. *Obv.* GEORGIUS. TERTIUS. REX Bust of George III in armor at the left.

*Rev.* To the left MARTINIGO | MONCK<sup>N</sup> & RODNEY FEB. 4 | S<sup>T</sup> LUCIA S<sup>T</sup> VINCENT | TOBAGO GRANADA & | MARCH 1. 5 &. ; at the top PR OF WALES BO | AUG. 12 | HERMIONE | MAY 31 at the right. THE HAVANNAH | ALBM<sup>E</sup> & POCOCK. AUG

14 | NEWFOUNDLAND SEP 18 | ALCANA CASSEL & & ; at the bottom GRÆBENSTEIN | FERD<sup>D</sup> & GRANBY | IUNE 24 In the centre is a serpent with his tail in his mouth enclosing PAX | AUSPICATA | NOV. 3. a pair of scales and an anchor ; under the serpent is the date MDCCLXII. Silver. Size 40 m. R 5.

This medal commemorates among other victories during 1762, the final expulsion of the French from British North America.

DXL. *Obv.* THE CATHEDRAL OF S<sup>T</sup> JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND. *Ex.* THE HOUSE WHICH I DESIRE TO | BUILD IS GREAT, FOR OUR | GOD IS GREAT. | 2, PARALIP. II. 5. View of St. John's Cathedral ; to the left, in small letters, J. TAYLOR ; to the right, BIRM.

*Rev. Ex.* THE FIRST STONE LAID BY THE R<sup>T</sup> REV<sup>D</sup> D<sup>S</sup> FLUMING V. A. | 1841. The bishop celebrating the Mass ; to his right is a priest with censer, before him is a table, on which the stone is laid and a cross ; in front of the table are three priests, one holding a crucifix, and two with candles. In the background are a number of men, building material, houses and mountains ; above is the All-seeing eye ; on the groundwork, ALLEN. SC. White metal. Size 54 m. R 4.

This is well executed in high relief ; the scene showing the laying of the stone is a work of art.

DXLI. *Obv.* As CXCIV, without the name of the medallist.

*Rev.* NEWFOUNDLAND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. REV<sup>D</sup> KIRAN WALSH PRESIDENT. A Greek cross, inscribed I PLEDGE | MYSELF | WITH THE | DIVINE | ASSISTANCE, | THAT AS LONG AS I SHALL CONTINUE | A MEMBER OF THIS SOCIETY | I WILL ABSTAIN FROM ALL | INTOXICATING LIQUORS, UNLESS FOR | MEDICAL OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES, | AND THAT I WILL DISCOURTEGE | INTEMPERANCE | IN OTHERS Below are two sprigs ; in each of the four angles is a Latin cross. White metal. Size 44 m. R 4.

A medal given to members of the Temperance Society on their signing the pledge.

DXLII. *Obv.* As the last.

*Rev.* S<sup>T</sup> JOHN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY BE SOBER AND WATCH Greek cross, inscribed as the last, with Latin crosses in the angles. White metal. Size 43 m. R 4.

The Greek cross having been adopted by Father Mathew in his first Temperance Medals, has been a favorite one with Roman Catholic Societies ever since.

DXLIII. *Obv.* . TORBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY NEWFOUNDLAND . Within an ornamental inner circle ESTABLISHED | FEAST OF | ALL SAINTS | 1879.

*Rev.* IN HOC SIGNO VINCES above a radiated Latin cross. Below, I PLEDGE MYSELF WITH THE DIVINE | ASSISTANCE, THAT AS LONG AS I | SHALL CONTINUE A MEMBER OF THIS | SOCIETY, I WILL ABSTAIN FROM ALL | INTOXICATING LIQUORS, UNLESS | FOR MEDICAL OR RELIGIOUS | PURPOSES AND THAT I WILL | DISCOURTEGE | INTEMPERANCE IN | OTHERS. White metal. Size 43 m. R 4.

Torbay is a small village on a bay of the same name, about seven miles from St. John. Intemperance prevailed to such an extent in some of the fishing villages in Newfoundland, that there was great need for a reformation in that direction, hence the number of medals relating to that subject. I have been informed that there are one or two others, but have not at present been able to learn anything more definite concerning them.

R. W. M<sup>C</sup>LACHLAN.



## THE COINAGE OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

UNDER the above title is included the coinage of all that portion of Europe which was not subject to the rule of Mohammedan princes, from the fall of the Western Empire till our own day. When we consider what vast fields of space and time are covered by this branch of numismatics, it will be seen to be too large a subject to be dealt with adequately in a magazine article. The difficulty is found to be increased when we take into account how many different interests the study touches. The simple economist, the historian, the student in the history of art, and the student of Christian iconography, might each expect to have his inquiries answered were there space at our disposal to do so. But such a treatment is, within our present limits, impossible. The only circumstance which makes it possible to deal with the subject at all here is the fortunate tendency which in all ages the different countries of Europe have shown to bring their coinage into some sort of common conformity. Of this tendency we have plenty of examples in our own day, as, for instance, the practical uniformity which by the "Monetary Convention of the Latin Nations" was established in the coinages of Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the recently-established uniformity of coinage throughout the German Empire, and in the inclination which the establishers of this coinage showed to model their currency upon that of England. The same kind of tendency among contemporary nations is to be detected all through the numismatics of the Middle Ages, and in truth by no means diminishes in force the further we mount toward the beginnings of mediæval history; a fact which will seem strange to those who are accustomed to look upon the Europe of those days as a mere collection of heterogeneous atoms, and its history as nothing better than a "scuffling of kites and crows."

It results from this that it is possible in some degree to study the numismatics of the Middle Ages, and of more modern times, as a whole; and in a very rough way to divide its history into certain periods, in each of which the most striking characteristics numismatically, and the most important events, can be pointed out, without any attempt (which could not be successful) to follow in detail the history of the currency in each land. When in a subsequent paper we come to speak of the English coinage, a more minute treatment of that special branch will be possible.

The periods into which I propose to divide the numismatic history of Christian Europe are these:—

PERIOD I. Of transition between the Roman and the true mediæval. Let us say, from the deposition of Romulus Augustulus (A.D. 476) to the accession of Charlemagne (A.D. 768).

PERIOD II. From the rise of the new currency inaugurated by the house of Heristal, and which attained its full extension under Charles the Great, for all the time during which this currency formed practically the sole coinage of Western Europe.

PERIOD III. From the reintroduction of a gold coinage into Western Europe, which we may date from the striking of the *Florino d'oro* in Florence, year 1252, to the full development of Renaissance Art upon coins, say 1450.

PERIOD IV. From this year, 1450, to the end of Renaissance Era, in 1600.

PERIOD V. That of modern coinage, from A.D. 1600 to our own day.

This division of our subject may serve at once to give the student some general notion of the sort of interest which pre-eminently attaches to the numismatics of each period. If he is concerned with the earliest history of the Teutonic invaders of Roman territory, with what may almost be called the *pre-historic* age of mediæval history, he will be disposed to collect the coins which belong to our first division. The coins of the second period are of great value for the study of the true Middle Ages, not only as illustrations of that history, but for the light which they shed upon the mutual relationships of the different nations of Christendom, upon the economical history of this age, and lastly upon the iconography of this, the dominant era of mediæval Catholicism. The coinage of the third period illustrates, among other things, the rise in wealth and

importance of the Italian cities, the greater consideration which from this time forward began to attach to the pursuits of wealth and commerce, and a consequent growth of art and of intellectual culture. The coins of the fourth period, beside their deep historical interest for the portraits which they give us of the reigning sovereigns or rulers, are pre-eminent in beauty above those of any other of the five periods, and alone in any way comparable with the money of Greece. Finally, the fifth period will be most attractive to those whose historical studies have lain altogether in the age to which it belongs.

PERIOD I. *From Augustulus to Charlemagne.*—It is generally found that a monetary change follows some time after a great political revolution. People cannot immediately forego the coinage they are used to, and even when this has no longer a *raison d'être*, it is still continued, or is imitated as nearly as possible. Thus, though from the beginning of the fifth century (A.D. 405) a steady stream of barbarian invasion set into the Roman Empire, from the Visigoths in the south and from the Suevi and Burgundians and their allies in the north (in Gaul), no immediate change in the coinage was the result. The money of the Roman Empire in the west and in the east circulated among these barbarians, and was imitated as closely as possible by them. The barbarian kings did not even venture to place their names upon the money. They sometimes hinted them by obscure monograms. The first coin which bears the name of any Teutonic conqueror is a small silver coin which shows the name of Odoacer (A.D. 476), and this piece is of great rarity. The Ostrogothic kings in Italy, after the accession of Athalaric to the end of their rule (A.D. 526—553), and the Vandal kings in Africa subsequent to Huneric (*i.e.* from A.D. 484—533), placed their names upon coins, but only upon those of the inferior metals. The full rights of a coinage can scarcely be claimed until the sovereign has ventured to issue coins in the highest denomination in use in his territory. These full rights, therefore, belonged, among the people of the Transition Era, only to three among the conquering Teutonic peoples, viz.: (1) to the Visigoths in Spain, (2) the Franks in Gaul, and (3) the Lombards in Italy.

The Visigothic coinage begins with Leovigild in 573, and ends with the fall of the Visigothic kingdom before the victorious Arabs at the battle of Guadela in 711. The coins are extremely rude, showing (generally) a bust upon one side, and on the other either another bust or some form of cross. Three main types run throughout the series, which consists almost exclusively of a coinage in gold.

The Frankish coinage is likewise almost exclusively a gold currency. It begins with Theodebert, the Austrasian (A.D. 534), and, with unimportant intervals, continues till the accession of the house of Pepin. At first the pieces were of the size of the Roman *solidus* (*solidus aureus*) but in latter years more generally of the size of the *tremissis*. Fig. 1 is a specimen of a Frankish *tremissis*, struck by Clovis II. (A.D. 638—656), and with the name of his treasurer, St. Eloi. It is noticeable that in this series only a certain proportion of the pieces bears the names of the monarchs, the rest bearing simply the names of the towns at which and the moneyers by whom they were struck.

The Lombardic coinage of North Italy—the kings of Milan and Pavia—begins with Cunipert (A.D. 680), and ends with the defeat of Desiderius by Charlemagne, 774, in which year the Frankish king assumed the crown of Lombardy. The coinage is generally of gold, and of the type of Fig. 2, showing on one side the bust of the king (imitated from the Roman money), and on the reverse the figure of St. Michael, legend *scs MIHAHL*. This saint was, we know, especially honored by the Lombards (Paul Diac, *Hist. Lang.*, iv. 47; v. 3, 41). Another Lombardic coinage was that of the Dukes of Beneventum, who struck pieces upon the model of the money of the Eastern emperors.

Fig. 2 represents a coin of the Lombardic king Cunipert. Fig. 3 is the earliest Papal coin, that struck by Pope Adrian I. after the defeat of Desiderius in A.D. 774.

*True Mediæval Period.*—The second age is the true Middle Age, or what is sometimes called the Dark Age; for with the beginning of our third period, which it will be seen is nearly that of the last crusade, the first dawn of the Renaissance is discernible.



It follows that in the scarcity of printed monuments of this age, the coinage of the period is one deserving of a very attentive study, and of a much more detailed treatment than I am able to bestow upon it.

The coinage inaugurated by the house of Pepin has the peculiarity of being totally unlike any currency which preceded it. The three chief autonomous barbarian coinages which we have enumerated above consisted almost exclusively of gold money; the coinage inaugurated by the Carolingian dynasty was almost exclusively of silver. Silver from this time forth until the end of our second period remained the sole regular medium of exchange; a gold coinage disappeared from Western Europe, and was only represented by such pieces as were imported thither from the east and the south. Such gold coins as were in use were the bezants or *byzantini*, i.e., the gold coins of the Roman Emperors of Constantinople, and (much less frequently) the *maravedis*, gold coins struck by the Spanish dynasty of Al-Moravide (El-Murabiteen). When Charles extended his empire to its greatest limits, he introduced almost everywhere in Europe this new coinage, which was known as the new denier (*novi denarii*), or possibly in German as *pfennig*.\* This denarius was the first coinage of Germany. In Italy it generally superseded the Roman denarius, or the coinage of the Lombards.

The usual type of this *New Denarius* was at first (1) simply the name or monogram of the emperor, and on the reverse a plain cross; (2) the bust of the emperor, with a cross on the reverse; or (3) the bust of the emperor on the obverse, and on the reverse a temple inscribed with the motto *XTIANA RELIGIO*. Figs. 4 and 5, though not probably of Charles the Great himself, but of Charles the Bald, give good examples of the earliest types of denarii. One of the first documents referring to this coin is a capitulary of Pepin the Short (755), making its use compulsory in his dominions. In imitation of this Carolingian denarius, the *penny* was introduced into England by Offa, King of Mercia (757—794). The only exceptions to the general use of the Carolingian denarius in Western Europe were afforded by those towns or princes in Italy which imitated the money of the Byzantine Empire. This was the case with some of the earlier Popes, as, for example, the above coin of Adrian I., which is quite Byzantine in type; and after a short time with Venice, which at first struck denarii of the Carolingian pattern, and changed this currency for one closely modelled upon the Byzantine pattern, other neighboring cities following her example. It is a curious fact that the contemporary Arabic silver coins (*dirhems*) appear to have been in frequent use in Christian Europe at this time. The circumstance probably arose from their being in weight exactly double that of the Carolingian denarius.

After the accession of the race of Capet to the throne in France, the denarii continued little changed; and not only in the districts over which ruled the early kings of this dynasty, but over the greater part of what is now France. The number of feudal divisions into which the country was split up is shown by the numerous princes' names which appear upon the currency, but they did not cause much variety in the type of the money. The types continued to be various combinations of (1) an inscription over all the face of the coin; (2) a rude bust sometimes so degraded as to be barely distinguishable; (3) the conventional even-limbed cross; (4) a changed form of the temple made to take the appearance of a Gothic arch between two towers. This type becomes sometimes so degraded that it has been taken for the ground plan of the fortifications of Tours.

In Germany, the Carolingian emperors were succeeded by the Saxon dynasty, which in its turn gave place to that of Franconia. During all this period (A.D. 919—1125), the denarius continued the chief, and almost the sole, coin in use in Germany. Here, however, the variety of types were much greater, though most of these varieties can be shown to have sprung out of the old Carolingian types. The right of coinage was at this time even more widely extended in Germany than in France, but in the former country the nominal supremacy of the emperor was generally—though far from universally—acknowledged, and his name was placed upon the coinage.

\* It seems probable, however, that the word *pfennig* was only an adaptation of the English word penny (penig).

In Italy, most of the towns which possessed the right of a coinage derived it directly from the emperor; thus Genoa obtained this right from Conrad III.; Venice (at first), Pisa, Pavia, Lucca, Milan, are among the cities which struck coins bearing the names of the early German Emperors.

[To be continued.]

## A FIND OF ANGLO-SAXON PETER'S PENCE.

WE have referred in a previous number of the *Journal* to the "find" of early Saxon coins in Rome. The following extract from a letter from Rome gives further information concerning it, as well as some speculations about the time of its concealment.

THE discovery in a corner of the House of the Vestals, below the Palatine Hill, of an earthen pot of Anglo-Saxon coins, throws light upon the vicissitudes of the Papacy during the early mediæval period commonly called the Dark Ages. The Professor of Christian Archaeology, Comm: Giovanni Battista De Rossi, has published a dissertation upon the Anglo-Saxon Peter's Pence, in a letter to another archaeologist, Signor Lanciani, in which he points out that the Vestals' House was the early seat of the Papal government (the "Vatican" in fact) of those ages. The treasure was found in a corner of the Atrium of the Vestals towards the Forum, in a chamber of mediæval construction, about one metre sixty centimetres above the ancient level. Near the place was found also a brick with a stamp upon it, hitherto unique in Rome. It bears a Greek cross with the name Giovanni in Greek letters, and undoubtedly belongs to the Greco-Byzantine period. De Rossi happened to be present when the excavators came upon it. The coins are eight hundred and thirty-five in number, one gold, the rest silver, and all comparatively fresh coinage, and belonging undoubtedly, with four exceptions, to the Anglo-Saxon tribute money sent to the Popes as *Romescot*, *Romepeny*, *Romefeah*. They range from the reign of Alfred the Great (871-900) to that of Edmund I (941-946), and were current coin of England, not especially coined to be sent to Rome. Besides the money, there was in the pot a *fibula* or double clasp, which gives a clue to the epoch at which the treasure was hidden, and a guess as to the person who possessed it or had it in his care. The *fibula* consists of two oval plates of copper worked with silver lines, with hooks at one extremity and two little open semi-circles at the other, which were used for sewing the clasps on one border of the *chlamys* or mantle, while the hooks had corresponding rings on the opposite; just as the pluvials are fastened in liturgical use at the present day by the pectoral clasps. The clasps are ornamented with silver outlined trefoils in the centre, and bear an inscription carried from one to the other within a double circle also of silver lines,

DOMNO MA + RINO PAPA

Two Marinos, or Martinos, are registered in the series of Popes; the first occupied the chair from the year 882 to 884, the second from 942 to 946. From the dates on the coins it is probable the clasps had belonged to some official of the Papal court in the pontificate of the second Marino or Martino, perhaps the treasurer of the Anglo-Saxon tribute money; the lay, as well as the ecclesiastical courtiers, having the right to wear the *cappa pluvialis*, but clasped on the shoulders instead of on the breast.

The treasurers and guardians of the money of the Roman Church were the *Arcarius* and the *Vestarius*, both great officials of the Curia. The *Arcarius* in the ninth and tenth centuries was chosen from among the ecclesiastics, and was sometimes a bishop; in the pontificate of Marino II (945) there is mention of *Andreas arcarius*. The *Vestarius*, guardian of the precious wardrobe and money in reserve, was often a layman of high influence and dignity. A *Vestarius* of the ninth century is called *potentissimus*; one in the year 1032 *primus senator et unicus Romanorum dux* (first senator and only Duke of the Romans). And to such a high dignitary De Rossi thinks this unique pair of clasps must have belonged. It would be vain to conjecture by what right this *Vestarius* hid away the Anglo-Saxon money in this place. Perhaps it was put there for safety when Alberic, Prince of the Romans, was master of Rome during the pontificate of Marino II, and at war with Ugo, King of Italy, whose army was then in the neighborhood, and who tried to bribe the citizens to admit him into the Eternal City. Alberic and the Pope were in accord, but peace was not concluded until 946. Further excavations will show that this house built on the Atrium of Vesta must have appertained to the Papal Curia, and was near the Episcopium and the *Turris chartularia*—office of archives—to the right of the *Via Sacra*.



The Greco-Byzantine brick stamp above mentioned gives a clue to the period and the Pope by whom this house was built, over part of the Atrium of Vesta. A certain Plato, who died in 686, had a son called Giovanni, who afterward became Pope under the title of Giovanni VII (A. D. 705). This Pontiff seems to have designed making a residence for himself and his successors in the old Imperial Palace on the slopes of the Palatine Hill. He died, however, before finishing the Episcopium; but De Rossi thinks the succeeding Popes continued to build and reside there; and that under Marino II and the half of the tenth century, the Roman Curia still held possession of the slopes of the Palatine toward the *Via Sacra*. So if, as ancient records say, Popes were elected on the Palatine in *Palladio*, where they were under the protection of the Frangipani fortresses, they were, at the same time, in their own residence. After the death of Giovanni VII (A. D. 705), that portion of the Palatine which looks on the *Via Sacra* continued to be in the power of the Duke sent from Byzantium, and in 713 his soldiers fought here against the Romans in *Via Sacra ante Palatium*. But toward 728 the Romans gradually throwing off Byzantine rule, and the Papal authority over the *Holy Roman Republic* increasing from year to year, the Palatine became the Pontifical Palace.

In 800, the Western Empire being re-established in the person of Charlemagne and his successors, the Carlovingians had no residence in the ancient palace of the Caesars, but near the Vatican Basilica. The Frangipani would seem to be the hereditary *chateilains* of the Palatine, which they fortified; they occupied the Colosseum, the arches of Constantine and Titus, that of Janus in the *Forum Boarium*, the arcade of the Circus Maximus, and the Septizonium, like the fortresses of a quadrilateral. They used seals like the Papal *bullae*, with the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the lance-headed cross. But they always styled themselves *vassals of the Roman Church*.

It is known that the tribute money from England was for the support of the Saxon *hospice* and the Saxon colony in the porticoes of the Vatican, as well as a homage to the See of Peter. The love of the fair-haired Anglo-Saxons for the Eternal City is of early date. They seem to have exceeded in numbers any other "foreign residents" of those far-off days. Before the Leontine City there was the *Burgus Anglorum*—still the Borgo—and the *Vicus Saxonum*—street of the Saxons. Six Saxon kings were buried in Romé during the eighth and ninth centuries, and some of the inscriptions over their graves still exist in the vestibule of St. Peter's. This is not the first time foreign tribute money has been found in Rome. In demolishing the ancient bell-tower of St. Paul's outside the walls, in 1843, a treasure was discovered of more than a thousand coins of the tenth and eleventh centuries, from the mints of seventy-two different cities of Italy, France, England, Germany, Holland, and Hungary. So that, if Peter's Pence originated in England, it came to be paid also by all Christendom. Here is a list of the number of coins now discovered: Alfred the Great, 3; Edward the Elder, 217; Athelstan, 393; Edmund I, 195; Cederic, King of Northumbria, 1; Aulaf I or II, of Northumbria, 6; Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, 4, and eleven coins similar to preceding, but uncertain from flaws in coinage. As none of the coins aforesaid bear the legend SCI . PETRI . MO with EBoRACE . CIV. like the treasure of Anglo-Saxon money found at Lancaster, in England, in 1611, and which Fontaine in the last century decided to have been money of the Archiepiscopal mint of York—Eboracum—whose cathedral was dedicated to St. Peter, it is still further certain that no special money was coined in England to be sent to Rome as Peter's Pence.

## SEEKING FOR THE TREASURES OF THE SPANISH GALLEONS.

A WELL-KNOWN Philadelphia citizen, J. J. Boyle, has lately returned from Vigo, Spain, where he has discovered, after a thorough and exhaustive exploration of the inner harbor of that town, a fleet of sunken Spanish galleons, supposed to contain not less than \$20,000,000 in bullion, which he expects to rescue from a watery depository. These galleons are a portion of a fleet of treasure ships sunk in the harbor in the early part of the eighteenth century during a conflict between the English and Hollandish war ships and a French and Spanish fleet.

Mr. Boyle left Philadelphia several months ago with a view to recovering these sunken treasures, his enterprise having been directed in that channel by information imparted to him in a confidential manner. He not only located the vessels, but found many pieces of silver of ancient coinage, and other curiosities, among which were some coin that had been washed almost as thin as a piece of paper, and thrown upon the

rocks to a distance of forty-five feet by the heavy surf which was constantly breaking over the wrecks. As soon as he had located the wrecks, he secured the services of several divers at Liverpool, and work was begun immediately upon the vessels, which had rested undisturbed for nearly two hundred years. The galleons were huge, round-sterned, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at the stem and stern like castles. Two more sunken vessels were also discovered and examined north of the islands of Bayona and Esteles, in Vigo Bay.

Mr. Boyle himself went down in a diver's suit to the treasure galleons sunk in the inner harbor, and found the vessels covered with mud to the depth of four or five feet. The woodwork of the sunken fleet he discovered to be in a sound condition. The number of the sunken galleons is not known. Permission to recover this money has been obtained from the Spanish Government, and work will be commenced immediately.

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### DECORATIONS AND ORDERS.

FROM the increasing number of Decorations and "Orders," as the crosses, badges, and medals bestowed by foreign courts and princes are usually called, which have lately appeared in the sale catalogues of coin dealers, it seems evident that popular interest has been awakened to a considerable extent in them. They are in some respects of a similar character to *War Medals*, which have also received increased attention from collectors within the last few years. This interest arose, doubtless, in consequence of the number of corps badges, regimental and other medals, which were struck during the Civil War, and which occupy too prominent a place to be neglected by the student of our numismatic history. The time for preparing a historic catalogue of American War Medals has nearly, if not already, arrived: indeed, should such a plan be in contemplation by any one, he will soon find the obstacles in the way of perfecting the list are daily increasing, and the task, to be well done, should certainly be undertaken at once. The prejudices and animosities which would have prevented the successful completion of such a labor a few years ago, have almost entirely passed away, but with them are passing away also those sources of information which must be sought for widely and carefully, to give the work that value and authority so important a volume should possess. The difficulty of finding any full and reliable information concerning foreign War Medals has impressed this fact deeply upon my own mind, and I earnestly hope that some numismatic student may be found with time and ability to bestow on a labor so patriotic and so important to this branch of American history. The little *brochure* on the *Soldiers' Medals of West Virginia*, by the Rev. Horace E. Hayden, is almost the only attempt that has been made, to my knowledge, in this direction, and with how great difficulty that was accomplished no one who has read it needs to be reminded. This pamphlet is now among the rarest of numismatic works. We do not forget the magnificent work of Loubat, which contains so full and complete an account of the early Revolutionary and Peace Medals, and which would of necessity be consulted, and, indeed, largely incorporated in the volume whose preparation we have suggested; but that takes up almost exclusively official issues from the United States Mint, and those struck by authority abroad, while the plan now proposed would have a very much wider range.



The desire to wear some distinctive badge seems to be almost an innate propensity of mankind. We smile to see the barbaric adornments with which the South Sea Islander or the African savage, no less than the Indian of our Western wilds, loves to deck himself; and yet the string of sharks' teeth worn by the former, or the necklace of bears' claws adorning the latter, may betoken as much personal daring, as glorious deeds performed by the wearer, as were ever achieved in the "imminent deadly breach" by the most heroic soldier, whose "conspicuous bravery," whose signal devotion, or whose glorious valor, may have won for him England's proudest and most coveted decoration, the little bronze Victoria Cross, with its red ribbon for a soldier, or its blue one for a sailor.

It is surely an honorable ambition to strive for such a "reward of merit," and it was doubtless with an appreciation of the value of these incentives to heroic exertion that many of the Knightly Orders and Decorations for merit were instituted. As Burke says, these badges of superiority, "trivial in their nature, when applied to this purpose, assumed a new and absorbing interest, and were equally prized and coveted. Such were the Button of the Mandarin, the Fleece of the Spanish Grandee, and the Garter of the English Knight."

These Decorations are not, however, in the present day, limited to deeds of military daring, though having their origin in them. The truth has become evident that "Peace hath her victories no less than war." The Medal of the Humane Society, awarded for risking life to rescue from danger, or even for gallant efforts to save others, though they may have been unsuccessful, is hardly less esteemed, though perhaps less conspicuously worn, than others of wider renown. Even skillful workmanship is recognized as a contributor to human happiness and advancement, and many an artizan receives his medal of award for this with a proud satisfaction at the result which crowns his labor, and which, perhaps, fairly shows the same desire to excel, the same steadfast purpose in the face of difficulty that would have gained for him honor and fame in the storm of battle, on land or sea. What Boston boy has won the blue ribbon and silver medal, awarded to the leading graduates from our Public Schools, "the Gift of Franklin," and ever forgotten the thrill of pride he felt, as he received that honorable decoration! There may be a certain weakness in the desire to win these badges, especially when sought merely for the petty distinction or the more conspicuous position they may carry with them. There are some who have no higher ambition. It was doubtless to cheapen in the popular estimation, the value of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, that, in the year 1843, the successor of the first Napoleon had increased the number of those entitled to tie its red ribbon in the button-hole to nearly fifty thousand; but such a course could not but increase the value of those distinctions that were worthily bestowed for honorable and distinguished service, and thus, while very likely weakening the regard for that one, arouse regret that its glorious memories had passed away.

The Decorations and Orders themselves are most frequently of a composite nature; that is, they are partly struck from dies, and partly the handiwork of the goldsmith, the jeweller or lapidary, and the enameller. Indeed, in many cases the die cutter has little if anything to do with their preparation. The form of these Decorations is generally that of a cross. Whether this arose from the close connection between Church and State through the centuries

when chivalry flourished as the chief support of the sovereign, or was a relic of the crusader's badge, it would probably be impossible now to determine with certainty, but we incline strongly to the latter opinion. The modifications of the Teutonic and Templar and Maltese crosses so largely predominate, that this assignment would seem by far the most probable. While many of these Orders of Knighthood, with the peculiar decorations which distinguish them, are of very recent origin, the ancient character and shape of the badge has generally been followed in their design. Some of the crosses thus used are old and well known heraldic forms; such for instance are the cross of St. George, on the star of the Order of the Garter; and that of St. Andrew, used by the "Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle," to speak only of English Decorations. Of another character are the modified crosses, with peculiar forms, or with five or more arms or branches, where the Order has given the name to the cross. In this class we should include the Maltese cross of eight points, a modification of the heraldic cross patee; the Teutonic cross, a modification of the heraldic cross potent, or crutch cross, worn by Austrian and Portuguese Orders; that of St. James of Compostella, a Spanish Order, which is of a peculiar shape, strongly resembling the cross above the shield on the old five-cent nickel pieces; and that of the Legion of Honor, the well known five-armed cross. The French "Cross of July," which commemorated the events of July 27-29, 1830, had but three arms. In subsequent articles these crosses will be more particularly described.

In gathering together the materials for the series of papers on Decorations and Orders, which it is proposed to publish in the *Journal of Numismatics*, the various works accessible to me have been consulted and freely used. The "Book of Orders of Knighthood and Decorations of Honour," by Sir Bernard Burke, is by far the most complete and exhaustive treatise on the subject I have met with. It is a volume of upwards of four hundred pages, and profusely illustrated with plates showing the crosses, stars, ribbons and collars of all the most prominent Orders of Europe, printed in their appropriate colors. From this I shall quote largely, and to it I here once for all acknowledge my great indebtedness.

In the next number of the *Journal* I shall begin my descriptions with the badges of the Order of Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Grand Army of the Republic, the nearest approaches in our country to the Decorations of foreign courts.

M.

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THE stomach of a cow is about the last place where a numismatist would expect to find a valuable old gold coin; yet, incredible as it may seem, such a discovery has been made near Namur, in Belgium. The animal swallowed it, no doubt, while grazing, and as it perforated the intestinal membrane it produced a violent inflammation, which led to the animal being killed. The gold coin, which has been so strangely brought to light, is now to be seen in the Brussels Bibliothèque. It is described as a quadruple pistole of Franche-Comté, and was struck at Besançon in 1578. On the obverse is figured the head of Charles V, and on the reverse the double-eagle and the Pillars of Hercules.

A SPARROW had a nest on the roof of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and was allowed to fly freely about the smelting room. It collected in its feathers enough gold dust and shook it off in its nest, to make it an object to break up and assay the nest.





### MEDALS OF THE MODERN ISRAELITES.

*Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:—*

YOUR kind notice of my intentions in regard to the collecting of Medals, etc., relating to the modern Israelites, in your April number, was so clearly and felicitously worded, and so exactly expressed my meaning and purpose, that I am surprised your correspondent Q. Z. should have an idea that the medal alluding to the riot of Korah, Dathan and Company could in any way be within their scope. If I wanted medals alluding to Scriptural events, I needed only to open Van Loon, Köhler's Münz Belustigung or any other work on medals, and select so many hundreds as I might feel occasion for, or take the so-called "Joachim's Thaler" series of Scriptural medals. I need hardly say, however, that I thank your correspondent for his kind intentions. I have met with so little proffered assistance in this line, that good intentions count for a good deal. The net result of your notice, a publication of my whole circular in other coin publications, including one gratuitously distributed and said to reach every numismatist in the country, added to the mailing of many circulars to "likely persons," and personal inquiries of others, has been—Nothing! not a medal or a reference sent me or communicated. Had I wanted to know how many varieties of noses there are on the goddesses of Liberty on 179-dollars, or how many dots on the edge of the varieties of 1804 cents, no doubt the mails (or the mail carriers) would have groaned with the weight of replies.

Perhaps after all this, an engraving of an interesting medal of my collection, one of those already made for my proposed work, may interest your readers, make some atonement for my egotism, ("we all have our hobbies," you know,) and serve to give an idea of what I am interested in. I select one without Hebrew inscriptions, so you, Messrs. Editors, do not need to "proof read" the Hebrew.

It is one of the so-called Tolerance Medals, struck to commemorate the granting of religious freedom to the Israelites (and Protestants) in his dominion, by the Emperor Joseph II, in 1782. There are three other medals on the same event.

*Obv.* Bust of emperor to right wearing a wig and queue, Court costume and the Order of the Golden Fleece. On the *cut off* of the arm REICH (*engraver's name*). *Leg.* JOSEPHVS II. ROM. (ANORUM) IMP. (ERATOR) SEMP. (ER) AVG. (USTUS); on a scroll under the bust, TOLERANTIA . IMPERANTIS. (the tolerance of the ruler.)

*Rev.* The imperial eagle with widely outstretched wings crowned, and the crown surmounted by the symbolic triangle, surrounded by a glory of rays, and holding in his right talon the sceptre and sword; in his left talon the orb and a widely floating scroll inscribed IN . DEO Below stand three figures, representing respectively a Roman Catholic bishop in the centre, a Protestant clergyman to the left, and a Jewish rabbi to the right. Each of the figures holds his hand on high, in the attitude of benediction according to the practice of his creed, and the central (Roman Catholic) figure holds

a cross-surmounted chalice. *Leg.* SUB. ALIS. SVIS. PROTEGIT. OMNES. (Beneath his wings he protecteth them all.) *Ex.* ECCE. AMICI. (Behold the friends.) 1782.

Terms "right" and "left" used non-heraldically. Silver and white metal, the latter with copper plug in genuine. Size 29 American scale.

DAVID L. WALTER.

## THE WASHINGTON PENNY.

WE take the following cutting from the *Philadelphia Times* of a recent date :—John W. Haseltine, the antiquary and numismatist, tells a curious story of his accidental discovery of the General Washington Penny of New Jersey. "One day an old man, a total stranger to me," said Mr. Haseltine, "came into my place with a number of old copper coins he wished to sell. After a little discussion in regard to the price, I bought the lot, which seemed to consist altogether of trash, at the rate of about two cents apiece. They were dirty and in very poor condition. After they had been washed and the acids applied, I discovered this one, the only one of its kind, to my knowledge, in existence. A gentleman came to see me a few days after this, and I offered him the coin for \$40. He refused to give me more than \$30, and when he came back the next day to give me my own price for it, I told him I had been thinking all night about that penny, and it should not go for less than \$100. This made him angry, and he went away. I sold it in New York two weeks afterward for \$150. This was eight years ago. After the man who bought it died, his collection was sold at auction, and the coin passed into the hands of L. G. Parmelee of Boston, who paid \$640 for it. This gentleman possesses one of the finest cabinets of coins in the United States, perhaps the finest, so far as American pieces are concerned."

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*April 11.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Miss Rebecca Salisbury, accepting Honorary Membership; also a letter from Mr. George W. Cogan, of New York, announcing the death of his father, Mr. Edward Cogan, the veteran coin-dealer, which was heard with regret. Mr. Crosby showed a Washington copper of 1783, rev. "United States," in poor condition, but differing from the usual well-known dies; also beautiful cents of 1804 and 1810. The Secretary exhibited two pieces found in plowing his garden at Newton last summer; one is a Wood's halfpenny for Ireland, 1723, and the other a Spanish fourpence of 1780; it is worth notice that such a thing should happen in the ground of a numismatist. The Society adjourned at 4.50 P. M.

*May 9.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Wm. H. Warner and brother, of Philadelphia, of a large number of medals, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary showed two medals, duplicates of 1168 and 2530 of the Levick collection, in Woodward's Catalogue of which both are called unique. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

*June 13.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President showed a curious collection of Chinese coins belonging to Mr. Ahlborn. Mr. Crosby exhibited two Washington "half-dollars," both considered unique; one is the cut-die reverse from the Bushnell Collection, now belonging to Mr. Parmelee; and the other, with inscription G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENTI FOR PRESIDENT I, was lot No. 6103 in the Fonrobert Sale, and is now in the collection of the late Prof. C. E. Anthon. Mr. Woodward showed a very large round Japanese copper,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, a large specimen of tical of Sycee silver, and some ancient gold, including a stater of Lysimachus of Thrace, and three coins of a Rhescuporis of the Bosphorus, which have nearly, if not quite, the appearance of electrum. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*



## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was a most interesting occasion. The Reports of the various officers and committees showed the Society to be in a remarkably flourishing condition, with an increasing membership, and its finances well managed. The plans in contemplation for advancing its usefulness cannot but add greatly to its influence in the future; that a very active interest pervades its membership is manifest from the number of papers read, etc., some of which we shall hope to lay before our readers in the next number of the *Journal*. We regret that the crowded state of our pages this month obliges us to condense our notice of this meeting, of which its excellent Secretary, Mr. Poillon, has kindly furnished a full account, but as the proceedings, we learn, are soon to be published, our readers will there find our statements concerning it more than sustained. We congratulate the Society on its progress and success.

## COIN SALES.

## THE WARNER COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., was sold in New York, June 9th to 14th ultimo. The Catalogue was issued in uniform style with that of the Bushnell Sale,—quarto, with a cover of white and gold. It contained 180 pages and 3727 lots. The descriptions were in general carefully prepared and quite free from error or exaggeration, and the result of the sale about \$7,500, which we judge was quite satisfactory to Mr. Warner, the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia preparing the Catalogue, and managing the sale, as we learn, on commission. By some accident the priced catalogue did not reach us until too late for notice in our last number, and the magnitude of the sale prevents us from giving it the notice it deserves. Before proceeding to mention a few quotations of prices received, we wish especially to praise the manner in which the phototype plates were printed. For clearness and distinctness they have not been equalled by any that have yet fallen under our notice. The nearest approach to them are the plates in the Catalogues of the coming sales of Dr. Woodward and Mr. Frossard mentioned below. The latter are taken by a new method, avoiding the disfigurement of the pin-heads heretofore used to fasten the coins when in process of photographing.

Among the more valuable pieces we mention the following: Greek Stater of Philip II, head of Apollo, \$22; Silver Penny of Amaury II, of Jerusalem, 10; the set of Carrara Medals we are surprised to observe brought only 2.60 each, which we consider ridiculously low, considering the rarity of some of them. A set of three pieces of Landau siege money brought 18.50. A gold piece of Charles V, of France (1364 to 1380), size 18, 9; a Noble of Henry V of England (1413–22), 12.25; Half Crown of Edward VI, 1551, 10.25; Sovereign of Cromwell, 55; three pattern silver Crowns of George III, proofs, 23.25, 10.75, and 49.25. A Crown, proof, of William IV, 34. Haytien piece of Henry Cristophe, brilliant proof Dollar, 1820, v. r., 10.50. A Baltimore Shilling, fine for this rare piece, 43. and a Sixpence, 32. The first issue of the N. E. Shilling, described as the first coin issued in America, (forgetting the earlier Mexican issues described in the *Journal* by Mr. Brevoort,) 61. Immune Columbia, copper, 29.25 (sold for 35 in Bushnell Sale). New York Cent, bust of Clinton, fine, and ex. rare, 55, less than half of the price received for one but little better in the Ely Sale. Standish Barry Threepence, v. f. 31. John Brown Medal by Wurden, 20; Charles Carroll Medal, silver, only two others known in this metal, 55. Several Eagles of 1803 and previous dates brought an advance over face value of from 12 to 70 per cent. Dollar of 1794, v. f. and r., 58; Proof Dollar of 1839, 40; one of 1851, 60. and a fine one of '52, 42; do. proof, 1855, 33. Half Cent of 1796, one of the finest known, 89. Silver Centre Cent of 1792, not in the U. S. Mint, the finest of the five known, 155. Dollar, half and quarter, patterns of '72, by Barber, also wanting from the Mint Collection, 80. There were many Masonic pieces, including some not described by Marvin. but these sold with a few exceptions at nominal prices, and many of the Numismatic books sold much below their value, but both of these came at the close of the long sale, and better prices could hardly be expected. Had we room, we should like to mention many others of at least equal interest to those above. The rare three-cent piece, catalogued (3219) as having brought \$20 in the Bushnell sale, was not, Messrs. Chapman inform us, from the same dies.

## SAMPSON'S SALE.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, Mr. H. G. Sampson sold a collection of American and foreign coins, of the usual variety, which was made up of selections from several well known cabinets. Among them was the rare Eagle of 1797, with small eagle reverse, "four stars facing," and the date close to the stars behind the bust; it was in strictly uncirculated or brilliant condition, showing a small break in the obverse die at the point of the bust; as is well known this is one of the rarest pieces in the series of American gold coinage, and in the McCoy Sale, one said to be inferior to this brought \$51. It was perhaps a good indication of the general dullness of business, that this piece brought only \$42 50. An uncir. Eagle of 1801, 15.00; Barber's pattern for standard Dollar, 1878, in brilliant proof condition, sold for 16. A Dollar of 1794, very good for date, 50.40; one of 1798, small eagle rev., v. g. and r., 5; do. '36, flying eagle, formerly a proof, but scratched and rubbed, 9 25; do. '39, slightly tarnished proof, 33; Dollar of the N. O. Mint,

1883, a brilliant proof, only twelve struck, 10.00. 1793 Cent, chain, "Ameri," v. g., 7.50; '94, "scarred head," v. f., 8; Quarter Dollar, 1796, pierced and plugged, otherwise v. f., 6.25. Twenty cent piece of 1877, br. pr., 4, and one of '78, 3.85. Doubloon of Charles IV, 1792, unc., 22.25. There were various Orders and War Medals, which brought prices some high and others very low. These are attracting more attention from collectors, but it is very hard to estimate their probable value in the auction room. A set of Kalakaua's recent issue, uncir., four pieces, sold for 15 cents above, and another, a little later in the sale, for 80 cents above the face value, though it is still quite scarce. The Sale as a whole was satisfactory, considering the season. The Catalogue, 31 pages and 629 lots, was of course by Sampson, and the auctioneers were Bangs & Co., New York.

#### THE BLACKBURN COLLECTION.

JULY 10, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the Numismatic collection of William Blackburn, Esq., of St. John's, P. Q. A large proportion of the coins were English, Scotch, and Continental issues of medieval times, and many were of unusual interest: there was also a line of English war medals, some ancient coins, and a few American pieces. The prices obtained were very good, and we give some quotations below. The catalogue, 35 pages, contained 530 lots, and was handsomely printed.

A Two Daler piece, copper plate money of Sweden, 74 x 78 inches, brought \$7.75; Cruikstone Dollar of Mary and Darnley, 4.80; Testoon of Mary, childish head, crowned, and rev. royal arms between two stars, in a circle, never before offered in this country, 30; one is stated in the catalogue to have been sold in the Bentham Sale, 1838, for upwards of \$150 (£31 10s.), and in the Wingate Sale, 1875, for about double that amount—the purchaser of this would seem to have a bargain. Pattern Shilling of James VIII. Pretender, 1716, 14; in the Ely Sale, a Crown of this type brought 32. Gold Bonnet piece of James "5," 1540, 30.50; Ryal of Mary I, 1555, v. g., 43, about two-thirds of the price obtained for a similar piece in the Wingate Sale. A Twenty Pound piece of James VI, in fine condition, never before offered in the U. S., and Mr. Smith knows of no duplicate existing in any American collection, 161; this same piece was from the Wingate Sale, in which it brought 175. Pistole of William II, 1701,—“struck from gold sent by the Scottish African Company from Darien, in the ship Rising Sun; I believe this is the first in this country,” is Mr. Smith's comment.—in very fine condition, 14; Double Ryal of Henry VIII, 1527, “a beautiful specimen, excelling that of the Ely Sale, which brought 66,” 46; Double Florins of Victoria, beautiful proofs, one milled edge, the other smooth, from the sale of the Earl of Beaconsfield's collection in 1881, 23 each; Silver Penny of Alfred the Great (A. D. 901), 9; another, different, 8; one of William Rufus, 6.45; several Crowns, etc., of Cromwell and Charles I, brought excellent prices, and a silver pattern Farthing of Anne, “canopy type,” v. f., 25; Siege Shilling of Pontefract, 13.50. The War Medals brought very satisfactory prices.

#### WOODWARD'S SALES.

SALE No. Sixty-eight was held July 24, 25, as usual at Messrs. Bangs & Co's. It was made up of a number of consignments, the most important a large invoice of Greek and Roman coins, containing some fine specimens in gold, a collection of war medals, orders and decorations, and a number of medals in bronze and silver. This invoice was from Germany, and was followed by “a little private collection,” comprising a number of very fine pieces, though none of great cost; then several invoices from Boston, Philadelphia, and other places. Near the end of the sale a curious lot of English Broad-sides, and to close, an uncommonly fine invoice of minerals, one hundred and twenty-seven in number. We quote a few prices: Fine Tetradrachm of Athens, \$3.75; a Drachm of Bactria, 9; Tetradrachm of Macedonia, Perdiccas II, 3.60; do. Alexander the Great, 3; do. Messania, 4; do. Metapontum, 4.80; Drachm of Parthia, Bardanes II, 8; Tetradrachm of Pergamus, 9; several coins in electrum of usual aureus size, 11, 11.50. War Medals brought from 25 cents to \$14, for which last price a Russian Order was sold; others brought 11.25, 6.20, 7, 7.9. An unpleasant incident of the sale was the theft of a valuable Order from the table on which the coins were exhibited. A Half Cent of 1795 sold for 10.75; a Proof Set in gold of 1862, which should have brought at least 75, was practically thrown away at 50; proof set of 1858, silver, 25, the lowest price it has touched for years; the same, 1864, 10.50; other proof sets from 3.50 to 5.00; three pieces, fine proofs in gold, 4.10 to 4.70; Pattern Pieces, the early “God our trust” half eagles, and half dollars which formerly sold for \$50 each, brought in this sale from 35 to 55 cents each. Can any stronger comment be made, or evidence produced, of the manner in which the pattern coin business has been managed by some official at the Mint? Edward VI, Crown, 1553, a rare date, 22.50; nearly proof Crown, George I, 1716, 4.20. Other English coins brought very good prices. The minerals referred to sold well, prices running from a few cents to \$2.30 each. The sale was small and not very interesting; the result was all that was expected. The ancient coins were catalogued by the owner, and were generally of ordinary quality, and we judge by a comparison of the coins with the Catalogue, that the European must be far below the American standard of description, for although we are informed the owner's ratings were cut down in many instances several degrees, they still remained quite as high as the coins would warrant.

Since the close of Sale Sixty-eight, Mr. Woodward has been constantly engaged in preparing the catalogue of his private collection. The catalogue is now finished, and makes a volume of no small dimensions, 251 pages and 4219 lots. An edition of extra quality has been printed, with seven fine helio-type plates. The price of the illustrated copies is 65 cents each, and of the fifty printed, at this date, September 25, forty-four are sold, and before this number reaches our readers, the edition will have been exhausted. Whoever looks in Mr. Woodward's Catalogue with the expectation of finding a fine selection of rare United States coins will be disappointed, though he will find here and there some gems of the first water, notably an 1802 half dime, claimed to be and doubtless with justice the finest in existence; nearly



all of the rarest of the U. S. half cents and half eagles, with a fine line of American gold, of silver proof sets, an extra fine 1797 half dollar, and many other pieces of equal merit. A feature of the sale is an almost perfect series of gold quarter eagles. Had the American coins been offered alone, they would have made a somewhat remarkable collection; but they are so over-balanced and as it were covered up with other series to which more attention was directed, that they appear comparatively in the background; but whoever looks in this collection for rare and curious coins and medals will be surprised at the number gathered together. In several departments of special interest this collection equals or perhaps surpasses any that have been offered here. We refer to the coins and medals of Boston and New England, medical medals, numismatic medals, tokens, etc., European crowns and their multiples, especially those of Brunswick and Luneburg, siege coins, klippees, etc., coins of Japan, and a curious collection headed "A Menagerie," consisting of pieces representing elephants, lions, bears and other animals, this department closing with a circus and side-show, with a select assortment of monsters, basilisks, hydras, wild men, deformed men, angels, dragons, devils, etc. In these various departments the collection is remarkably full, and it is strong in many others, such as coins and medals of the Reformation, war medals, crosses and decorations, rare store cards, printers' medals, musical medals, astronomical and mathematical medals, historic and Masonic medals, etc., etc. It may without doubt be said that this catalogue comprises a greater number of curious, rare, out-of-the-way, moderate cost pieces than have ever been brought together in any other American collection, and we recommend our readers, one and all, to procure a catalogue and attend the sale.

Sale Seventy of the series is expected to take place in November; it will comprise a small Michigan collection of copper coins, and probably a very fine Mint series, also from Michigan, the dollars complete with the one exception, half dollars entire, smaller denominations almost full, proof sets, 1855-1884, etc.

Sale Seventy-one will probably be Archaeological, mostly the works of the pre-historic races in America, particularly the Mound Builders, their pottery, etc. Both of these last named catalogues are now in preparation.

#### HASELTINE'S EIGHTY-FIRST SALE.

THIS sale took place at Bangs & Co's rooms on the afternoon of August 28. The Catalogue, 26 pages, and 745 lots, prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine, comprised a somewhat miscellaneous collection of Coins, Medals, Confederate Notes, Indian stone implements, minerals, etc. We notice but few lots of special value. A fine Cent of 1799 brought \$28; a brilliant proof Half Cent of 1841, 6.50; an excessively rare Tetradrachm of Perseus, last king of Macedon (178-168 B. C.), v. f., "not over one or two known to be in this country," 36.50. Half Dollar of 1797, v. g. 30; a Confederate Note for \$1000, issue of 1861, written date, very fine and exceedingly rare, (H. No. 1,) brought 10. The larger part of the collection sold at prices far below the actual value, which we can only attribute to the season and the general depression of business, which compels economy among collectors as well as other people.

#### FROSSARD'S COMING SALES.

BESIDES the extensive sale of Dr. Woodward, announced above, Mr. Frossard is to sell his own private collection on the 2d and 3d of October, and later in the month the ancient coins of Mr. Lawrence of New York, and several other invoices. The first sale promises to be very attractive, and we shall refer to it again; the second catalogue we have not yet had time to examine.

### THE WEAR OF ENGLISH COINS.

MORE than £11,000 of silver is wasted every year in the course of the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences. One hundred sovereigns of the date of 1820, which were weighed in 1859 by Mr. Miller, showed a loss in weight through the wear of circulation, which was estimated at £1 6s 7d. There is, therefore, more waste produced in the circulation of gold and silver coins than is generally thought of. A coin issued from the mint bright and new, has a number of vicissitudes to pass through before it is again called in. It is constantly being abraded, even by handling. An ordinary chemical balance, which will turn with the thousandth part of a grain, will not show that a shilling has lost in weight when the thumb has been rubbed over it; but one of the feats performed by the induction balance—an electrical instrument, widely different from the chemical balance—has been to show that a coin undergoes loss even when a finger is rubbed over it. It will readily be understood, therefore, that in the numberless handlings a coin has to submit to in the course of years, the loss arising therefrom becomes at last sensible to the ordinary balance. Coins likewise suffer much loss in weight by abrading each other's surfaces when jingling in the pocket, and they are damaged each time a shopman rings them on his table to see whether they are genuine or not. Every minute particle of matter removed in these or other ways lessens the weight of the coins, and makes them look old;

and in the lesser coins, which are much used, this proceeds to such an extent that every one knows the difficulty experienced in telling a threepenny from a fourpenny bit. Mr. Miller some years ago made a number of precise experiments, from which it was ascertained that £100 worth of sovereigns lost £3 9s 8.4*d* of their value in a hundred years; similarly £100 of half-crowns lost £13 11s 8.8*d*; £100 worth of shillings £36 14s 3.1*d*; and £100 worth of sixpences lost £50 18s 9.8*d* in value, or more than one-half in the hundred years. It will be noted here with regard to the silver coins, that the less the value, the greater the amount of wear. These lesser coins are, of course, most used; and so in case of a sixpence a century's wear reduces it to less than half its original volume.

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### BOOK NOTICES.

THE COINS OF THE BIBLE, illustrated, with metal fac-similes of the Actual Money used in Jerusalem during the ministry of our Lord. New York: Scott & Co., 721 Broadway.

This is a compact handy-book, with several plates of coins, especially Jewish. In the preface is the remarkable statement that "no two ancient coins can be found from the *same* die," which must have been written without sufficient care and thought.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA or Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem: with a chapter on the Money of the Crusaders: by Robert Morris, LL.D., and an introduction, heraldic and historic notes by W. T. R. Marvin. Boston: Published by T. R. Marvin & Son. 1884. pp. xxi, 70. 6 plates. Cap quarto.

This is a handsomely printed volume, from the press of the printers of the *Journal*, uniform in size with Marvin's "Masonic Medals." It contains the articles on these coins lately printed in the *Journal*, to which Mr. Marvin has added a preface, a historical sketch of the Order, a list of the Grand Masters from the foundation, with dates of accession and notes, etc., and a full index, nearly or quite doubling what would have been the size of the volume, if only Dr. Morris's articles had been reprinted. It is a pleasant contribution to American numismatic books, although making no pretence to be an elaborate work on the subjects of which it treats. Only one hundred and twenty copies were printed, of which we are told quite a large proportion have already been disposed of, and the edition will doubtless soon be exhausted.

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### EDITORIAL.

OUR Corresponding Member, Mr. Joseph B. Ripley of Savannah, has favored us with impressions of the medal struck to commemorate the 250th Anniversary of the founding of Georgia. It is very creditable indeed. The obverse with seated figure of Gen. Oglethorpe, the father of the Colony, is particularly good and pleasing.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York has issued a medalion of its late President, Prof. Charles E. Anthon. It is designed to perpetuate the memory of one who, during his long professional career, was an ardent and judicious collector and a most distinguished and devoted promoter of the study of numismatics in this country. The work is pronounced by those who have had the opportunity of seeing the plaster model to be a beautiful example of the die-cutter's art, and an excellent idealization of the man in whose honor it has been struck. That such a satisfactory result might be attained, the Society secured the services of Lea Ahlborn, Medallist of the Swedish Mint at Stockholm, who has already enriched the coin collector's cabinet with so many precious specimens of her skill. The medal, of which only a limited number is to be issued, is to be of bronze, size 40, American scale. Those who desire to promote the objects of the Society and possess a work which will be valuable in time by its rarity, as it is already by its artistic worth, will do well to apply at once to the Committee in whose charge the distribution has been placed.







Fig. 1.



DOBLA, OR DOUBLE TESTOON.



HOG MONEY.

EARLY COINS PERTAINING TO AMERICA.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1885.

No. 3.

## DECORATIONS AND ORDERS.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 42.]

THE Orders and Decorations of foreign Courts, like armorial bearings and hereditary titles, derive their principal value from the fact that they are conferred by the sovereign of the State to which they appertain upon those whose services have won, or whose noble descent or relationship to "the fountain of honor" have gained them this distinction. The genius of American institutions, which regards every citizen as standing on the same level, has never permitted the Government to provide any badge of rank or superiority corresponding to the Decorations used abroad. At the close of the Revolutionary War, in May, 1783, when the American army which had achieved the independence of the Union was in cantonments on the Hudson, the suggestion was made that in order to perpetuate the memories of that eventful struggle, the "mutual friendship which had been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the army should combine themselves into one SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

Establishing itself on this basis, the officers who were about to retire to private life, sought, in accordance with the taste of the times, for some character in classic history whose virtues or whose name they might associate with the infant organization, and the example of the Roman hero Cincinnatus at once suggested itself. Like him, many of them had left the plough to take up arms in defence of their country's liberties, and possessing, as they declared in their plan for establishing the Society, a "high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS, and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI."

The "Order" of the Society is of gold and enamel, representing a bald eagle displayed, the head and the tail feathers of white enamel, on both

obverse and reverse, holding an olive branch in his talons, and a wreath of the same about his head; on his breast are small elliptical tablets, 8 by 6 nearly, on obverse and reverse, the field of which is blue, the borders containing the legends white, and the foreground green enamel. The device on the obverse is Cincinnatus and three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns. The other figures mentioned in the original description of the Order when the Society was founded,—his wife at the door of their cottage with implements of husbandry near,—do not appear on the tablet, though they are shown on the diploma. Legend, OMNIA RELINQT. SERVARE REM PUB. [He leaves all to serve the republic.] Some of the early Orders have *relinquit* in full. I have seen one impression, with other slight changes,—*servat* for *servare* and "*rem pb.*"

The reverse shows Cincinnatus standing, his left hand resting on a plough (?), his right extended, in the background the gates of a city and the rising sun. Legend, VIRT. PRAEM. SOCI. CINRUM. INST. A. D. 1783. in dark blue letters on white enamel ground as on the obverse. These are abbreviations for *Virtutis Praemium Societas Cincinatorum instituta, etc.* (The reward of valor. The Society of Cincinnati, instituted 1783.) In the original plan, other devices were presented, but are not shown on the Order for lack of room.

The first suggestion of the organization of the Society is found in a paper in the handwriting of General Knox, dated at West Point, April 15, 1783. The device was designed by Major L'Enfant of the French army, who served as allies with the American forces. His original letter, giving a full description, is preserved and is printed in an historical pamphlet issued by the Society in 1884. Many of the French officers received the Decoration, and were allowed to wear it at the Court of the French King, and it is stated that this is the only American Decoration allowed to be worn in foreign Courts. For many years the Society was in a feeble condition, but the honor of membership in it has recently been more highly valued. In Massachusetts and in some of the other States it has always maintained a prosperous existence.

A Medal for its members as well as an Order, was proposed in the plan which was subsequently suggested on account of prejudice against the hereditary character of the Society—perhaps intended to take the place of the "Order" for those who had scruples, but I am told it was never struck, as the suggested plan was not approved. In 1883 the centennial of the Society was commemorated by striking a medal of silver, which is very rare. The obverse has the eagle and tablet as on the obverse of the Order, with the word RELIQUIT (he left) as originally intended, instead of RELINQT as on the Order. On the left of the eagle is 1783 and on the right 1883. The reverse shows a wreath of olive and oak, open at the top, the field left blank to be engraved with the names of the owner and his representatives, and the legend above is SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, and below INST. A. D. 1783. A loop for a ribbon at the top. Size 21 nearly. This was designed, I am told, by Gen. F. W. Palfrey, of Boston.

In the year 1865 a somewhat similar organization to that of the Cincinnati was formed by officers of the Army of the Union, who had fought in the defence of their country in its struggle against rebellion. The Constitution sets forth as the fundamental principles of the Order, (which styles itself "The



Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,) "1. A firm belief and trust in Almighty God; extolling Him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessings of Civil Liberty secured, established and enlarged. 2. True allegiance to the United States of America; based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National Constitution and Laws; manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions."

The several constituted bodies of the Order are designated Commanderies, which have been formed in many of the Northern States, and which are subordinate to a National Commandery known as the "Commandery in chief." Members are of three classes: "1. Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps,—Regular and Volunteer,—who have actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion. 2. The eldest male lineal descendants of Companions of the First Class; and in default of such issue, then of their collateral branches in the order of genealogical succession. 3. Gentlemen in civil life, who during the late Rebellion have been specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and who have been active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same. Companions of the Third Class in any Commandery shall not exceed in number the ratio of one to thirty-three to those of the First Class."

The Order is an eight-pointed (Maltese) cross, of gold, enameled azure, charged with a smaller cross enameled white, and edged with gold, with rays of gold between the arms of the cross. On the centre of the obverse is a circle of crimson enamel with a border of gold, and bearing an eagle displayed, holding a branch in his dexter and a clump of arrows in his sinister talons. Legend, LEX REGIT ARMA TUENTUR. [Law rules, arms protect.] The reverse is the same as the obverse, except that the central tablet represents two sabres crossed in saltire, the points in base, surmounted by the fasces, ensigned with the Phrygian cap, and environed in chief with an arch of thirteen stars; in base a wreath of laurel. Legend, M. O. LOYAL LEGION U. S. above, and ∴ MDCCCLXV ∴ below. The Order is attached to a ribbon by a loop of gold bearing the number of the owner. The ribbon is of red, bordered white and edged with blue for the first and second classes, and blue, bordered with white and edged with red for the third class. It is customary for the members to wear the ribbon, or a small button or rosette of the colors of the class of the Order to which they belong, on the left lapel of the coat.

Like the Cincinnati, this Order, as has been mentioned, provides for its perpetuation by admitting the hereditary privilege of the eldest male lineal descendants of its members of the first class to acquire membership. The arms of the Order are blazoned in strict accordance with heraldic law, but it is unnecessary to describe them here.

The ties of friendship which connect the present members of this Order are peculiarly strong, and the character of its large membership has apparently placed it beyond any danger of falling into that dormant condition which the strong prejudice of the early days of the Republic against anything that savored of hereditary privilege, forced upon the Cincinnati for many years.

## A GLASTONBURY PENNY OF 1812 DESCRIBED AS "A BALTIMORE PENNY" OF 1628.

IN October of 1883, reference was made in this *Journal* to an evidently erroneous article in the September number of the *Magazine of American History*. In this article, entitled "A Baltimore Penny," Mr. H. W. Richardson thus commences the description of a coin, which he attributes to Newfoundland as early as 1628:—

"In June, 1880, a remarkable coin was unearthed in a trench opened in the principal street in the village of Waterville, in Maine. It was found about three feet below the surface of the roadway. The coin is now in the possession of Mr. A. A. Plaisted, of Waterville. It is described in none of the ordinary books on coins; it bears no date, but there is reason to believe that this piece of copper is a specimen of the earliest coinage of any English Colony in America. The workmanship is excellent; the impression was made by machinery and not by the hammer; it must have been made, then, after Antoine Brucher invented his mill in 1553."

After some remarks on the coinage of James I and his successors, and an elaborate description of the coin under discussion, Mr. Richardson enters into the history of Lord Baltimore's attempted settlement of Newfoundland, concluding his seventeen-page article with the following paragraph:—

"There can be no doubt that the Avalon Penny, with its quaint inscriptions, was coined by the ingenious nobleman who pictured himself at one time as a new St. Joseph, inspired to plant the Christian religion in a heathen land, and again as a modern Noah sailing in the Ark over desert seas, to found a better community than that which for him was drowned and lost beyond the watery horizon. He named the pinnacle which accompanied the Ark, the Dove. His penny was probably coined after his first visit to Newfoundland and before his return in 1628. If so, it is thirty years older than the Maryland Penny coined by the second Lord Baltimore in 1659, and nearly a hundred years older than the *Rosa Americana* Penny struck by King George, in 1722, for the American Colonies. It was not until 1737 that Higley, of Granby, in Connecticut, coined the first copper struck in America. The first silver was the rude New England Shilling, coined in Massachusetts in 1652, and soon followed by the Pine Tree coinage."

When my attention was called to this article, I hunted out from among my unclassified coins one answering to the description; and although it proved to be of recent coinage, I assigned it a place among the Newfoundland coins and catalogued it as such in the July number of the *Journal*, thinking that it was possibly the issue of a religious Order or Society in the city of St. John's. Not having been satisfied with this classification, I made further search, and in one "of the ordinary books on coins," "Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain," etc., page 30, found the penny thus described:—

"365. O.—A lyre between laurel branches on a stand, inscribed 'Orpheus.' 'APIΣTON MHN AHP.' R.—Shield containing arms of the Abbey of Glastonbury, surmounted by a Mitre, Crozier and Processional Crucifix. Beneath, a plain sprig of hawthorne and one in blossom. 'Spina Sanctus Pro Patria et Avalonia.' E.—Milled. See Plate 2."

Here then we find it occupying its proper place as a representative of the town of Glastonbury, forming one of the series generally classified as the



"English Tradesmen's Tokens of the Nineteenth Century." Although the innumerable tokens that were issued towards the close of the eighteenth century were called in, and all further issue prohibited, the dearth of copper change in 1810 called for something more than the government seemed willing to accord. Great quantities of penny tokens were struck and circulated in all the principal cities and towns in Great Britain during the three years that followed. This gives the probable date of our token as 1812, and the place of mintage Birmingham. I have been told that the engraver was Thomas Wyon, but it seems improbable, as it is by no means the finest of the nineteenth century tokens, which are inferior as a class in design and execution to those of the eighteenth century.

Glastonbury is a town of about thirty-seven hundred inhabitants, built on a peninsula formed by the windings of the River Brue. It is nearly in the centre of Somersetshire. This peninsula was called by the ancient Britons Ynys yr Avallon, that is, the Island of Apples. In Latin it was written Avalonia, hence the inscription "Pro patria et Avalonia." The town is celebrated for the ruins of the Abbey, once the most celebrated in England. The first church, according to the legends of the monks, was founded by Joseph of Arimathea. In the eighth century, Ina, King of the West Saxons, built and endowed the monastery of Glastonbury. After many vicissitudes it became a flourishing Abbey, and continued to prosper until the destruction of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.\* The Spina Sanctus (Latin ungrammatical) refers to the sacred thorn, said to have been brought to Glastonbury and planted by Joseph of Arimathea. This thorn, which was said to blossom constantly on Christmas-day, was an object of great interest to the pilgrims until its destruction during the progress of the Reformation. Here also was the shrine of St. Dunstan and the tomb of King Arthur. The beautiful ruins of the superb Abbey, which it is said once covered sixty acres, are still an attraction.

Turning again to the penny, although not dated, it has all the characteristics of nineteenth century workmanship, but nothing whatever in common with coins struck towards the beginning of the seventeenth century. Copper coins were then small and thin, and none were of a denomination higher than a farthing. There was a strong prejudice against the use of copper, and the full equivalent of value was not attempted to be given until the reign of Charles II.

From these facts we can safely deduce that the Avalon penny was not struck for Newfoundland in 1628, but for Glastonbury in 1812. Had therefore Mr. Richardson acquired as a collector some slight practical knowledge of the English coinages of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, he could not have mistaken the date of a Glastonbury penny by two hundred years and the location by fifteen hundred miles.

R. W. M<sup>c</sup>LACHLAN.

\* The arms of the Monastery, as given by Burke, are *vert*, a cross bottonnee *argent* : on a canton of the last, the Virgin Mary and her Child *proper*. He gives another coat as above, but with this variation : On the dexter chief quarter the Virgin holding an infant in her dexter arm, and in sinister a sceptre all *or* : in each of the other quarters, a ducal crown of the last. The field of the token, in the wood cut, shows the diagonal lines,

indicating *vert*, and the cross is bottonnee, but apparently gold instead of silver : the Virgin and Child are omitted on the token, perhaps as beyond the skill of the engraver on so small a scale ; still, the general similarity of the device on the coin, to the arms of the Monastery, is so strong that it seems to corroborate this attribution. We notice that in Batty's engraving the cross is white, for *argent*. ED.

## THE COINAGE OF CHRISTIAN EUROPE.

BY C. F. KEARY M.A., F.S.A.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, No. 2.]

THE first change which took place in the coinage of this our second period arose in Germany from the degradation of the currency. This reached such a pitch, (especially in the ecclesiastical mints) that the silver denarius, of which the proper weight was about 24 English grains, was first reduced to a small piece not more than one-third of that weight, and next to a piece so thin that it could only be stamped upon one side. This new money, for such it was in fact, though not in name, arose about the time that the dynasty of Hohenstaufen obtained the imperial crown (middle of the twelfth century). The pieces were called subsequently *pfaffen-pfennige* (parsons' pennies), perhaps because they were chiefly struck at ecclesiastical mints; they are now known to numismatists as *bracteates*. Beside the coinages of France, Germany, Italy, and England, we have also briefly to notice those of Scandinavia and of Spain, both of which were inaugurated during the second age of mediæval Numismatics.

Charlemagne, as we have said, introduced the use of a coinage into Germany. Its introduction among the Teutonic people of the north was much later. During the Viking expeditions of the ninth century it would seem that the Danes and Norwegians amassed considerable treasure in bullion, and some silver pennies were struck by the Norse invaders of England at the end of this century. It was not till the end of the tenth century that the Danes and Scandinavians began to make numerous imitations of the contemporary coinage of England. On the accession of Canute the Great to the English throne, A. D. 1016, a native currency obtained a firm footing in Denmark.

Between the battle of Guadelaata (A. D. 711) and the union of the crowns of Castile and Aragon (A. D. 1474) the Christian coinage of Spain was represented by the coins of these two districts; the rest of the peninsula being in the hands of the Arabs or Moors. The coinage of Castile begins with Alphonso VI (1073-1109); that of Aragon with Sancho Ramirez of Navarre (1063-1094). The money of these countries is the denarius of the same general module as the contemporary denarii of France. The usual types of these coins, as of all the contemporary coinage of Europe, are made by some combination of a profile head and a cross. Some pieces have a bust, facing.

*Iconography.*—Sacred types and symbols are, excepting the cross, which is all but universal, not very numerous upon the early coins of France. The head of Mary occurs on some of the coins. In Germany the cross is likewise all but universal; next to it in frequency comes the hand, the symbol of the First Person of the Trinity; the dove is not unknown, but is rare. Representations of saints are more frequent. The Virgin Mary occurs on the coins of several places (Lorraine, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, Spier); we have likewise the representations of St. Boniface (Fulda), St. Denny (Quedlinburg), St. Maurice (Magdeburg, St. Moritz), SS. Simon and Jude (Magdeburg and Goslar), St. Stephen (Metz, and other places in Lorraine). In Italy the coins of Lucca, *Sanctus Vultus*, the holy ikon of our Lord, still preserved in that city; the first silver coins of Florence (A. D. 1181), with the head of St. John the Baptist; the coins of Venice, with the image of St. Mark, and also the lion of St. Mark, are worthy of particular notice.

*Return to a Gold Currency.*—The general revival of a gold coinage in Europe followed, as I have said, the coining of the *fiorino d'oro* in 1252. But the first attempt to institute a currency in the most precious metal was made in Apulia by the Norman dukes of that place. Roger II, who had long made use in Sicily of Arabic gold coins of the Fatimee type, at length struck gold coins of his own, which, having his name and title, DVX APVLIE, were called *ducats*. These pieces were struck about A. D. 1150. After the Hohenstaufen dynasty had succeeded the Norman dukes in Apulia and Sicily, Frederick II, beside striking some gold pieces for his Arab subjects, issued a very remarkable gold coinage modelled upon the old Roman *solidi* and half *solidi*



They bore on the obverse the bust of the emperor in Roman dress, and on the reverse an eagle with wings displayed. The legend was (obv.) FRIDERICVS, (rev.) IMP. ROM. CESAR AVG. The next State to follow this example was Florence, which in A. D. 1252 first struck the gold florin (fig. 6), bearing on one side the figure of St. John the Baptist, and on the other the lily of the city. The motto on this coin was the rhyming Latin line,

Det tibi florere Christus, Florentia vere.\*

Owing in part to the great commercial position of the city, in part to the growing want felt throughout Europe for a gold coinage, the use of this coin spread with extraordinary rapidity—

La tua città . . . . .  
Produce e spande il maledetto fiore  
C'ha disviat le pecore e gli agni  
Pero c'ha fatto lupo del pastore.

*Paradiso*, ix. 127-131.

So general was the currency obtained by this coin in Europe, that we presently find it largely copied by the chief potentates in France and Germany, as, for example, by Pope John XXII (at Avignon), the Archbishop of Arles, the Count of Vienne and Dauphiny, the Archduke Albert of Austria, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Archbishop of Mainz, the free town of Lubeck, the kings of Hungary and Bohemia, and the king of Aragon; while in other places where the first gold coinage was not so distinctly an imitation of the florin, it was obviously suggested by it (France, England).

The town of Italy which rivalled Florence in the extent of its issue was Venice, which first struck its gold coin, the ducat, about A. D. 1280. It was afterwards called *zecchino* (sequin). This piece bore on one side a standing figure of Christ, on the other the Doge receiving the standard (gonfalone) from St. Mark. The motto has been given above. Genoa also issued a large currency in gold, as did (when they returned to Rome) the Popes, and the kings of Naples and Sicily. The country north of the Alps which first issued an extensive gold coinage was France. This was inaugurated by St. Louis, of whom we have numerous and various types. Of these the *agnei*, with the Paschal Lamb for type, is the most important. Louis's gold coins are, however, now scarce, and it is possible that the number of them was not large. Other changes were introduced into the money of Northern Europe at this period. Large denarii, *grossi denarii*, afterwards called *grossi* (gros), and in English *groat*, were coined first at Prague, afterwards chiefly at Tours. We have already spoken of the so-called *bracteates* of Germany. These at this time became larger, to correspond in appearance with the *grossi* of France and the Low Countries. The use of gold coins and of groats became general in England during the reign of Edward III.

We have now arrived at the fourteenth century. The coinage of this period has certain marked characteristics, though the exact types are far too numerous to be even mentioned. The general characteristics of the fourteenth century money are these:—in the first place it reflects the artistic, specially architectural, tendencies of the time. The architecture of this period, leaving the simplicity of the earlier *Gothic*, and approaching the *Decorated* or *Flamboyant* style, when more attention is paid to detail, is very well suggested by the coins, where we see the effects of the same minute care and beautiful elaboration. Nothing can in their way be more splendid than the gold deniers of St. Louis IX. But as time passes on this elaboration becomes extreme, the crosses lose their simple forms, and take every imaginable variety suggested by the names *fleury*, *fleur*, *quernée*, *avellanée*, etc., while the cusps and tressures around the type are not less numerous and varied. The iconographic types are fewer upon the whole, and certainly are so in comparison with the number of types in existence at this time; the crosses themselves are rather parts of the structure of the coins than religious symbols, while now for the first time shields and other heraldic devices, such as

\* This reminds us of the motto on the Venetian gold coin, the ducat, which was of the same kind:  
Sit tibi Christe datus quem tu regis iste ducatus.

DXLVI. *Obv.* As DXLV.

*Rev.* As DXLV, but without the date. Copper. Size 34 m. R 1.

DXLVII. *Obv.* As DXLV, but dated 1813.

*Rev.* Same as DXLVI. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

DXLVIII. *Obv.* Laureated bust of George III to the right within a wreath of oak leaves, acorns close to the leaves.

*Rev.* As DXLV. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

DXLIX. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but the acorns are not so close to the leaves.

*Rev.* As DXLV. Copper. Size 34 m. C.

DL. *Obv.* As DXLVIII.

*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN *Ex.* 1812 Woman as in DXLV. Copper. Size 29 m. C.

DLI. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but longer leaves in wreath.

*Rev.* As DL, but larger date. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

The workmanship on this coin is inferior to the last and the neck shorter. There are two varieties of this coin, in which the differences are very slight. I do not purpose describing all the slight varieties of this series under separate numbers, as it would simply be repetition without being able clearly to define the differences.

DLII. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but with short, broad leaves.

*Rev.* As the last. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

DLIII. *Obv.* As DXLVIII.

*Rev.* As DL, smaller date. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

Five varieties; the differences are mainly in the wreath and bust.

DLIV. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, but the leaves in the wreath point in the opposite direction from all the foregoing; the head also has a very idiotic appearance.

*Rev.* As the last. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

DLV. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, long leaves.

*Rev. Ex.* 1812. Woman as in DXLV. Brass. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLVI. *Obv.* As DXLVIII, broad leaves.

*Rev.* As the last. Brass. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLVII. *Obv.* As DLIV.

*Rev.* As DLV. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

There are four varieties, more or less rude in execution. Many if not all of the varieties of these tokens were the work of Canadian artists. They formed the bulk of the circulation in Lower Canada previous to the calling in of the spurious coppers in 1837. Some years ago the old barracks at Chambly were sold, and the purchaser in repairing the old canteen found a hoard of old coppers, consisting mainly of these 1812 halfpenny tokens; there were one or two Bank pennies and halfpennies, issued in 1837. As the barracks have remained untenanted since the rebellion in 1837, this clearly indicates what the copper circulation of Canada consisted of, at that date.

DLVIII. *Obv.* Britannia to the left seated within a wreath of oak leaves. In her right hand is an olive branch and in her left a trident. By her side is a shield bearing the St. George and St. Andrew crosses.



*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN 1813 An eagle with spread wings, having four arrows in his right talon and a branch in his left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

The tokens bearing this device are said to have been imported from Birmingham by a firm of grocers named Tiffin & Co., of Montreal. These importations extended over a number of years. A long poem appeared in the *Montreal Herald* at some time in the year 1813, ridiculing this coin. The writer seemed to take special exception to the eagle, the symbol of the United States, with whom the Canadians were, on account of the war of 1812-14, not on the best of terms.

DLIX. *Obv.* Similar to the last, but the wreath is broader.

*Rev.* As the last, but larger date. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.  
Thinner planchet.

DLX. *Obv.* As DLVIII.

*Rev.* As DLVIII, but dated 1814. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXI. *Obv.* As DLVIII, but the upper prong of the trident is much longer.

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXII. *Obv.* As DLVIII.

*Rev.* As DLVIII, but dated 1815. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This variety was unknown until about the year 1867, when many specimens appeared in circulation, as bright and new as if only recently struck. It would seem that the package in which they were imported had remained fifty years unopened, and having been discovered, was opened and the tokens circulated.

DLXIII. *Obv.* TRADE & NAVIGATION *Ex.* 1813 A woman to the left seated on a bale, with an olive branch in her right hand and a caduceus in her left.

*Rev.* PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle, ONE | PENNY | TOKEN Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.

Two varieties, one has larger letters on obverse.

DLXIV. *Obv.* As the last, but dated 1814.

*Rev.* Same as the last. Copper. Size 33 m. R 2.

DLXV. *Obv.* As DLXIII, but dated 1812.

*Rev.* PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle, HALF | PENNY | TOKEN Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXVI. *Obv.* As DLXIII.

*Rev.* Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXVII. *Obv.* As DLXIII.

*Rev.* PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Within an inner circle, ONE | FARTHING | TOKEN Copper. Size 22 m. R 4.

Almost every specimen that I have seen seems to have been struck over another coin, the "one farthing" is therefore almost always indistinct. This coin is said to have been issued by a man named Haliburton, a Jew, who dealt in notions, with his chief place of business in Halifax. He left the Province in 1823.

DLXVIII. *Obv.* TRADE & NAVIGATION 1813 A ship to the left within an inner circle, lower sails furled.

*Rev.* As DLXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXIX. *Obv.* FOR GENERAL ACCOMMODATION. A ship under full sail to the right.

*Rev.* As DLXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXX. *Obv.* HALFPENNY TOKEN Woman as on reverse of DXLV.

*Rev.* A ship with lower sails furled, to the right. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

DLXXI. *Obv.* As reverse of DLXV. Bale marked s j & c<sup>o</sup>

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. 28 m. C.

DLXXII. *Obv.* As the last, but dated 1815.

*Rev.* As DLXX. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

I have not been able to ascertain what firm the "S. J. & Co." represents, but have little doubt that it represents one that did business in Canada about the year 1812.

DLXXIII. *Obv.* SHIP COLONIES AND COMMERCE 1815 Front view of a ship under full sail.

*Rev.* ONE | HALFPENNY | TOKEN Two ornaments, one above HALFPENNY and the other above TOKEN. Brass. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLXXIV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* FOR | PUBLICK | ACCOMMODATION A Greek cross on either side above PUBLICK. Brass. Size 27 m. R 4.

These are undoubtedly of Canadian manufacture. The design is different from any others of the series and the workmanship is of an inferior order.

DLXXV. *Obv.* Same as CCCXI.

*Rev.* FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRADE A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

DLXXVI. *Obv.* Same as CCCIII.

*Rev.* GENUINE BRITISH COPPER Britannia seated as in *obv.* of DLVIII. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

Two varieties, with slight differences in the drapery and wreath on the head.

DLXXVII. *Obv.* Same as CCCXV.

*Rev.* Similar to the last. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

As two varieties at least of these "Genuine British copper" tokens were struck from the same obverse dies which were used for the Hosterman & Etter and the Barry tokens, we can infer that they were struck at the same time and place and were put into circulation in Nova Scotia by other Halifax merchants.

DLXXVIII. *Obv.* Similar to CCCXIII.

*Rev.* SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION & TRADE A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXXIX. *Obv.* GREAT BRITAIN Laureated bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* COMMERCE *Ex.* 1814 A female seated, with an olive branch in her right hand and a palm in her left. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, the differences consisting mainly in the delineation of the features and arrangement of the hair. The olive and palm may refer to victory won in the war of 1812-14, and the peace which closed it.



DLXXX. *Obv.* VICTORIA NOBIS EST Bust in military uniform to the right; two sprigs of laurel under the bust.

*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN Britannia seated. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

The bust on this token is probably intended for a representation of Lord Nelson, which would indicate that the coin was struck shortly after the battle of Trafalgar. So enthusiastic were the citizens of Montreal over the victories of Nelson, that a monument was erected in his honor in 1808, which until 1870 was the only public one in Montreal.

[To be continued.]

R. W. M<sup>C</sup>LACHLAN.

## MONETA.

BY PATTERSON DUBOIS.

THE following thoughtful paper was read at the last annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and we reprint it from their recently published proceedings:—

A WIDE difference exists between the contemplation of coin as money, and money as coin. Money is wealth, coin is science and art. To the economist belongs the one, to the numismatist the other. Neither regards mintage in *both*—much less in *all* its aspects; although without minting Numismatics could not be, and economics would bear but little likeness to itself. If the historic, artistic, poetic, or scientific significance of mintage is so vast and varied, no less vast and varied must be the knowledge and skill required in minting. Coin is an integral part of the political, social, and ethical history of the world; a centre of interests wholly diverse, a pivotal point of the sciences, an epitome of art, a problem and a solution; a true type of the intellectual life. Yet no recognized Master-Science regards minting and mintage in their most comprehensive, most humane, and indeed their most interesting and practical aspects.

I have chosen this as an appropriate time and place for suggesting the name and position of a *Science of Monetalogy*—a study of vital importance to us as a nation and as individuals; a creature hitherto unrecognized chiefly because unnamed. Adapting the language of President Eliot, I may say, "This subject is a branch of history, inasmuch as it gleams its most important facts by the study of the institutions and the industrial and social conditions of the past; it is the science of wealth in so far as it deals with the methods by which private or rational wealth is accumulated, protected, enjoyed and distributed; and it is a branch of ethics, in so far as it deals with social theories and the moral effects of economic conditions." Yet this is but the minor part. Do you say, then, that I am simply suggesting historic science and economic science to the numismatist? Not at all. I have at least two practical ends for our new Master-Science; that of producing a true coin—one that shall do justice to itself, as the epitome of a people and an age: and that of defeating or preventing its falsification and counterfeiting.

Now it is a fact that the numismatist has hitherto been too one-sided in his knowledge of coins. He has remembered the historic to the neglect of the physical. Our Mint took a great step in the right direction when it formed a Numismatic cabinet as a means "to stimulate research and fasten what we learn." But this science of minting or coinage, where and by whom is it studied? Possibly by a few Mint experts, who have learned the profession while in the government service; but once out of it, their occupation is not only gone, but they are professionally dead. Is there no need for such professional study outside of the service? "It is," says Jevons, "the grave misfortune of the moral and political sciences, as is well shown by Herbert Spencer, that they are continually discussed by those who have

never labored at the elementary grammar or the simple arithmetic of the subject. Hence the extraordinary schemes and fallacies every now and then put forth." Here is reason enough if there were no other; to limit and control "the extraordinary schemes" which threaten to mutilate or overwhelm our monetary system by gaining foothold in our national legislature, and an over-generous hearing in the daily press. Bodies of learned and skilled men are ready to protest and propose in every other domain of public business; but in this which comes most pointedly to every house and home, because to every pocket and till, there are no professors to advise, no masters to rule. Where then, should such a profession, such a science gain birth, if not in the Numismatic hall?

One may be skilled in minting and know but little of Numismatics; he may be versed in Numismatics and know but little of minting: but one cannot be an expert in either without knowing something of both. This would not be to expect every collector and student of coins to be expert in the practical *art* of minting, but simply to recognize the existence of the Master-Science, of which minting or coinage is the more mechanical, physical side,—as phonology is of linguistic science.

The sun concerns us not so much as does the circumambient light it sheds; so do we care less for the coin, *per se*, than the mental atmosphere emanating from and surrounding it. But we must first create our bright little disc before we can warm ourselves in its coruscations. "Every work of art," says a recent writer, "implies two minds: the one producing, the other that for which the product is made. The simplest object of utility, a pin or a bowl, is the record of a maker and a purpose. The desire of man which is satisfied by the production is much more important in history than the skill of producing." Now our Science is the meeting-ground of these two minds; it regards the minter—the producer, and him for whom the product is made; it contemplates this "desire of man which is satisfied by the production" as it shows itself in the history, the poetry, the science, the art, of all who are, or have been interested in, or influenced by its production. Where, then, is this unnamed, unformulated Master-Science? It is lying about in loose threads on our library shelves, in our society proceedings, our newspapers, our magazines, our unpassed bills, our laws, and our unexpressed longings. The chemist, metallurgist, philologist, archaeologist, metrologist, numismatist, etymologist, historian, economist, artist, even the counterfeiter, all have filaments of it. But the loose ends are tangled, and there is no usefulness in the matted threads, because there is no unity of direction, until they be carded and tied. Every science is thus formed. Each has its threads interwoven with some other science. All knowledge is thus related. How then shall we recognize and fix our science? Only as we give all things their individuality—by giving it a name. Title ensures place. After all, poetry and science are but correct naming. Accurate thinking is not possible without language. Language is not less the creator of thought than the expression of it. Science is accurate knowledge. Every science must therefore create and define its terminology: and the first act and most important part of that creating is the naming of the science itself;—this constitutes its individualization, establishes its identity and becomes the germ which is to expand and flower into new life. It is safe to say that but for the *naming* of Chemistry we should never have been divorced from Alchemy; Astrology died only because Astronomy was born; and modern scientific Etymology is backward because of the stigma of an old and now disreputable name. The birth of the science and its name are coeval. Naming is the tying of the knot and making the many strands of knowledge a unit in purpose.

If we think of how many sciences, how many human interests radiate from a single coin, we shall not be slow to conclude that a coin, as the best representative of the glyptic art, is the truest type of the mind, *Mens, menos*, and of the intellectual man. These and various cognates and derivations, together with the name of the goddess Juno Moneta, are from the Aryan root MAN, to think. Not to wander too far into the metaphysic, we may find a name in this line of thought and trace the verbal progeny in one direction from the Latin *moneta*, a mint, money, to the Anglo-Saxon *mynt* or *mynt*, a coin, later English *menet* and modern *mint*. These English



forms were borrowed from the Latin *Moneta*, from the fact that money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta on the Capitoline Hill at Rome. Hence, too, our words *money* and *monetary*.

As Moneta, Juno is our admonisher (moneo) from MAN, to think. Rooted in the intellect, goddess of our *mint*, guardian of our *money*, the living name of a dead myth seems to be the natural parent of an idea, the fit coiner of a word, the name MONETALOGY. Henceforth we shall avoid many stammering explanations, many circumlocutions, if we speak of monetalogists, non-monetalogists, and quack-monetalogists. We shall offset specific ignorance with *Monetalogy*. Some writers, some numismatists, legislators, economists, merchants, artists, artisans will be in a degree or in no degree monetalogists.

Considering the Master-Science as born and named in the sponsorship of this Society, it remains to exemplify in a somewhat familiar and random way the intimate relations among sundry minor sciences or special branches of our general science of Monetalogy. As chemistry plays into the hands of mineralogy, mineralogy into geology, and this back into mining, metallurgy, and so forth, so Numismatics plays give-and-take with archaeology on one side, with philology on another, with ethnology on a third, with ethology, mythology, symbology, chronology, epigraphy, metrology, minting, metallurgy, economics, and so on. All, and more than these contribute to Monetalogy. So too, we see how the purely historical sciences link hands with the purely physical sciences. Now, numismatology seems to occupy a singularly central position with reference to the contiguous studies. While all depend more or less upon the knowledge bound up in coins, the numismatist is the recognized custodian of the raw material. It may not be amiss to illustrate this by citing one or two of the less familiar examples of the extrinsic value of coins and coinage. I quote from Rev. Isaac Taylor's work on *The Alphabet*: "Starting from the axiom that alphabetic development is slow, gradual and progressive, it is plain that the style of the letters on coins and inscriptions of persons otherwise unknown to history, may furnish important chronological data, and may bring what would otherwise be mere legend within the domain of exact knowledge. Examples are supplied by the coins of the Arsacidian, Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian Kings, of the Nabathean and Numidian Princes, or of the chiefs who ruled in Gaul and Britain prior to the western extension of the dominion of Rome." Or take the case of the mutations of the Sidonian alphabet as illustrated by the legends on a long unbroken series of Phoenician coins, which serve to approximate the dates of a large number of inscriptions and so add to them a twofold value. It is likewise mainly upon the evidence of coins that the chronology of the undated Punic inscriptions can be determined.

Now, if it be urged that these examples are all in the line of the historic sciences, we may go a step further. Look at metrology. It is on one side purely historical, on another physical, reaching from the highest abstractions of mathematics down to the tape measure and the quart mug. Yet metrology is so closely interwoven with Numismatics, that the two are for a considerable distance indistinguishable. "There is overwhelming evidence," says Jevons, "to prove that simple currency by weight is the primitive system. Before the invention of the balance, lumps and grains were, no doubt, exchanged according to a rude estimation of their bulk and weight." Abraham weighed out to Ephron "four hundred shekels of silver, current money." But these shekels were not to be regarded as coin. The French metric system has shown the relation between measures of weight and of length to be as intimate as geometry and geology. Indeed the Latin *uncia* was both a twelfth-part weight and a twelfth-part measure of length. Through the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin *U* passed easily into *Y* and finally into *I*, giving us our *inch*. In French, the Latin *uncia* became *unce*, finally modernized into *once*, whence our *ounce*. Both the inch and the ounce have retained their twelfth-part value in our systems.

Now, the measurements and other *standards* in coinage, are extensive subjects for stimulating monetalogical research and fastening what we learn. Along their highways one may travel either toward the etherial region of metaphysics or toward the

more solid, if more sordid, ground of the market-place. A single instance will suffice to show the breadth and the practical import of the study of coins as popular standards. I refer to the ability to detect the false, and prevent counterfeiting. An accurate defining and setting forth of these standards with this view alone, entitles such study to rank with the dignity of science. It would be a valuable, practical outcome of Monetalogy; for few are aware "what a hell of witchcraft lies in the small orb of one particular"—coin.

I have cited with some particularity the essential intimacy of Numismatics, metrology, and minting. But Monetalogy necessarily contemplates, with reference to its own life, various other sciences which it is enough merely to have named.

I have thus attempted to indicate, rather than to define, much less to formulate, a line of study which seems worthy of the recognition due to a science embracing in its circuit the pleasures of mental culture, and the commonplace necessities of daily physical life. Though the presentment may have suffered from vagueness and possible incoherence, yet there may be suggestive strength in a picture made of a few rough blotches of light and shadow, without trimness of outline or definiteness of detail. I have sought to suggest a fuller and more exact and orderly study for those who, not without erudition in these directions, have yet pursued it as a thing of "shreds and patches," wanting unity because wanting purpose; wanting a place because wanting a name. I have aimed to establish a closer brotherhood among the physical and the historical sciences, to separate pecuniary from intellectual profit, to enlarge the sympathies of specialists, and particularly to broaden the Numismatic view.

I have looked towards the more general yet more specific recognition and study of metrological, economic, and artistic standards chiefly as exemplified in our coinage and with reference to its improvement and better protection.

Let us think less of the dealing in, and mere serial collecting of coins, than the mental handling of the various human interests which surround them. Perhaps the most practically useful recommendation here possible to make, may be given in the apt language of President Eliot: "I maintain that the young science deserves to be admitted with all possible honors to the circle of the liberal arts, and that a study fitted to train faculties of the highest value, both to the individual and to society, which are not trained by the studies now chiefly pursued in youth, ought to be admitted on terms of perfect equality to the academic curriculum."

A coin as a specimen of glyptic art, and the epitomized type of all art, seems to claim a sort of divine right to be regarded as the truest symbol of the intellectual life of man. And in contemplating coins and coinage in this, the broadest, most comprehensive, most humane aspect, I have discerned a great body of facts making for a common purpose, and worthy of the consideration due to a Master-Science. And this I have ventured to call the Science of Monetalogy.

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## PORTRAITS ON THE LATER BRONZE.

THE large brass of the third century are of interest, as somewhat less common than their predecessors, and representing an age less familiarly known; and I think these are exceptions to the rule of rapid decay in art. The smooth uniformity of the innumerable coins of Alexander Severus and Gordian III, is cloying enough: the former must have had more in him than these portraits indicate. But here is an Herennius Etruscus (or, if not, I know not who, for the letters are feeble, ragged, and half off the coin) with the finest head I have seen on any coin. So life-like is he, you would know him again if you met him anywhere. This is the youth who fell at the first discharge of Gothic arrows, when the Romans first met that terrible foe in fair field (A. D. 251), and at whose death the army began to give way in despair, such hopes had rested on his life. The noble forehead, firm Decian chin, deep set and mildly serious eye, seem to mark one who might have averted the wretched reign



of Gallienus, and robbed Claudius, Aurelian, and Probus of their laurels as saviours of civilization. If any earlier artist could make a better head than this, I have not seen it.

But the large bronze, revived at the end of this century and beginning of the fourth, affords most melancholy proof of general decadence. Here is a row of Diocletian, Constantius, the two Maximians, and Licinius. They are all alike, or rather, the coiners had four or five varieties of head, which they bestowed indiscriminately on all these. The same monarch will have his nose straight and sharp on one piece, and wildly turned skyward on another. On one, Diocletian's head is one-half an inch high and five-eighths of an inch deep; on the next, the measurements are one-half an inch each way. One fine small bronze represents this author of the great tenth persecution as a fiend incarnate, with savage eye and the air of a prize bull-dog. What does this prove? Only that one particular moneyer had a vivid imagination, for others present the same tyrant as an amiable nobody. The same variety of feature and expression (often marked, as to the latter, by its absence) attends his colleague and their Cæsars.

Diocletian's ill-fated daughter, Valeria, was a famous beauty. Two different mint-masters (as represented in this drawer) have striven to set forth that fact, and succeeded as well as the modern child who has to label his first artistic effort, "This is a cow." Of Constantine I have never found a large bronze respectable at once in conception and execution. Has anyone? In the style of this period is a medal to Romulus, an inch in diameter. Obverse, *DIVO ROMULO NUBIS CONS.*; a shock head, abnormally developed at the rear. Reverse, *A temple, ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ.* Is this of A. D. 300, or Paduan?

FREDK. M. BIRD..

## EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Concluded from Vol. xvii, p. 27.]

(FIRST MEXICAN SILVER COINS—CONCLUDED.)

XXXIX. *Obv. Leg.* Between two grained circles, *CAROLVS \* ET \* IHOANA* divided by eight-pointed asterisks. Letters *C A E H N* as capitals used in the fifteenth century; the rest are Roman capitals. On the field, a shield, quarterly Castile and Leon, in base Grenada. Large crown pointed with nine fleurs-de-lis, mostly covering the border; to the right a letter *x* and eight points above it. To the left of shield (dexter in blazon), a letter resembling *B*, with arms partly cut off.

*Rev. Leg.* Between two grained circles, *\* REGIS \* ISPANIA \* INDIARO \** divided by eight-pointed asterisks, a colon of two crosses at end. Letters *E G A N D* of the fifteenth century, the rest Roman. The two last letters seem to be in the plate a *p* and *o* with a fragment like a small crescent between them. On the field two columns, each with a three-leaved crown, standing in an undulating sea; behind and across them a label curling back at each end, bearing the legend *PLVS.* On the left, letter *s* reversed; on the right, letter *p*. Size 22½. Silver. Fig. 1. From Heiss, corrected, Pl. 27, fig. 4.

This coin was perhaps the earliest type of the Mexican *peso de ocho*, or piece of eight. The figure in Heiss is copied from what he considers an incorrect one in the work of Kornel's Van Alkemade, Graven van Holland, Rotterdam, Ph. Lozel, 1700, folio; No. 173. The weight according to Etienne Damoreau, Paris, 1727, should be 27 grammes or 46.7 grains, and its fineness

931 thousandths, the same as those of the sovereigns of Ferdinand and Isabella above alluded to. This last however weighed 28 grammes, but the piece weighed by Damoreau may have been a little worn. Heiss does not adopt the signification of the letters in the field given by Alkemade, but considers them as representing the mark of the assayer and the value of the coin, and that they have been badly copied. He thinks that the E on obverse is an F, and the D on reverse a P. This would correspond with those on the copper coins figured by Heiss, and no doubt led him to suggest such a change. The first official assayer and engraver have been named above. We have no record of their successors, nor can the date of the piece be ascertained, so that at present the explanation of these letters must remain doubtful.

This piece was probably the last of the Charles series, and at first was but little called for. It was called *Dobla* or *Dovla*, a double testoon, whence perhaps the word Dollar. The piece seems rare, for Heiss never saw one. The figure given with this is from the same cut as the one used in *The Coin Collector's Journal* for February, 1880, Vol. V, p. 17. At that time the coin belonged to Mr. Burhans, of Greenville, N. J., but it was sold shortly afterwards, and cannot now be found. The figure given by Heiss from Alkemade is incorrect, and it was intended to have given one from the piece, drawn under the eye of the author.

J. C. BREVOORT.

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### HOG MONEY, ETC.

ONE of the most noteworthy of the recent additions to the Mint Cabinet is the SOMMER ISLANDS Sixpence. First, let it be noted that the little spot of earth now generally known as Bermuda (or more properly Bermudas—the final *s* being a part of the proper name and not a plural), was originally named for one Captain George Sommers (or Sommer), who, with his crew, was shipwrecked and cast upon these islands early in the seventeenth century.

The coinage of the Sommer Islands is generally classed as the earliest American, and very few representative specimens have been preserved. "No records exist," says Crosby, "for our instruction, as to its precise date, by whom coined, or the circumstances under which it was issued or obtained a currency." Master Daniel Tucker became Governor of the islands in May, 1616, and ruled about two years. And in Smith's *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles*, published in London in 1624, we are told that "beside meat, drinke and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kind of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing."

The best known pieces of this "brasse money" are the shilling and the sixpence. But a recent letter from Bermuda says, "Williams' History of Bermuda only speaks of two denominations of the Hog money, viz: those marked above the hog with the numerals VI and XII. General Lefroy has discovered in some old collections three others, with the numerals II, III and IV. One would infer from this that there were seven distinct coins, say I to VI and the XII variety. My father has seen one of the II variety, found in St. Georges about three years ago, now in possession of Colonel Mitchell, R. E.; the other known specimen of the same class is in possession of General Lefroy." Another letter from the same person gives the following account of the sixpence recently purchased for the Mint Cabinet: "The coin in question was picked up in the early part of this year on the northeastern slope of the town of St. Georges in a garden, by a colored woman. My father bought it from her husband. It was unfortunately rubbed by the finder on a brick."



Previously to our purchase the coin was sent here for examination, and there being no doubt as to its genuineness, we offered a reasonable, though by no means extravagant price, and obtained it for the government collection. In some respects our specimen appears to be better, in others not so good as that pictured in Crosby's *Early Coins of America*. There is no mistaking the full-rigged ship on the reverse, though the prominent parts of it are about as bright as the brick-rubbing could make them. The obverse, however, is in good preservation, the "hogge" being quite observable and the VI above him very distinct. The legend is all plain, except the first three letters, SOM, which have become obliterated under the tooth of time. This side has suffered very little injury from the muscular activity of the intelligent negro. The legend, SOMMER ILANDS, would seem to settle for us the orthography of the name, both as regards Sommer and Ilands. Not only is there nothing amiss about spelling the latter without the silent *s*, but even our conservative Worcester gives *iland* as the only true spelling; and Skeat in his *Etymological Dictionary* affirms that the *s* in island is "ignorantly inserted owing to confusion with *isle*, a word of French origin." *Ilанд* is a pure English word, while *isle* comes through the French from the Latin *insula*. All the great English and American philologists recommend a return to this spelling. This, of course, is a digression, but it is a good passing illustration of the value of numismatics in its relation to philology.

It may not be uninteresting to make a note, just here, of some other recent additions to our collection. From the Warner Sale we received over fifty pieces, ancient and modern. Among these are a U. S. Dollar 1798, small eagle, U. S. Quarter Dollar 1815, Queen Anne Farthing, Cromwell Shilling, together with a number of other English, some French, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, old Roman and Jewish pieces. We have also secured a N. E. Shilling, U. S. Dime 1805, Quarter Dollar 1853 (no arrows), Proof Cent and Half Cent 1856, a 12 Rouble (platinum) of Russia 1822, and a U. S. Half Eagle (uncirculated) 1824. It is unnecessary to specify more than these. We offer them as samples of our desire to make the Cabinet as complete as old-time economy, good common sense and a small annual appropriation of three hundred dollars will allow.

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*October 10.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Davenport showed a beautiful quarter-dollar of 1805. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

*November 14.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, was elected an Honorary Member. The Society adjourned at 4.15 P. M.

*December 12.* A monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Samuel A. Green was called to the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President pro tempore appointed Mr. Davenport auditor of the Treasurer's accounts, and Messrs. Woodward and Marvin a committee to nominate officers at the annual meeting. Mr. Crosby showed a curiously double-struck Connecticut cent, one half of which seems to have received a separate second impression of the obverse die, and a half-penny of George III, with reverse Immune Columbia, which reverse has the appearance of a recent addition. Mr. Woodward exhibited several large and beautiful gold coins of Transylvania and of German Bishops and other authorities, the largest being of the value of twelve ducats; also a very large bronze medal of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, struck for the Crimean war of 1854-6. The Secretary showed an octagonal silver medal of Louis XVIII, for the *Avocats aux Conseils du Roi*. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1884, at 8 P. M. at the Society's Room, President Parish in the chair. Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick was elected a life member; Messrs. James E. Ware, Edward F. Winslow, Alfred Rowell, Frederick Slack, Nelson Pehr Pearson, Frank Jenkins Abbott, and Almon S. Allen, M. D., as resident members; Sylvester Rosa Koehler of Roxbury, Mass., a permanent corresponding member; several other gentlemen as corresponding members for two years, and Alfred Von Sallet, Berlin, Germany, as an honorary member.

Mr. Lawrence, treasurer of the electrotype fund, reported that nearly enough subscriptions had been paid in to meet the cost of the casts recently obtained. Mr. Low, in behalf of the Anthon Memorial Committee, exhibited a plaster cast of the proposed medal, showing an excellent likeness of Dr. Anthon. The medals he hoped to receive from Lea Ahlborn in time for the next meeting.

Vice President Robert Hewitt read a letter from the Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, who, in behalf of Mr. Carlos Carranza, presented our Society with the two cases of fac similes of coins and medals selected from the cabinets of the British Museum, which had been exhibited by the Messrs. Ready of London, at the International Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia. The special thanks of the Society were ordered for this valuable gift, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sullivan, Hewitt and Poillon, were appointed to have a suitable resolution engrossed and presented to Mr. Carranza.

A paper was then read from Corresponding Member A. J. Boucher of Montreal, entitled "Business Tokens of Quebec," and also an interesting paper by Gaston L. Feuudent, for both of which special thanks were voted.

The Librarian's report showed numerous and valuable additions. The donation of Mr. Benjamin Betts was a particularly large one, consisting of 91 bound vols., and more than 50 pamphlets and catalogues, among them were the works of Donaldson on Architectural Medals; Madai's Thaler-Cabinet in 3 vols., Appel's Repertorium in 7 vols; Koehler's Münz Belustigung, in 15 vols., etc. The Curator reported donations of 10 medals, 40 coins, and 3 documents. President Parish presented the Society with the original articles of agreement on the Vermont Coinage, quoted at length in Crosby's Early Coins of America, pages 192 to 202 inclusive, which were purchased at the sale of Chas. I. Bushnell's Books in 1883.

A resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to report what steps, if any, should be taken to increase the usefulness of the Society, induce the members to attend the meetings, make use of the Library, facilitate literary and numismatic intercourse between the members, etc.

L. Bayard Smith exhibited a set of three Zens in silver, from Corea; these pieces were issued about four years ago, but are now very rare in consequence of a change in the coinage. Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

## NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A stated meeting of the Society was held Thursday evening, Nov. 6th, at its hall, President Eli K. Price in the chair. Mr. Price read a paper on some remarkable geological formations in Chester county, Pa., illustrating his subject by photographs taken on the spot by Dr. Rothrock, of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brinton narrated a visit lately paid by him to three remarkable effigy *animal mounds* in Ohio, among which was the celebrated *serpent mound* in Adams county. This mound he stated had been lately doubted as being a serpent, but he was prepared to positively assert that it was one. It is incorrectly represented in Squier & Davis's book. In the front of the serpent's jaws is an egg, and some distance beyond what seems to be a frog. The oath of allegiance of Bohl Bohlen, taken in 1785, was presented. Messrs. Hart, R. C. Davis and William S. Baker were appointed to select officers and committees for the



year 1885. The President appointed the following members to read papers before the Society at the dates given: Mr. E. A. Barber, in December; Dr. Brinton, in January, 1885; Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, in February; Mr. Law, in March, and requested other members desirous of reading papers to communicate with the Secretary, so that a date can be given them. Captain R. C. Temple, of India, announced the forwarding of a large package of ancient coins for the Society, and at a late hour the Society adjourned.

A special meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held at its hall Thursday evening, Nov. 20th, to take action upon the death of its late President, Hon. ELI KIRK PRICE, LL.D. Dr. Brinton, the first Vice President, was called to the chair, and made some remarks upon the object for which the meeting was called. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Society has heard with the deepest regret the decease of its President, Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL. D., who has filled that office since January, 1867, and whose zeal, erudition, kindness and courtesy in the discharge of his duties have endeared him to us by more than ordinary ties.

Resolved, That the Society desires to place on record its appreciation of his long and faithful services in its behalf, of his energy, wisdom and conscientiousness.

Resolved, That the Historiographer be directed to prepare a sketch of his life and labors, to be read before the Society on the 8th of January, 1885.

Addresses were made by Messrs. John R. Baker, Philip H. Law, Edwin A. Barber, Isaac Myer, Henry Phillips, Jr., and others, in which the useful life of Mr. Price, as shown forth in his connection with the Society, was portrayed and the loss feelingly deplored which it had sustained in his demise. The resolutions were ordered to be engrossed for transmission to the family.

## COIN SALES.

### WOODWARD'S SALES.

IN our last issue, the number for October, we mentioned the approaching sale of Mr. Woodward's private collection, and called attention to the numerous specialties which it embraced. As most of our readers have seen the catalogue, and have thus become familiar with the broad scope of this unusually large collection, we confine this article to a report of some of the more noticeable prices obtained at the sale, which we may say was the Sixty-ninth of his series, and was held by Messrs. Bangs & Co., Oct. 13, and five following days. Beginning with an assortment of miscellaneous coins in copper, numbering 213 lots, about the usual prices were obtained; the coins of Canada came next, and then the "Boston Collection," comprising coins from the Boston Mint, the School and Franklin Medals, the Washington Medals relating to Boston, Medals of Webster, Bunker Hill, and Lexington, Personal, Society, and Masonic Medals, Store Cards, Miscellaneous and Political Tokens. A 1650 Pine Tree Shilling brought \$62.50; 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, 19; other Pine Tree and Oak Tree coins of various denominations, averaged about 3; unique Franklin Press Halfpenny, East India Co. reverse, 1.50; copy of the Gold Medal presented by the King of Sweden to Dr. Chas. P. Jackson, gilt, 9; College and Society Medals, 50 c. to 2.50 each. Masonic Medal of McClellan Lodge, fine proof in silver, 3; same in tin, with bar, ribbon and clasp, 2 65. Rare Cards brought good prices. Rickett's Circus Ticket in silver, 9.25; the mate to this in copper sold in the Levick Sale for 12.25. The Medals and Tokens of Springfield, many of them by Bolen, sold well. Two Hard Times Tokens of '37, of great rarity, sold for \$8 each. As mentioned in October, the coins of the United States though there were many good individual pieces, were scarcely a feature in the collection; a very fine Quarter Dollar of 1828, 4.95; 1795 Half Dime, 5; 1802 Half Dime, claimed to be the finest in existence, 361; this was bought by Mr. Sampson for an unknown customer. After the sale, Mr. Sampson declared that his authorized limit was 650. 1795 Cent, thin planchet, uncirculated 8; 1799, fair, 5 25; 1843, proof, 5.50. The remainder of the Cents brought generally fair prices. The Half Cents in the '40s sold at from \$10 to 10.50; that of 1842, 18, and 1847, 15. These were followed by a line of gold coins, which averaged sufficiently high to make the sale a profitable one. *Eagles*, 13.75 to 14 75. *Half Eagles*, from 6.25 to 61.50, the last sum for the 1795 large eagle reverse. *Half Eagles*, from 1820 to 1832, 14 to 19, an average of about 17 each; these were nine in number, leaving the series of course incomplete. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, 10.25; '97, 17; '98, 11.25; 1806, 10.25; do., 20; '21, 19. *Proof Sets*.—One of 1857, imperfect, 24.25; '58, 30; the others brought the average low prices. A very rare Medal of the South Carolina Society, 11; another Carolina Medal or Badge, carried or worn by free negroes in the old days of slavery, 6 25; Medal of the Horticultural Society of Charleston, 1830, 5 50. Three trial impressions from three different dies of Washington Cents of 1791, 7.25 each; the unique Washington Market Chowder Club Medal in gold, 23.25. Medical Medals brought the usual good prices, though we notice that two tickets of admission to the Botanical Gardens of Amsterdam, fine old medals

of 1740, sold for \$2, certainly less than half their value, and the silver medal of Dr. Rush, of which but two are known, 9.25; we should think this medal cheap at 20. In Numismatic Medals, Tokens, etc., the collection was very extensive, and the prices brought ranged all the way from a few cents to \$6. War Medals, Crosses and Decorations, brought fair average prices, but rather less than the prevailing rates at recent sales: French Legion of Honor, 8.25; Prussia, the Iron Cross, 10.50; same, small size for officers, 5.25; Russia, Order of Saint Stanislaus, 7.50; Cross of Saint Ann, 4.60; Georgia Cross, 5; Order of Saint Vladimir, 4.75; Gold Medal of Rome, 9.25; Turkey, Order of the Medjidjeh, 5. Two Pattern \$10 gold pieces, 1863, 22 each; Twenty Pesos, Mexico, of Maximilian, 24.60. Various California gold pieces, an advance of about 100 per cent. Mormon \$5, 1860, 12.50. A variety of foreign gold, including some Byzantine, brought a small advance above gold value. A superb Ten Ducat of Transylvania, 1577, sold for \$34, 16 less than its cost. A line of Confederate Notes, very nearly complete and lacking but few of the rarest pieces, sold at prices moderately fair. We notice the \$1000, Montgomery issue, 10; \$100, same, 5.50; \$50, same, 4. The early Richmond pieces brought good prices, and as usual the 1864 note sold for a trifle. Store Cards brought fair prices, but a large falling off was noticed from those realized at the Levick Sale for rare pieces, many at from \$1 each to 4.25, yet at the latter price it can hardly be said that store cards are thrown away.

We come now to one of the most interesting departments of the sale, — Crowns and their multiples: most of these were well sold, particularly those of Brunswick and Luneburg, a Ten Crown piece of 1609, \$80; Five Crowns of the same date, 40. All the coins of Henry Julius brought large prices, as did those of Frederic Ulrich, and Augustus of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel. Coins of the Crusaders and Knights of Malta sold at entirely inadequate prices, and at much less than they will bring when the Monograph on the subject, a joint work of Mr. Morris and Mr. Marvin, is better known. The collection of Siege Coins, Klippes, and Coins of Necessity was very extensive, comprising nearly three hundred pieces. They brought from a few cents each to 25.50, the last for a curious boat-shaped coin of China. We notice sales at \$15 and under for various lots, but considering the extent and interest of the collection, we consider prices realized as inadequate to the value of the pieces, and they are certainly below the cost of importation. Coins and Medals of the Reformation, Musical Medals, Printers' Medals, Calendars, Astronomical and Masonic Medals, made a large display and generally sold well. Medals of the American Revolution, especially the Dutch American series, sold at prices so low as to have been hitherto unheard of, from \$1.25 to 10 for medals that a few years ago were almost legal tender for \$100 each, seems to be the prevailing rate. Considering the beauty, the absolute rarity, and the fact that the dies for this series no longer exist, they are a judicious investment at four times their present prices. We would like to continue the review of this sale, taking up seriatim its various departments, but want of space compels us to close this notice, for the length of which we urge the unusual character of the collection; we briefly refer to the Coin Sale Catalogues, amongst which were several of the early ones, now rarely offered, bringing 2 to 3.20 each. Mr. Woodward's own series seems exceptionally to hold its own, for which prices nearly approximating those at which he constantly offers them at private sale were received, still sufficiently under those prices to induce buyers to watch the auction sales in the hope of buying at auction prices. Fabrications and Frauds, as an independent class under a separate head, were well represented and sold well. The finest collection of Japanese coins ever disposed of here, brought all the way from a few cents to \$10 each; a variety of East India coins, a collection of Japanese Sword Guards, Medallions, Love Medals, Facetiae, English Crowns, etc., sold at good prices; another invoice of Proof Sets sold low as usual at this time; a fine 1797 Half Dollar, 58.50; the unique coin of New Jersey, 105. The aggregate result of the Sale was between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The Catalogues of Mr. Woodward's Sale No. Seventy are already in the hands of collectors. In their distribution Mr. Woodward has been so liberal, that he informs us but two copies remain in his hands, with the exception of illustrated copies, which may still be procured at 25 cents each. The collection is mainly Greek, Roman, and foreign, and is a fine one. The sale occurs Dec. 29-31. It contains two medallions, one a Decadrachm of Syracuse, the other an Octodrachm of Tarentum, which alone will give character to the sale, and both are illustrated on the plate.

Salé Seventy-one, for which the Catalogue is in press, is the Collection of Mr. Edwin B. Wight, late of Detroit, Mich., and now of Cleveland, O., consisting almost exclusively of the issues of coins and medals of gold, silver and copper of the United States Mint, remarkable for completeness, and still more for quality. At the end of this month the Catalogue will be ready for distribution. The sale will occur late in January or early in February, to be immediately followed by Salé Seventy-two, mainly Archaeological, comprising the Remains of the Mound Builders and other prehistoric races in America, with a selection of ancient Roman Pottery. Another feature of this sale will be a collection of Old Play Bills, Autographs, Engravings, and Portraits, most of the latter theatrical.

#### FROSSARD'S SALES.

DECEMBER 12, 1884, Mr. E. Frossard sold the Collection of Mr. R. E. Curtis, of Binghamton, N. Y., comprising American and Foreign coins and medals in gold, silver and copper. There were several very fine impressions of the early Eagles and Dollars; specimens of Fractional Currency, in remarkably fine and clean condition, Swedish Plate Money, and the usual variety of the issues of the Mint. The Catalogue contained 26 pages and 644 lots, and the sale was held at New York by Bangs & Co. Our usual priced copy has in some way failed to reach us.

On the 20th December, Mr. Frossard held his Fortieth Sale, which contained several small collections of American and Foreign Coins and Medals, rare Dollars, Pattern pieces, and a fine line of Greek coins from the Collection of R. Hobart Smith, Esq., of New York City, and closing with several Masonic



pieces. The Catalogue contained 587 lots and 26 pages, and was carefully prepared. We can mention but few of the prices obtained, for lack of room. *Dollars*.—1839, Liberty seated, and no stars on rev., v. f., \$18; '58, unc., v. r., 20.25; Pattern set Trades, 1873, six pieces, br. pr., 19.50; Proof set of 1858, seven pieces, 28; Tetradrachm of Thurium, head of Pallas, v. f., 15; Didrachm of Velia, 8.50; Tetradrachms, Agrigentum, 6.75; Syracuse, different Patterns, 9.50 and 22; the last for one with head of Arethusa. Gold Stater of Philip II of Macedon, v. f., 20. Many other Greek coins also brought very good prices.

We have other Catalogues before us of recent sales, but must defer reference till another time.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### CENTENARY MEDAL OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

A CENTENARY medal has been struck in honor of Sir Moses Montefiore, the venerable philanthropist, whose likeness is faithfully and expressively shown on the obverse, while the reverse contains an appropriately worded dedication. Encircling the bust is an inscription, in Hebrew, "Happy is the one who feareth the Eternal; who walketh in His ways. 8th Heshwan, 5645."

### A MEDAL CONFERRED.

THE R. Accademia F. M. S. di Milano has conferred upon Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and Curator of the American Philosophical Society, a medal in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him since 1862, to archaeology and literature. This is the first time that the medal has ever been decreed to an American citizen.

### MARYLAND MONEY, 1671.

"THAT every Shilling of His Lordship's, the Lord Proprietary, shall be deemed to pass for Twelve pence sterling, and every Sixpenny piece for Sixpence sterling, every New England Shilling for Twelve pence sterling, and every New England Sixpenny piece for Sixpence sterling."—*Archives of Maryland*, 1666-1676.

A MEDAL is being engraved by order of the Minister of Fine Arts, to commemorate the defence of Paris in 1870-71. On the front is an allegorical figure of the city, rifle in hand, and on the reverse the names of the places outside the fortifications where battles took place, with the dates.

SILVER coins of the time of Elizabeth have been found in large numbers in the bed of a stream in the Island of Skye.

## HOUSE OF HAPSBURG MEDAL.

THE silver medal presented by the Municipality of Vienna to the Emperor Francis Joseph to commemorate the six hundredth anniversary of the accession of the House of Hapsburg, shows on the obverse in high relief the act of investiture by Rudolf, with the following inscription: "Rudolph of Hapsburg invests his sons, Albert and Rudolf, with the Austrian hereditary possessions, Dec. 27, 1282." On the reverse side the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the habit of Grand Master of the Golden Fleece, is represented seated on the throne and surrounded by figures of children bearing the emblems of Science, Art, Commerce, and Industry, while in the background the Tower of St. Stephen's and the Town Hall are represented. On this side the inscription runs: "To the illustrious son of the House of Hapsburg; the Town of Vienna, Dec. 27, 1882."

## AN OLD ACCOUNT OF ANCIENT CURRENCY.

I EXTRACT the following, as of probable curious interest to you, from "*The Negotiator's Magazine*," Richard Hayes, London, 1754, pp. 213-14:—

R. A. BROCK.

In all the *British* Dominions in *America* and the *West Indies*, they keep their Accounts in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, as they do in *London*; but in the above places they call their Money Currency.

And in most of the *British* Settlements upon the Continent of *America*, they have very few Coins of any Sorts Circulating among them; and what few they have, are Chiefly *French* and *Spanish* pieces: So they are obliged to deal in what they call Paper Money. For Notes of Hand do pass so common among People of *New England*, as I have been told, that they are

frequently given for so small a Sum as Five Shillings, and sometimes under that Sum : This being what they call their Paper Money ; and it being subject to so many Casualties, that it causes a very great Undervaluement of their Currency ; it being sometimes at 6 or 700 *per Cent* Discount for Sterling (or for good Silver or good Gold). Nay, in *Carolina* and *New England*, the said Currency has sometimes been known to be at above 8, or 900 *per Cent*. Discount.

They coin no Money in any of the above *British* Settlements, but only in *New England* ; and their being but only one Piece, which is called the *New England* Shilling : It is made of good Silver and is much about the Value of a Common *English* Shilling. This piece they first coined in *Oliver Cromwell's* Time ; and I have been told they continue to coin the said Shilling to this very Time, and do still retain the first Date upon the same.

I have never seen one of these Shillings, but I am told, that on one Side is a Palm-branch and a Laurel united together like a Tree ; and on the Reverse Side is *St. George's* Cross in a Shield conjoined to another Shield, within which is an Harp for Ireland, vulgarly called a Pair of Breeches. In all the *English* Islands in the *West Indies*, they have so great a Plenty of foreign Coins, that their Currency is sometimes at no greater Discount than 25 *per Cent*. and seldom more than 50 *per Cent*. Their Weights and Measures in all the aforesaid Colonies and Plantations are the same as those of *London*, differing only in their Kintals or Hundred Weight ; their Hundred being only 100 lb. Avoirdupois, and that of *London* is 112 lb Avoirdupois.

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## EDITORIAL.

WE continue the articles on "Orders and Decorations," by Mr. Marvin ; we hope to present our readers with occasional illustrations of some of the more valuable and interesting of these. We have already a cut of the Order of the Cincinnati, for the use of which we are indebted to Mr. David G. Haskins, Jr., which will appear when others sufficient to make a plate have been procured. In this connection, we wish to thank Mr. Stark, of the Photo-Electrotype Company, of Boston, for his kindness in allowing us the use of the cuts representing the Hog Money, illustrating Mr. DuBois's article.

WE see it stated that Mr. Dickeson was "the oldest numismatist in America, having commenced his cabinet in 1823." (!) There were scores of collectors before his time. Mr. John Andrews, of Boston, had a collection of coins as early as 1782.—See Proceedings of the Boston Numismatic Society, *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. I, p. 26.

THE Art Interchange, a Household Journal, now in its thirteenth volume, is of a very interesting character, and richly worth the price of its subscription. The large number of its illustrations and designs of embroidery, china and other painting, and other matters relating to household art, are suggestive and instructing. See advertisement on second page of cover of this Journal.

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## CURRENCY.

A GOLD ring—the jingle of twenty-dollar pieces on the marble.

A WISE man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.—*Swift*.

WHOEVER has sixpence is sovereign over all men—to the extent of the sixpence.

HE that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends.—*Shakespeare*.

MEN are seldom more innocently employed than when they are making collections of books, medals and coins.

MONEY and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.—*Johnson*.

THE Romans worshiped their standard, and the Roman standard happened to be an eagle. Our standard is only one-tenth of an eagle,—a dollar,—but we make all even by adoring it with ten-fold devotion.—*E. A. Poe*.







CHINESE COINS.



# AMERICAN

# JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIX.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1885.

No. 4.

## HISTORY OF MONEY IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C. E., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner for the United States Monetary Commission of 1876, etc., etc. Author of "A History of the Precious Metals," "A History of Money in Ancient Countries," etc. (Reprinted by permission of the Author.)

ACCORDING to Mr. Medhurst's translation of the dictionary or encyclopedia, edited by the Chinese emperor Kang-he, A. D. 1722, "in ancient times the money of China was of tortoise shell"\* meaning, no doubt *cowries*.

Kang-he's meaning of "ancient times" is defined by the fact that he himself possessed a cabinet of *coins* dating from the reign of Yaou, B. C. 2347 to his own time.† The "ancient times" of tortoise shell or cowrie money must therefore be dated anterior to Yaou. The Chinese annals carry this date back six centuries earlier than Yaou, for they state that metallic coins were used in the reign of Fuh, B. C. 2942, Shin-nung, B. C. 2827, and Hoang-ti, B. C. 2687,‡ and that during the last named reign, both coins, weights and measures were employed. There may be some uncertainty in fixing these reigns within a century, or even two centuries, but notwithstanding the suspicion usually thrown upon the validity of Chinese annals, there can be little doubt that the emperors named are authentic.

In addition to the evidence on this head already adduced, we are informed that during the Hia dynasty, B. C. 2207-1765, the punishment of crime was commuted with metal;§ that coins struck by Tai-Kung or Ching-Wang, B. C. 1120, are mentioned by various European writers on the subject;|| and that in B. C. 1000, six taels of "metal" would ransom a criminal from mutilation.¶

I have before me at the moment of writing, twenty trays of coins collected in China by the Rev. Dr. Justus Doolittle, an American missionary at Foo-Chow. These trays contain 464 bronze coins, the dates of which, derived

\* *Five years in China*, by Lieut. F. E. Forbes, R. N., London, 1847, p. 57. The author says that Mons. Hager, in his "Numismatiques Chinoise," translates *poei* into cowrie shells. He remarks that so far is this from being correct that the cowrie shell is unknown in China, but here he is in error.  
† Forbes, p. 58.

‡ Forbes, p. 57.  
§ Mons. Hager, cited in Forbes, p. 58.  
|| W. Vessering on *Chinese Currency, Coins and Paper*, Leyden; *Chinese Repository*, xx, 290; Dickeson in *London Numismatic Chronicle*.  
¶ Forbes, p. 58.

from the regnal periods of the monarchs whose mortuary names they bear, range, according to DuHalde, from B. C. 2257 to the present time. With the exception of seven coins among those of the most ancient dates, they are all round, with square or round holes, nearly always square ones, in the centre, and they vary in weight from a few grains to half a pound each.

The most ancient coins, of this valuable collection, are of the bell and knife shapes. Six of them, the oldest, we illustrate in the accompanying plate:

1st. Coin of Sung, B. C. 2257, bell shape; weight about 325 grains. Inscription in ancient Chinese, as read in China, Taung King Hou. As read by Mr. H. T. Kuen, Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco, an American academician, Tong King Fo, *For gold good* or *Good for gold*.

2d. Coin of the Chau or Chow dynasty, B. C. 245. Scimeter or knife-shaped; length, 5 inches; weight about 280 grains. Leu To. Coins of this type are called Kin-taou-tseen or money of the metal knife. Kang-he's dictionary assigns to coins of this type a place among the earliest coinages, that is to say among coinages that long preceded the Chow dynasty, 1122 to 243 B. C. Such coins, he says, vary in length from three to seven inches. Some of the larger ones, he continues, have the characters Yih-taou and Ping-woon-keen i. e. one knife worth 5000 (Le) of the smaller. He says there are several kinds of these coins, one of which having the characters of Yih and Taou, inlaid of gold, has also the value of 5000 Le.\* The coin before me has none of these peculiarities.

3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th. Four coins of the Han Dynasty, A. D. 9. Two knife-shaped, or rather shaped like a "Yale lock key." Length 2 1-2 and 2 3-4 inches; weight 280 to 320 grains. Two bell-shaped, weight 220 and 200 grains. Kie To. Yih-taou. Fo pu. Pou To.

Thornton relates that the usurper Wang-Mang, of the Han dynasty, established an innovation by imitating in his coinage the knife-shaped coins of the Chau dynasty. The coins before me prove that the imitation was not a close one. To procure metal for his mints Wang-Mang despoiled the tombs of coins which ancient custom had caused to be buried with the dead.

The others, most interesting on account of their antiquity, are the 7th. Half tael, B. C. 178, Paun Liong. 8th. Another, same date. 9th. Another, B. C. 139. 10th. Five chue or *dots*, B. C. 139, Ung Chue. 11th. Fifty chue, A. D. 9, Tai-Tshuen. 12th to 18th. Seven coins of same period.

The last twelve named coins are of the familiar "cash" type, round with square holes in the centre, and 7-8 to 1 inch in diameter. They are smaller than the modern cash, and the square holes are larger. I have also a porcelain coin with the inscription "Eternal Prosperity" in Chinese characters.

These ancient coins have been submitted to the inspection of Chinese numismatists and antiquarians, both in China and America, and by them pronounced genuine. Among those who have passed this judgment upon them are natives of China who have been educated in American colleges. In short, there are no reasonable grounds for impeaching their validity, and, until such grounds are discovered, these coins must be accepted as authentic monuments.

\* Forbes, 59.



Thus accepted, they open a new and wide field for the history of money. They teach us not only that money was known and used at least twenty-three centuries before Christ, but that even at this remote period representative and probably numerical systems of money were employed. The bell-shaped coin of Sung announces itself as *good for gold*, proving that gold had been used as money and that bronze coins were used to represent it. Coins Nos. 7 and 11 contain the inscriptions "half-tael," and fifty "dots," or units of account. Dots are now called "cash,"\* from the Sanscrit word *karshāpana*. Coupled with the fact that these coins are quite light (weighing from 30 to 50 grains each), the inscriptions prove that they were tokens, and that their value was many times that of the metal they contained.† This value was probably maintained by limiting their number. In such case the system was numerical.

When we examine the history of money in other countries of the ancient world, we shall find that owing to the unequal distribution of the precious metals and the obstacles to foreign commerce, metallic systems of money would have been dangerous to employ, and that numerical systems were established in all of them. That China should have employed a numerical system is therefore no matter for wonder. The same reasons that impelled other nations to do so, impelled her likewise.‡ The wonder is that she should have employed one so long ago as the period of Sung; and that at this period, almost the very outset of monetary history, we are brought face to face with a system whose advocacy and establishment form at the present day objects of a political party in the United States.

In this connection, while I am not prepared to suggest that the Roman system of bronze numeraries was copied from China, the evidences on that head are certainly very remarkable. They are as follows:

1st. From the above mentioned coins and their inscriptions it is evident that China had a monetary system consisting of bronze numeraries many centuries before the Christian era.

2d. The Romans had frequent commercial intercourse with China during this period.

3d. The Romans adopted a similar system of bronze numeraries about 385 B. C., perhaps earlier.

The study of these circumstances, when further light shall have been shed upon them by a better understanding of both the ancient Chinese and the Roman systems of money, may lead to more positive conclusions on this subject. The Chau dynasty lasted during the long period B. C. 1122-243. Towards the end of this dynasty the empire fell into decay and feudalism. It was divided into one hundred and twenty-three different states, each probably with its own system of money.§

The Tsin dynasty began B. C. 242. In the reign of Che-hwang-te or Tsin chi-hoang-ti, the unity of the empire was restored, and the building of the Great Wall completed; but he sullied the lustre of his administration by destroying all the ancient literature upon which his emissaries could lay

\* The word *cash* was not used in China before the advent of the Portuguese and Spanish discoverers of the 16th century. The Chinese coins, tokens or numeraries, whichever they happened to be at the time, called by the English cash, were termed by the Portuguese traders *sapecas* and by the French *sapecques*. The smallest of the modern bronze coins are two-cash pieces. The

Chinese name for cash is *chue*.

† Copper money of a nominal value has in times of scarcity been made to represent a certain amount of rice or grain, payable at the granaries. Forbes, 63.

‡ Scarcity of metal is mentioned at numerous periods in Chinese history. See Forbes, 60, 61, 63, 67, etc.

§ Forbes, 64.

hands. It is this destruction of original works that throws so much doubt upon the earlier annals of China, and renders her numismatic remains peculiarly valuable. The Han dynasty began B. C. 206 with the reign of of Lew-pang, otherwise Kaou-tsoo. During the reign of one of this line, Wu-ti or Woo-te, B. C. 140, the ancient literature was restored so far as possible.

It was during the reign of Wu-ti that the first paper money of which we have an account was issued in China.\* According to Klaproth and Forbes,† the notes were called p'i pi or skin notes, and they were made of white-stag skin, a Chinese foot square, each note representing 40,000 cash. According to Martin‡ there were others of about the same date, made of paste-board; and it is said that one of the latter, which had been preserved among the relics of the temple of worship, is still in existence. Between the third century of our era and the accession of the Tsuy dynasty, which began A. D. 590 with the reign of Yang-keen, we have few accounts either of the money of China or indeed any important circumstances which connect the history of the empire and that of the outer world. The collection before me contains sixteen coins of this period.

The first coins extant bearing the actual name of an emperor are those of Ho-King, deposed A. D. 465.§ Unless this was the son of Wan-te, who (the son) reigned from 454 to 465 and then died, I cannot identify this monarch. In 605-618, during the reign of Yang-Kwan of the Tsuy dynasty, a period of great confusion and scarcity of metal, round bits of iron, pieces of pasteboard and even articles of wear (dresses) served as circulating media.|| During the Tang dynasty, A. D. 619-907, the empire seems to have enjoyed the advantages of peace and prosperity. In the reign of Leshimen or that of his immediate successor, Tai-tsung, the Nestorian Christian Olopwen or Olopuen is said, A. D. 636, to have entered China from Judea and preached the religion of Christ; the emperor having accorded him permission to do so, and having even erected a church for his convenience; but this account, upon the strength of an alleged anachronism, has been regarded by Voltaire as a pious fraud of the Jesuit Kircher.¶

Tai-tsung was an enlightened prince, who gave encouragement to science and literature. His successor, Kau-tsung, carried the arms of China into Thibet and Persia. A subsequent emperor of this line, Yiou-tsung, who ascended the throne at some date between A. D. 713 and 757, has been called the Haroun Al-raschid of China. During his reign, in A. D. 740, a census of the population was taken — of itself no insignificant evidence of national prosperity and growth — the result being 48,143,600 *mouths* — probably an increase over the population of the preceding era.\*\* In A. D. 807, during the reign of Heen-tsung, and in consequence of the scarcity of copper at that time, paper notes were issued in place of copper coins. Forbes says that they were issued upon deposits of metal money in the public coffers. They were

\* Nearly three centuries previous to this date, coins covered with leather were used as money in Carthage.

† Klaproth's *Asia*, i, 375, quoted in *Chinese Repository*, xx, 289-95. Forbes, 67.

‡ Martin's *Hist. China*, i, 173.

§ Forbes, p. 60.

|| Klaproth in *Chinese Repository*, xx, 289-95.

¶ Voltaire, *Hist. Europe*, English Translation, London, 1754, vol. 1, part 1, page 14.

\*\* Populations are rarely counted in periods of decay. Consult Essay on *Population and Specie* by the writer in Rep. U. S. Monetary Commission, vol. i, App. p. 70. A census of China was taken during the first century of our era when the number of *mouths* proved to be 59,594,978. This number probably fell to something like 40,000,000 at more than one period previous to the Tang dynasty.



suppressed within three years.\* Some Arabian travellers who reached China in the 9th century describe the metallic cash in use at the time.†

The Tang dynasty ended in 907, and was succeeded by five dynasties, the last of which ended in 960. During all this time it has been argued that copper must have continued to become scarcer, or else the copper cash were continually degraded, for the sake of the profits arising out of the coinage; for it has been alleged that during the Sung dynasty which began A.D. 960, they became "so small that they were called geese eggs, and so thin that they would swim upon the water."‡ In A. D. 960, reign of Tai-tsu (Sung dynasty) the imperial treasury was constituted a bank of deposit from which notes were issued upon deposits of silver, precious articles and other merchandise, in government warehouses.

In A. D. 997, there were 1,700,000 nominal taels of these notes in circulation; in 1021 there were over 3,000,000 taels. These notes are described as having been a foot square in size and negotiable.§ Metal was scarce at this period. || During this century (the tenth) bills of exchange were employed in China.¶

During the early part of the 11th century, iron cash were in circulation, whether as numeraries or commodities is not stated. They were probably at first highly over-valued, and being issued redundantly, fell to or near their commodity value. It was to represent these coins that the first notes of true (felted) paper were issued in China. These were emitted by a private banker in Sze Chuen province, and were made payable in three years. Each note was for 1,000 cash or one tael of pure silver. The example of the Sze Chuen banker was soon followed by others—some fifteen in number—and by the year A. D. 1032, more than 1,256,340 nominal taels of these notes were in circulation. In that year all the bankers who issued them failed, and the notes became discredited. Yet they must have continued in circulation, for we read that in 1068 counterfeits of these notes were current. The notes were called *tchilse*. \*\*

In A. D. 1131, reign of Kau-tsung, according to Du Halde and Klaproth, or Prin-tsung, according to Martin, paper due-bills were issued by the government for military supplies.

During the reign of the same monarch a new sort of paper money called *hwui tsz*, or exchanges, was put into circulation. These notes were at first redeemable. They were in denominations of 1,000 cash each. Later on 500's, 300's and 200's were issued. This emission was continued during the reign of Hiao-tsung, which began in 1163. During the five years ending 1167, there were outstanding more than 28,000,000 taels of this paper, and by the end of the same year over 43,600,000 taels.†† Besides these, the provincial governments issued circulating paper of their own.‡‡ It is probable that by this time the government had suspended metallic payments, and that

\* Forbes, 67 and Klaproth in *Chinese Repository*, xx, 289-95.

† *Chinese Repository*.

‡ Minister Seward's dispatch in Rep. U. S. Mon. Com. 1, 545. This is an exaggeration, for I have over 100 of these cash before me. They are of bronze, measure one inch in diameter and weigh about 20 to 50 grains each. Some of them are very thin; but neither in this respect nor any other do they differ essentially from the cash of the present time.

§ Klaproth and Martin.

|| Forbes, 67.

¶ Martin i, 173.

\*\* Klaproth and Martin.

†† Klaproth.

‡‡ Martin. In addition to these emissions we are informed by Klaproth that in A. D. 1155, in the Tongusian kingdom of Kin, North China, copper being very scarce, paper notes were issued to replace the copper coins previously in circulation.

the notes it issued were irredeemable. During the remainder of the Sung dynasty, which continued until the Mongolian invasion, these paper emissions were increased. At the same time the three-year private bank notes which had been issued during the previous century, continued to remain in circulation. After the Mongol dynasty was pretty well established, in 1264, the notes of the Sung dynasty were all "suppressed"; whether by redemption or repudiation is not stated; probably the latter.

In A. D. 1215, Genghis Khan, emperor of the Mongol Tartars, entered China at the head of a vast host, attacked and captured Peking, and, leaving an army to further reduce the empire, marched to the west and entered upon that series of astonishing conquests which rendered his name a terror to the farthest ends of Europe. Genghis died in 1227, leaving the command of his armies to his four sons, under one of whom the conquest of China was completed, his grandson Kublai-Khan, otherwise Shi-tsu or Chi-yuen ascending the throne of that empire in 1281. Previous to the submission of the empire, that is to say, in February, 1235, the Mongols revived the use of silk or paper money similar to that which had before been used by "Chang-fong, sixth emperor of the Kin" dynasty.\*

In 1260-63, and still previous to the submission of the empire, Kublai-Khan, then in command of the Mongol army of occupation, issued paper notes and introduced them into those parts of China which his forces had subdued. These issues soon became redundant and fell in purchasing power. They will be distinguished herein as the First (Mongol) issue.

Between 1264 and 1290 a new series of notes were issued. Like their predecessors they were without limit as to numbers, and thus became in time depreciated below the level of the coins after which they were named and for which the law compelled them to pass in the payment of debts. "Pauthier has given from the Chinese annals of the Mongol dynasty a complete table of the issues of paper money during every year of Kublai-Khan's reign (1260-94), estimated at their nominal value in *ting* or tens of silver 'ounces' (taels). The lowest (annual) issue was in 1267 of 228,960 ounces, and the highest was in 1290 of 50,002,500 ounces, whilst the total amount in the thirty-four years was 249,654,290 ounces."† The depreciation first became rapid in 1287, when the emissions were very extensive. Before this occurred the notes of the First Issue of 1260-63 had been exchanged at the rate of five for one of those of the Second. It is these notes of the Second Issue that are described in the pages of Marco Polo.

[To be continued.]

#### "HOOK MONEY."

SOME curious and rare coins have been secured for the Central Museum, Madras Government. One of the most remarkable additions is a specimen of the "hook money" of Ceylon, which consists of silver wire first doubled and then bent into the shape of a fish hook, and stamped at the upper end of the shank, which is slightly flattened.

\* *Universal History*. Modern part, vol. iv, p. 200. I cannot identify this emperor or his dynasty unless it means the kingdom of Kin, referred to in a previous note.

† Col. Yule's *Marco Polo*, London, Murray, 1871. The expression "nominal value," as employed by Col. Yule, is not clear in this connection. His ounces mean taels, *i.e.*, sums of money, not weights.



## ENGLISH WAR MEDALS OF THE PENINSULAR.

BY R. K. WALKER, M. D.

IN no period of warfare in the world's history have rewards been more lavishly bestowed than in that campaign whose eventful close was consummated on the plains of Waterloo by the gallant heroes of Wellington. But these rewards were, with the exception of a few, only given to general officers, while the men who earned the reward, for equally gallant deeds, were denied a small tribute of the people's gratitude till the year 1848!

I do not intend, in the following brief sketch, to enter into the details of the various engagements which led to the results of such rewards being granted, but merely to give as far as possible an accurate account of each medal, with the inscription thereon and the date of victory.

The first medal I shall draw at tention to is the *War Medal* given for the whole Peninsular campaign between the years 1793-1814. It carries 28 clasps. This medal was not struck till 1848, and was given to officers and men of all ranks. The hardship of not granting some decoration for so arduous a war was felt for many years, and it never would have seen the light had it not been for the great exertions of the Duke of Richmond in Parliament, aided by public opinion. In recognition of his services the surviving war officers presented His Grace with a piece of plate, at a dinner in London, on 21st June, 1851. It is needless to add that many who should have received this coveted gift were then in the silent tomb, a space of thirty-three years elapsing before the nation awoke to a sense of duty.

1. *War Medal*. Obverse, head of queen with the date, 1848. Reverse, queen crowned, with robes on, standing on pedestal, r., placing wreath on head of Duke of Wellington, who is kneeling; at her feet recumbent lion. In exergue is engraved 1793-1814, and inscription TO - THE - BRITISH - ARMY. Silver, size 1-4; by W. Wyon.

2. *Naval Medal*. A separate medal was struck for such services, commencing with the capture of the French frigate *Cleopatra*, 18th June, 1793. This medal is the same size as the *War Medal*, and on obverse, head of queen, with the date, 1848; the reverse having Britannia seated on a sea-horse, holding a trident in right hand, and in left an olive branch (clasps were only granted for the principal engagements in the Peninsular war). On the edge of the medal is the name of the recipient only; this is unusual, as in military medals the regiment is inscribed. This medal is very scarce, and was not granted till 1848, and is not mentioned by Carter in his work on British Medals.

3. *The Turkish Medal*, 1801. Granted by the Sultan, who instituted an order of knighthood called the Crescent, and conferred it on general officers, admirals, captains, and subalterns of the English forces. On the obverse are the crescent and star, ornamental border; on reverse, Sultan Selim III., cypher, under which is the year 1801. Gold; ribbon, dark orange.

4. *The Maida Medal*, 1806. Given for campaigning in Southern Italy and Sicily, and worn only by general officers. On the obverse, the head of George III, l., laur, GEORGIUS - TERTIVS - REX; on neck, G.F.P. Reverse, Britannia as Pallas, brandishing spear; on left arm, shield; above, victory, with wreath; behind, trinacria, the symbol of Sicily. MAIDA, IVL - IV - MDCCCVI. Gold; by G. F. Pidgeon.

5. *Medal for Roleia and Vimiera*, 1808. Obverse, Britannia seated on a globe, in her right hand extended a wreath of laurel, and in her left a palm branch; to her right the British lion, and on the left a shield, charged with the crosses of the Union banner. Reverse, a wreath of laurel, within which the name of the event is engraved, and the year thus, "Roleia and Vimiera, 1808." Gold. This medal was bestowed on officers of all ranks. No mention is made of this medal, nor the succeeding one for *Talavera*, by Mr. H. A. Grueber, of the British Museum, in his recent work.

6. *Medal for Talavera*, 1809. This medal is gold, and in every respect similar to that granted for Roleia and Vimiera, the name and date being only changed, on the

reverse side; another one was inscribed "Corunna," and was conferred on field and other officers.

7. *Medal for Barrosa*, 1811. Gold; similar to that granted for victories commencing with Roleia, and worn by general officers and chiefs of military departments. It may here be mentioned that medals of general officers were worn suspended by a ribbon round the neck, and by others attached to the button-hole of their uniform.

8. *Medal for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor*, 1811.

9. *Medal for Albuera*, 1811. These medals were gold, and were the same as those conferred for other actions of this period. When the silver war medal was authorized, a bar was granted for these victories.

10. *Medal for Java*, 1811. The medal given for the capture of the island of Java was similar to those before enumerated, and similarly distributed. This valuable island was annexed to the dominions of the British Crown, but was restored to Holland at the termination of the war, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1814.

11. *Gold cross and clasps for the battles of the Pyrenees*, 1813-1814, viz: *Victoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse*. In the course of this prolonged campaign officers had received so many medals that it became extremely inconvenient to wear them, and frequently the name of the second engagement was engraved on the medal. In order to avoid this, the gold cross was instituted; its form was similar to the Victoria cross, and was fastened to a ribbon, or swivel, by a large ring, chased with laurel, in the centre of which is a lion statant; to the left, in each compartment, surrounded by an edge of laurel, is the name of the action; wreaths of laurel surround the names of the action on the clasps. Where the recipient was present at more than four engagements, a clasp was given with the name upon it. The ribbon is of the same color as that for the whole war, viz., red, with blue edges, but was nearly double the width of the ordinary one. The officers who gained the cross were not precluded from receiving the silver war medal and eight clasps for *Sahagun and Benevente, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca*.

12. For the battles of the Pyrenees, medals of three distinct classes were struck at the expense of the officers of the 88th Regiment Connaught Rangers. The medal was in the form of a Maltese cross, and had on obverse Hibernia seated, l., holding wreath; at her side, harp. Reverse, within laurel wreath, ORTHES-TOULOUSE-PYRENEES-NIVELLE-NIVE, engraved, above 88; wearer's name on edge, silver, size 1-2, clasp, PENINSULA.

13. *Waterloo Medal*, 1815. On obverse, head of Prince Regent, l. laur., GEORGE-P.-REGENT; T.-WYON, junr., s. Reverse, Victory holding palm and olive branch, seated l., on pedestal; inscribed WATERLOO, beneath, JUNE 18, 1815; above, WELLINGTON, -T. WYON-S.; wearer's name on edge; silver. It may here be noted that the figure on the reverse owes its origin to the ancient Greek coin of Elis, about 450 B.C., a copy of which may be seen in the British Museum. This special distinction, given for the battle of Waterloo, became the more valuable, from the fact that there was only *one* medal, and *one* ribbon, for all ranks of the army, from the commander of the forces to the youngest drummer.

In conclusion, I trust that these few words may be acceptable to those who are in the habit of collecting medals, and will serve as a true and accurate account of *all* the decorations given for this campaign.—*Antiquary*.

THE Erving Medals, of which the U. S. Senate lately voted to procure duplicates, afford an instance of the fate which sometimes seems to select and pursue certain inanimate objects. They were procured from the French Government and given to the library of Congress, sixty odd years ago, by Mr. Erving, formerly our Minister to Spain. The vessel which was bringing them over was wrecked, and they were lost. He purchased duplicates at his own cost, but these were destroyed by fire in the library. They were not only of historic interest but of artistic value, being finely engraved in the time of Napoleon; and the French republic courteously proposes to duplicate or rather triplicate them at the mere cost of the metal.



## DISCOVERY OF A NEW PIECE IN THE NOVA CONSTELLATIO SERIES.

THE numismatic event of the period, of interest to the American collector, is the discovery, in Scotland, of the small silver piece of the series suggested by Gouverneur Morris in a system of coinage devised by him, and reported to the Government by the financier Robert Morris. This series was to comprise a gold coin or crown, three silver coins, the mark, the quint, the bit or bil, and two pieces of copper. The gold coin is unknown, and probably never was struck; the mark, and two varieties of the quint, each of the three considered to be unique, are now known in the cabinet of Mr. Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston; the bit has hitherto remained undiscovered until within a few months: at the sale by auction in Scotland of the cabinet of a Scotch collector recently deceased, one turned up as an unknown coin, and was purchased by a dealer for the large sum of £15 15s.; at which price, with ten per cent added, it was offered to a prominent collector in England, by whom it was sent to an American dealer, for advice as to its rarity, genuineness, value, etc. It was returned with a liberal offer, and now having found its way across the Atlantic for a fourth time, it is offered for sale in New York on the 2d of April.

In a future number, if the facts are obtainable, we hope to give some more definite information concerning this piece and its hiding place for the last century and upwards; it is understood to have been sold in Glasgow. The coin has been submitted to the leading numismatists and collectors in this country, and no doubt whatever is felt concerning its genuineness. A full account of the mark and quint, and whatever was known of Morris's system of coinage, will be found in Crosby's work on the Early Coins of America, where the subject is very fully treated, and also in the *Journal*, Vol. X, p. 33. The piece itself is illustrated on the plate in the catalogue of Mr. Woodward's Seventy-third Sale, now just issued, and a full description, with some facts, may be found in the addenda to that sale. W.

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## SOME RARE OLD COINS.

UNDER the above heading, we learn from the Boston *Journal* of the 7th March, that a gentleman residing in the suburbs of Boston has a collection, now comprising six hundred specimens of coins, and some not to be procured at any price.

The writer states the further fact (!) "probably no other private collector in this country can present such a rarity, and of such value, as that in question, and with so many pieces in such excellent preservation."

We have heretofore supposed that two well known Boston gentlemen possessed collections somewhat remarkable at least, but they must now look to their laurels. The writer in the *Journal* mentions the gems of this collection as follows, with the prices annexed which were paid by his friend, the suburban numismatist:—

The first issued half eagle of 1795, valued at \$500. A complete set of cents from 1793 to 1857, all nearly perfect; but this fact is qualified by the statement that the date of one is somewhat obscured by the attrition of circulation. At this point the writer, before proceeding to description of individual wonders, remarks: "I presume it would be very vexatious to him to know that any other private collection of these old coins contains specimens such as he has in his own." The Washington Cent, declared by the facetious collector to be *excentric*, "Unity States of America, 1783," cost \$55. The price said to have been paid is followed by the interesting statement that a gentleman recently bought one in a New York auction room for \$50, and sold it before he left the room for \$75.

Among the other gems we observe the Franklin Cent, cost \$125.

The Nova Constellatio, 1783, "very rare, and much sought for," but price not named.

The Auctori Connec, price not given.

The Vermon Auctori, cost \$35.

The Nova Caesarea, cost my friend \$40.

The Massachusetts Cent, fortunately procured for \$35.

The American Colonization Cent; and the list ends with the Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent of 1794; unfortunately the value of the last two pieces are not quoted.

This is a fair sample of the newspaper learning of the day; a collection, like the one here described, including the \$500 gold piece, any dealer would be glad to duplicate for \$20; and if the buyer was not too particular about the cents of early dates "obscured by the attrition of circulation," one half the price might be abated.

W.

## CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

[Concluded from Vol. xix, No. 3.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DLXXXI. *Obv.* ONE PENNY TOKEN 1814 A ship to the left with lower sails furled, within an inner circle.

*Rev.* R H in script, within a wreath of oak leaves. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

It is impossible at the present time to learn what name is represented by the initials R H, and whether the issuer was a resident of one of the Canadian Provinces or of the mother land. Although I am inclined to the latter opinion, I describe it here, as many specimens, especially of the halfpenny variety, until recent times passed current in Canada.

DLXXXII. *Obv.* HALF PENNY TOKEN 1814 Ship as in the last.

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

DLXXXIII. *Obv.* ONE HALFPENNY TOKEN *Ex.* 1820 A female figure to the left, seated, with her right hand resting on her knee and her left on a harp.

*Rev.* TRADE AND NAVIGATION A ship to the right with mainsail furled. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

DLXXXIV. *Obv.* PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Laureated and draped bust to the left.

*Rev.* TRADE & NAVIGATION *Ex.* 1838 A woman to the left seated on a bale, with an olive branch in her right hand and a *caduceus* in her left. Copper. Size 33 m. C.

The bust on this coin appears to be that of George IV. It seems a strange freak, so long after the death of the king, to issue a coin bearing his portrait, and after his brother, who had reigned seven years, had been succeeded by Queen Victoria.

DLXXXV. *Obv.* FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON Laureated bust to the left in military uniform; under the bust two sprigs of laurel.

*Rev.* ONE PENNY TOKEN Britannia to the left seated; in her extended right hand is an olive branch and in her left a trident; by her side is a shield bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew; underneath is an open laurel wreath. Copper. Size 33 m. R 1.



DLXXXVI. *Obv.* As the last.

*Rev.* HALFPENNY TOKEN Britannia as in the last, but two sprigs of laurel instead of wreath underneath. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, differing in the relative position of the trident and sprigs of laurel. Wellington after his final triumph over Napoleon, seems to have become the hero whom these private moneyers delighted to honor, and for a time no other subject appeared to claim their attention.

DLXXXVII. *Obv.* As the last.

*Rev.* As the last, but with the date 1813 in the place of the sprigs of laurel. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

DLXXXVIII. *Obv.* FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON Head of Wellington to the left.

*Rev.* HIBERNIA 1805 A crowned harp. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

Probably struck for circulation in Ireland, but as it passed freely with the old coppers, it may be classed as Canadian. The Irish emblem and name may have been used because it was Wellington's native land.

DLXXXIX. *Obv.* Laureated bust of Wellington in military uniform within an open wreath of laurel.

*Rev.* TRADE & COMMERCE *Ex.* 1811 A woman to the left seated on a bale, with a pair of scales in her right hand and a pole in her left. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

As this is much heavier than the ordinary Canadian tokens, it was very likely struck for circulation in England, and afterwards exported to Canada.

DXC. *Obv.* MARQUIS WELLINGTON 1813. Laureated and draped bust to the right.

*Rev.* COMMERCE Britannia seated, with a sprig of laurel in her right hand and a pole in her left, at her side the British shield. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

DXCI. *Obv.* WELLINGTON HALFPENNY TOKEN Laureated bust in military uniform to the left.

*Rev.* Same as DLXI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

DXCII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev. Ex.* 1814 Britannia, within a wreath, to the left, seated, with sprig of laurel, trident and shield. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Three varieties, which may be distinguished by the relative positions of trident and wreath.

DXCIII. *Obv.* THE ILLUSTRIOUS WELLINGTON. Bust as on DXCI.

*Rev.* WATERLOO HALFPENNY 1816 A crowned harp. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, differing in the position of the crown. There are a number of other Wellington tokens which evidently were never struck for circulation in Canada, and as only stray specimens were met with in the old copper currency, they cannot properly be classified in the Canadian series.

DXCIV. *Obv. Ex.* 1820 Laureated and draped bust of George III to the right.

*Rev.* A woman to the left seated on a bale, with a pair of scales in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Two varieties, one of inferior workmanship giving the king an idiotic expression.

DXCV. *Obv.* Bust in military uniform to the right.

*Rev.* TO FACILITATE TRADE 1825 A woman to the right seated on a bale, with a pair of scales in her left hand. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

I cannot learn who is represented by the bust on this coin ; it may possibly be George IV.

DXCVI. *Obv.* A rude laureated bust of George IV in armor to the right.

*Rev.* A harp. Brass. Size 27 m. R 4.

DXCVII. *Obv.* As the last.

*Rev. Ex.* 1820 A harp. Brass. Size 27 m. C.

Twelve or more varieties, distinguishable by the number of strings in the harp, the position of the laurel leaves on the head, and in the delineation of the features. Some varieties are very rude, the work of native artists, who copied from inferior specimens. These coins are very common, having thirty years ago formed over ten per cent of the copper circulation.

DXCVIII. *Obv.* Bust in civic dress to the right.

*Rev.* COMMERCIAL | CHANGE Copper. Size 24 m. R 2.

The bust here depicted is not known to me, although it has been attributed to different Canadian statesmen.

DXCIX. *Obv.* Similar, but older bust.

*Rev.* WELLINGTON | WATERLOO | 1815 Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

Said to be the bust of De Salabery, the hero of the Chateaugay, but the attribution is doubtful.

DC. *Obv.* Same as the last.

*Rev.* SHIPS | COLONIES | & | COMMERCE Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

DCI. *Obv.* Same as DXCVIII.

*Rev.* As the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

DCII. *Obv.* Ship to the right under full sail, flying the Union Jack at the stern.

*Rev.* Same as DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

DCIII. *Obv.* As DC.

*Rev.* Plain. Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

This was struck from an old die found about ten years ago among some old iron, which confirms the attribution of the "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" tokens to Canada.

DCIV. *Obv.* A ship under full sail to the right, flying what is supposed to be the American flag at the stern.

*Rev.* As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 1.

DCV. *Obv.* As the last, but with the initials W & B N. Y. in small letters to the left under the water.

*Rev.* As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

Although these two tokens have been classed among the coins of the United States, I have here claimed them as Canadian, for the following reasons : — *First*, The "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" tokens have long circulated in the British dominions in North America and rarely elsewhere. *Second*, The first issue of them does not appear to have been struck earlier than about the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the regular mint issue of the United States formed the bulk of the copper circulation. *Third*, These tokens are very light, being in weight under that of the half



cents, although of greater diameter ; they would not, therefore, be received by people accustomed to the heavy cents issued from the national mint. *Fourth*, Everything, light or heavy, in the shape of a disc of copper or brass, circulated in Canada. The bulk of the copper change was in fact under the standard weight. *Fifth*, The flag, which consists of only four stripes with a cross in the corner, is simply a conventional flag, and not that of the United States. *Sixth*, As the United States had long ceased to be a colony, and had no colonies of her own, the inscription could not refer to that country. The coins were very probably struck in New York on the order of a Canadian firm, and put into circulation within the limits of the Province of Canada or of Nova Scotia.

DCVI. *Obv.* A ship as in DCII, but the waves are short and choppy.

*Rev.* As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

DCVII. *Obv.* A ship as in DCII, but with longer waves.

*Rev.* As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

DCVIII. *Obv.* Similar to DCII.

*Rev.* As DCII. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

Thirteen varieties, the differences consisting mainly in the shape of the "&" and of the flag. These tokens were first issued in Canada about the year 1812, and still continued to be imported into and to be put into circulation in Prince Edward Island, up to 1871, hence the number of varieties.

DCIX. *Obv.* A rude harp. Struck from a broken die.

*Rev.* As DC. Copper. Size 26 m. R 4.

DCX. *Obv.* Rude and indistinct bust in armor to the left.

*Rev.* Similar to obverse of the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

DCXI. *Obv.* Similar bust.

*Rev.* Harp, different in shape ; perfect die. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

DCXII. *Obv.* Similar to DCX.

*Rev.* Rude imitation of Britannia to the right. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This is undoubtedly an imitation of the old halfpenny pieces of George III, which, with their many counterfeits, were exported in a worn condition to Canada, the native artist using a worn specimen as his model.

DCXIII. *Obv.* As DCX.

*Rev.* As the last. Brass. Size 26 m. R 1.

DCXIV. *Obv.* Rude bust to the right.

*Rev.* Rude figure of Britannia. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This is from a cracked die. Previous to 1837, when the lack of specie caused copper change to be accepted in bulk, there lived in Montreal a blacksmith of dissipated habits. He prepared a die for himself, and when he wished to have a "good time" he struck two or three dollars in these coppers, and thereby supplied himself with sufficient change with which to gratify his wishes. This copper was struck by this individual.

DCXV. *Obv.* As DCX.

*Rev.* Rude figure of Britannia to the right, with a sprig of laurel in her left hand. Copper. Size 25 m. R 3.

DCXVI. *Obv.* GLORIUS · III · VIS A rude, indistinct bust to the right.

*Rev.* BRITT. Indistinct female figure to the left, seated, with a shamrock in her left hand. Copper. Size 26 m. C.

This token has been claimed as having been struck for circulation in Vermont, but it bears evidence of much later workmanship than the date claimed for the Vermont issue. I have little doubt but that this piece was struck and issued in Canada as an imitation of a George III copper.\*

DCXVII. *Obv.* A rude bust to right.

*Rev.* Similar to the obverse. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

DCXVIII. *Obv.* Similar to DCXII.

*Rev.* An indistinct legend in which the letters UN N . . . . . I . . . . . I R .  
SE Copper. 26 m. R 5.

DCXIX. *Obv.* Plain.

*Rev.* Plain. Copper. 25 m. C.

These plain discs of copper and old brass buttons circulated freely along with the ordinary tokens and the old imperial coinage.

There may be a number of other coins that should be classed among the miscellaneous issues, and as it is difficult to separate some from the tokens struck for use in England, and as others are not decipherable, a few of the rarer varieties may have been overlooked, although veritable Canadian coins.

When I was first asked to write a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," I had no idea that the work would grow to anything like its present extent, and although this article must conclude the series, the work is not by any means complete; since the coins of the older Provinces have been described, many new varieties have been issued and older ones have come to light. These will be described in another form later on.

Let me here ask the indulgence of those interested in the science, on account of the many errors that have unavoidably crept into these papers. I have to thank those who by their encouragement and assistance have not only helped me, but all collectors of Canadian coins in the pursuit of their chosen study.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

## ON THE WAYS OF SOME CATALOGUERS.

WE who live in the country and cannot get to the sales, read the catalogues diligently, and are often touched by the solicitude for our welfare there exhibited, and the prominence given to lots specially, if not exclusively, adapted to our "remote, secluded, solitary state." E.g.; "nickel cent, flattened by being run over by the train of cars that conveyed Garfield's body through—one of two placed upon the track myself." Now, you of the cities have daily opportunity to take your own "nickel" cents and "place upon the track" yourselves. And if you have not outgrown hero-worship, you can probably obtain immediate personal mementos of departed worth. But *we* are out of the world, and out of the way of such privileges. To those who cannot procure a lock of the hero's hair, or one of his old boots or tooth brushes, how sweet a boon to possess a cent, smashed by the train that carried his remains! How considerate of

\* In Batty's "Copper Coinage of Great Britain," etc., *passim*, there are descriptions of a very large number of varieties of this device, with dates from 1769 and perhaps earlier, and ranging through many subsequent years; the differences being generally some change in the lettering, the words of which were evidently deliberately spelled wrong or were merely nonsense, "Grum-

ruis III Rex," etc. Immense quantities must have been put into circulation in the mother country, and some of these pieces may have been sent to this country and used for the same purpose. The design was at first doubtless intended to deceive the illiterate, or possibly to evade some legal penalty, and the token under consideration is a copy of them, of even poorer execution.



this patriotic philanthropist to put us in the way of obtaining such a relic! But in one point he erred. Surely, instead of a beggarly two, he should have "placed upon the track" at least 200 of these easily ennobled "nickels" to meet the rural demand.

Another dealer, of long-established reputation and wide experience, often moves our hearts by the fine enthusiasm which, in his own, resists the frosts of age. If we did not know, by the size and number of his catalogues, that he handles many thousand coins annually, we might think him a beginner with his first few dozens, so proudly exultant is he—in the language of Hosea Biglow, "as pop'lar as a hen with one chicking"—over his cheap lots. With what unwearying kindness he takes in our rural ignorance and does for it, making himself a gratuitous "guide, philosopher and friend" to the young collector! How often does he emphasize and italicize the note of rarity, and place a fingerpost telling us what to admire and perchance to purchase! "1852. Impero Austriaco. 1 Centesimo, with five *other rare* Italian coins." Now I suppose I have had fifty of these hitherto despised bits within the last year, never suspecting that they were 'rare'; and I doubt if I could have got the information from any other source. "Ferd. VII, Isabel II, etc. 5 pieces. *All Spanish coins are scarce.*" "Belgium: 2 and 5 centimes. Nearly uncirculated. *Very desirable lot.*"! It is not every learned man that will take such trouble to instruct his ignorant and unwary brethren. Who would grudge a pitiful dime or quarter apiece for these "rare and desirable" specimens, with so much wisdom thrown in?

True, some ungrateful upstarts among us have at times complained of a loose and large freedom of description in these documents. They have bought denarii of "Antoninus Pius," and found them to be Caracalla—who, to be sure, used the same names, and why should a veteran numismatist stop to look at the head, or the metal, or the type? And "good lots to study," which proved "good" chiefly, as a cynical rival put it, to excavate—much as a wood guiltless of animal life may be recommended to sportsmen on the ground that, the less game there is, the more hunting: and lots of 100 modern coppers, "few if any duplicates," containing only twenty-seven identical Victoria halfpence: and other lots guaranteed "good to uncirculated," which from the buyer's view-point ran very poor to barely fair. But what of that? You in the cities can *see* the coins, and purchase on your own judgment; besides, you are posted. But "the rural parts are but a den of savage men." Anything is good enough for us who trust the catalogues. Their makers are Numismatic missionaries, trying to enlighten our darkness. They cannot be cramped within the narrow bounds of fact, nor expected to examine a lot before describing it. Edification is more desirable than truth: fertile imagination and warm zeal are noble qualities: and we who live at a distance, and don't want the trouble of sending back our purchases, ought to be glad to pay for what is sometimes the most valuable part of a dealer's stock in trade.

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### AN INDIAN MEDAL.

We find the following account of an engraved Medal of historic interest, in a newspaper, and deem it worth preserving:—

GEN. JAMES C. STRONG has in his possession a medal, presented in person by Gen. George Washington to Fish Carrier, chief of the Cayugas, in 1792, for his friendship and bravery to the Americans during the Revolution. The medal is an oblong plate of silver, almost five by three and a half inches, with a raised rim encircling it. One side is engraved with a picture representing Washington and Fish Carrier smoking the pipe of peace. The pipe having been smoked by Washington, has been handed to Fish Carrier, who receives it from the extended hand of Washington, and smokes. The face of Washington is the familiar likeness of the Father of his Country. On the reverse side is engraved the coat of arms of the United States. The medal now belongs to the third Fish Carrier of the Cayugas, and is prized as the most precious possession of the tribe, and cannot be purchased.

## COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

WE continue our reprints of the valuable articles from the *Antiquary*, contributed to its pages by eminent English numismatists.

IN the present paper we shall confine our attention altogether to the coinage of the British islands. The reader of these papers should bear in mind what has been heretofore said concerning the different epochs into which the history of the coinage of Europe could be divided, because these divisions will serve us again in the present case. Our first period, however, precedes any that came into the last paper, for here we have to do with a currency in use in Britain before the introduction of Christianity.

*The Coinage of the Britons.*—The circumstances attending the first introduction of a coinage into these islands require some explanation. For the remote causes of this event we have to go back as far as to the times of Philip of Macedon, and to the acquisition by him of the gold mines of Pangæum. The result of this acquisition was, as is well known, to set in circulation an extensive gold currency, the first which had been widely prevalent in the Greek world. The gold staters of Philip obtained an extensive circulation beyond the limits of Greece—a much wider circulation than could have been obtained by any silver currency. Through the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles), they came into the hands of the Gauls. Massalia was, we know, the chief trading centre for the western lands, and for the barbarian nations of Northern Europe. It was not long after the death of Philip that Pytheas, the great "commercial traveller" of Marseilles, made his voyages to Britain and the coasts of Germany.\* We may readily believe that Marseilles was then in some relation with Northern Europe through Gaul; and it would seem that at this time the Gauls began to appreciate the use of a coinage, and to make one for themselves. The pieces thus manufactured were simply imitations of the gold stater of Philip. That coin bore on the obverse a beardless head laureate; the head of Apollo it is generally taken to be, but by some the head of young Heracles, or of Ares. On the reverse is a two-horse chariot (*biga*). The Gaulish coins were copies of this piece, gradually getting more rude as time went on, and about the middle of the second century B.C., the southern coast of Britain had adopted from Gaul the same habit. The earliest British coins were thus of gold, and though immediately only copies of the Gaulish money, they were in a remote degree copies of the staters of Philip of Macedon. The copies have, in nearly every case, departed so widely from the original type, that were it not that the Gaulish money affords us examples of an intermediate type, we should have great difficulty in recognizing the relationship of the British to the Macedonian coin. This is the history of the introduction of a coinage into the British Isles, which, because of the importance of the event, it has been thought advisable to relate in some detail.

The earliest coins of Britain were exclusively of gold, and were devoid of inscription; any sign which has the appearance of a letter being in reality only a part of the barbarous copy of the Greek coin, and without meaning in itself. About the time of Cæsar's invasion, however, the coins begin to carry inscriptions upon them—the name of some chief or tribe, the former being in most cases unknown to history save from his coins. One or two historical names do occur—Commius, possibly the King of the Atrebates, who may be supposed to have fled into England; certainly Cunobelinus, king of the Trinobantes, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare. After the Roman conquest of Gaul, the native currency in that land was exchanged for the imperial coinage, and the change soon began to affect the coinage of Britain, which from about the Christian era began to make coins upon the Roman pattern. This fact is symbolical of the Romanizing influence in the southern districts, which in this country, and in so many others, preceded the actual subjugation of the land by Roman arms.

\*The mouth of the Elbe, or even to the Baltic, as is supposed by some.



After the complete Roman conquest the native currency ceased. Roman mints were not established in Britain until the time of Carausius (A.D. 287—293), who was Emperor in Britain only. Carausius' mints were Londinium and Camulodunum (Colchester). Between the time of Allectus and that of Constantine the Great no money was coined in Britain. This emperor ceased to use a mint at Colchester, and struck at London only. The last imperial coins struck in Britain were those of Magnus Maximus (died A.D. 388).

*Coinage of the Saxons.* — From this period till about the beginning of the seventh century there is an almost total want of numismatic documents. There can be no question that the Britons continued to use the latter Roman coins, especially those of Constantine and his immediate successors, which seem to have been struck in large numbers. Such coins as came into the hands of the Saxon invaders would probably be cherished rather as ornaments than for any other purpose. This would at any rate be the case with the gold coins. We find that Roman gold coins were very extensively used as ornaments by the northern nations during the viking age, and that they were imitated in those particular disc-like ornaments known as bracteates. In the same way we find an imitation of a gold coin of Honorius engraved with Saxon runes. But gold belonged rather to the chiefs than to the great body of the people, and for the use of these last a regular coinage of silver did presently (about the beginning of the seventh century) come into use.

The earliest Saxon coins, like the earliest British, are anonymous, the only trace of letters upon most of them being no more than blundered imitations of the coin-legend which the engraver was endeavoring to imitate; and for this reason it is impossible accurately to determine their date. These early Saxon coins are generally known to numismatists as *sceattas*, and it seems probable that at one time they were distinguished by that name. But *sceat* properly signifies only treasure,\* and it is not likely that the word was at first used to denote any special denomination of coin.

The anonymous *sceattas* not possessed of an historic, or, in the strict sense, a numismatic interest, have suffered too much neglect at the hands of collectors. For they are, in some respects, the most curious and noteworthy coins which have been issued since the Christian Era. In no other series of coins do we find among so small a number of individual pieces so great a variety of designs. The only series of coins which can in this respect be compared with the *sceattas* is that of the electrum pieces struck in Asia Minor in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The larger number of actual pieces among the *sceattas* are indeed copied from Roman coins; many also from Mirovingian silver pieces. But among those which remain there are a great number of designs which seem perfectly original, and which far out-number the types taken from any other source. Of these apparently original and native works of art we may count between thirty and forty distinct designs; and as these are probably earlier than most of the extant remains of Saxon or Irish architecture, and earlier than most of the Saxon and Irish manuscripts, the interest which belongs to these pieces is very great. It is impossible to describe these designs here; a great number consist of some fantastic bird, or animal, or serpent, similar to the animals which appear in such profusion in the Saxon manuscripts, and at a later period in architecture.

It is evident that the Germanic peoples had a special partiality for a coinage in silver; and this may have dated back to quite early days, when the old consular denarii (*serrati bigatique* — Tac.) were current among them. Mommsen tells us that when the silver coinage of Rome was debased, the old pieces of pure metal were almost absorbed for the purpose of exchange with the barbarian nations of the north. We find further evidence of this partiality in the fact that the silver *sceattas* were current in England before the grand reform made by the introduction of the new denarius into Europe and in the fact that this very reform was due to the most Teutonic (last Romanized) section of the Frank nationality. When, therefore, the great reform was brought about on the Continent, of which we spoke in a former paper, the effect was less felt in England than in any other land; it resulted merely in the exchange of the *sceat* for

\* Primarily, *treasure*; secondarily, *tax*.

the silver penny, the former standing probably to the latter in the proportionate value of 12 to 20 ( $=\frac{3}{2}$ ), though according to some documents they were in the proportion of 24 to 25.

The penny, introduced about 760, differed from the sceat in appearance. The latter was small and thick, the penny much broader but thin. The pennies of Offa are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their designs, an artistic excellence which was never recovered in after years. The usual type of the penny consists of, on one side, a bust, a degraded form of the bust on Roman coins, and on the reverse a cross; but a very large number of coins have no bust, and the cross is by no means an invariable concomitant. The legend gives the title of the king, as OFFA REX, ELFRED REX, or with the title more fully given, OFFA REX MERCIORUM. On the reverse appears the name of the moneyer, at first the name simply, as ALHMUND, IBBA, later on with the addition of MONETA, and later still with the name of the town at which the piece has been struck, GODMAN ON LUND. Town names begin to appear on coins in the reign of Egbert, King of Wessex. They are not infrequent on the pennies of Aelfred, and universal from the time of Ethelred the Unready.

It is to be noticed that the treasure plundered from England by the Vikings seems first to have given to the northern people a notion of issuing a currency. Rude imitations of Saxon money are frequently discovered in the Western Isles of Scotland, and were doubtless issued by order or for the behoof of the Danish or Norwegian kings of those parts. In the same way we find that the Danish kings in Ireland issued a coinage in imitation of that of Ethelred II. Most of the early coins of Norway are likewise copied from the coins of this king. When the Danish dynasty of Cnut (Gormson) supplanted the English line of kings, it made no change in the coinage of this country, though it was instrumental in introducing an improved coinage into Denmark.

[To be continued.]

### THE N. E. *vs.* THE PINE TREE THREE PENCE.

THE following cutting is reprinted for two reasons: first, to inquire the name of the New Haven gentleman, who has one of the N. E. three-pence pieces, and secondly, to call attention to the remarkable reading of the inscription, "Our Dam," which may be excellent sense, but is not found on the coins referred to except in the form *Ano. Dom.*

A New Haven gentleman has one of the old 1652 three-pence pieces coined in Boston, and as to which it was recently said that none were known to be in existence. The first American coinage was of this year. Dr. Charles Fisher said recently before the Rhode Island Historical Society, "The coins were of the value of three pence, six pence and twelve pence. They were of silver, rude and somewhat uneven in thickness, and irregularly circular, with no device, legend or date save the letters 'N. E.' on the obverse and the Roman numerals on the reverse side to signify the value in pence. None of the three-penny pieces are believed to be in existence at present. These were soon followed by more elaborate coinage, and instead of the letters 'N. E.' on the obverse, there were a double circle of dots enclosing the word 'Massachusetts,' and within the inner circle a representation of an oak tree; upon the reverse side 'New England, Our Dam.' They bore the date 1652, underneath which were the numerals expressing the value in pence. During the following year the oak was replaced by the pine tree, and for thirty years or more silver coins with the pine tree and the date 1652 were issued."

POSTAL NOTES.—The Postal Notes, like the earlier "Currency," are likely to be a source of profit to the Government. They were issued to the amount of \$7,000,000 last year, and \$157,000 worth have failed to be presented for redemption. These are supposed to have been nearly all lost, and the Government reaps the benefit.



## COIN SALES.

## WILLIAM H. SMITH'S COLLECTION.

THOMAS & SONS, Philadelphia, sold January 19-22, the Collection of Wm. H. Smith of Philadelphia, which comprised ancient, modern, and American coins and medals in gold, silver and copper, and was sold in 2125 lots. The Catalogue was by John W. Haseltine, and this was his Eighty-third Sale. Below we give some of the prices obtained.

Pattern Cent of 1792, by Birch, the largest size, "Liberty Parent of Science & Industry," Birch under the head; rev., "United States of America;" milling around the border, edge plain, size 21, \$140. Pattern Half Dollar, 1839, head of Liberty to right; rev., upright eagle, with head to left, reeded edge, silver, v. r., 52.50. 1795 Cent, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. r., v. f., 35.50; 1796, Liberty cap Cent, close date, uncir., 20.50. Dollar, 1794, good impression; rev., very good, 77; 1839, Flying eagle Dollar, proof, v. r., 36; 1803 Cent, very fine, 8.50; 1828 Cent, sharp, fine impression, 9.25; 1804 Cent, v. r., 9.25; 1799 Cent, v. good, 29. Dime, 1801, v. good, 5. Gold Eagle, 1795, v. f. 15.50; do. 1796, fine, 15.25; do. Quarter, v. f., 8. Pattern, "Pike Peak's gold 2½ d." "J. Parton & Co." good, 17. We judge that the sale was a success. The first piece mentioned was secured by Mr. Parmelee, who now has both the plain and lettered edge patterns. The total proceeds were considerably above \$5,000.

## LYMAN H. LOW'S SALE.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW, of the firm of B. Westermann, New York, has held two sales at Bangs & Co. since our last. He has succeeded in making a very handsome Catalogue, well arranged, which contains a great deal of information regarding the pieces offered on a small space. In the first sale were a number of Printers' Medals, which are not often met with in auction sales, and which we understand brought good prices. We have not seen the priced catalogues of either sale. In our advertising pages will be found mention of another sale of Mr. Low's, to take place in May.

## WOODWARD'S SALES.

Sale Seventy, the collection of a Bavarian gentleman, Mr. I. M. A. Lermann, was sold Dec. 29-31. It comprised a good variety of Greek and Roman coins and numerous examples of the coinage of modern Europe, a fair assortment of American coins and an invoice of Canadian coins. The two medallions mentioned in our last number as found in the collection, and claimed by the owner as from the Castellani Collection, both proved to be false; they were beautiful examples of the counterfeiter's art. The coins generally sold at moderate prices, those in gold at full values. The few good Americans sold well, as did the Canadians. A genuine Half Shekel brought \$24.50; a medallion of Robert Morris, 24; a locket nearly filled with the hair of George Washington, 20. Numismatic books sold well. A copy of Kohler's great work in twenty-four volumes, 28.80.

Sale Seventy-one, the collection of Mr. E. B. Wight, formerly of Detroit, now of Cleveland, Ohio, was made on the 24th and 25th of February. This collection, though not extensive, was remarkable for its excellent quality, and in the silver issues of the United States Mint was nearly complete. We quote a few prices. *Dollars*.—1794, fine, but with reverse scratched, \$55; 1798, small eagle, with fifteen stars, fine, 5; 1838, splendid proof, 54; 1851, splendid proof, 39; 1852, do., 42; 1854, fine, 9; 1855, proof, 10.50. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 6; '96, 15 stars, very fine, 66; '97, very fine, 71; 1801, fine, 5; 1804 over 1805, fine, 4.50; '15, barely circulated, 4.50; '36, milled edge, proof, 13.25. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, extremely fine, 17; 1822, very fine, 7; '25, fine proof, 5. *Dimes*.—1796, uncirculated, 7.25; '97, fair, 3.20; 1800, v. good, 4.50; '03, fine, 4.25; '04, fine, 8; '38, without stars, 2. *Half Dimes*.—1794, fine, 5; '96, fine, 1.70; '97, fine, 1.25; 1800, fine, 1.50; '01, fine, 2.10; '05, very fine, 22.50. The American silver coins were followed by a series of U. S. Mint National Medals; these sold at about the usual prices. We note a few as follows, that brought over \$5 each. Gen. Grant, 5.70; the Jefferson Presidential Medal, of the largest size, two silver shells joined, 6.75. Mr. Woodward notes the fact that within twenty years he has owned this individual medal five times. Other medals of the series brought from 50 cents to \$4.50, at which latter price the Field medal was sold; the Vanderbilt and Ingraham medals brought 3.60 and 3.25; the shield-shaped military medal of N. Y. State, 4.50. Mr. Wight's collection of Cents comprised many fine specimens, but did not equal in quality his silver coins; we quote a few prices. 1797, a veritable cent, struck no doubt from an altered die of 1797, 2.50; '93, flowing hair, made by Mr. Smith of Ann St., 6; '93, "Ameri," fine, 5.25; '96, from the Nichols hoard, 10; '97, from the same source, 12.50; '95, very fine, 24; 1826, uncir., 2.25; many other uncirculated cents from 1816 to 1857 brought from 30 cents to \$2.50. *Half Cents*.—1793, v. fine, 5.50; '95, fine, 3.50; '96, good, 15.20; 1831, 8.20; '36, 8.10; the rare 40's ranged all the way from 5.60 to 15.25; '52, 6.50. Pattern pieces brought about their usual prices. The rare Quarters of 1858 and 1859, with long, slim arrows on the reverse, from the collection of Judge Putnam, and more recently from Mr. Ely, brought 8 and 7.50. Proof sets as usual brought less than they were worth. 1855, 25.50; '56, 40; '57, '35; '58, '32; '64, 10.50; '77, 8.50; '78, 8.50; the others ranged from 7.75 down to 3.70. The minor proof sets according to the present fashion brought large prices. Fine American gold sold low. *Eagles*.—1801, very fine, 13. *Half Eagles*.—1795, 7.10 and 7; 1820, uncir., 13.50; '23, very fine, 11.25; '31, believed to be rarer than any other half eagle with two exceptions, 20. 1797 Quarter Eagle sold for the extremely low price of 12; a Double Ducat of Philip II, 1594, 15.25; the same coin in Frossard's Sale, 8. A good line of early American Colonial, State Cents, etc., sold well. 1787 Mass. Cent on a branch and arrows reversed, 17. In the last preceding sale, 16.25;

Bushnell Sale, 27.75; the Mickley Sale, 40. This is probably the identical piece quoted in each case. Ecu of 24 Livres, Louis XV, was bought in the Frossard Sale for 10.25; it was repurchased in this sale by Mr. Frossard for 24.25. The livre of the same date, struck for the Mississippi Company, first appeared in Frossard's Sale, where it sold for 10.25; it brought but 6.50, but the purchaser has since sold it at an advance. The Hard Times Tokens brought fair prices, from 4 cents to \$6 each, at which latter price the Philadelphia Half Dollar was sold. Some choice silver medals and coins, a number of which were rare and curious, sold well, extreme prices being 7.60 and 45 cents. Many other coins of less importance, scattered throughout the sale, brought prices correspondingly good. The sale was on the whole a most successful one. Mr. Woodward mentions as a fact that for this sale and the following, which were held consecutively, he received ninety-nine letters, each containing orders, and that the number of pieces on which he had bids nearly or quite equalled the aggregate number of lots in both sales.

Sale Seventy-two. We chronicle this sale here as one of the regular series, though it comprised very few coins or medals. It was a miscellaneous lot, chiefly archaeological, comprising pottery, Roman, Etruscan, and of the Mound Builders, prehistoric stone relics of America, Italy and Switzerland, the latter from the palafittes or remains of the Lake Dwellers, Autographs, Postage and Revenue Stamps, Play Bills, Portraits and other articles pertaining to the drama, the whole closing with a line of Japanese carvings in ivory and an Inro of elaborate workmanship. All these articles found appreciative buyers, and the prices realized were entirely satisfactory. The preface to this catalogue will attract the attention of all buyers of prehistoric relics.

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### COINS SUGGESTED FOR VIRGINIA, 1756.

"But y's I submit to Y'r Superior Judgem't, or if tho't proper y't the Money sh'd be coin'd at home for Paym't of all the Officers, Civil and Military, to be sent annually to the different Colonies, y't the Money so coin'd may be with Inscriptions, as may be tho't proper, to distinguish it from American Curr'cy.

"This the French have practiced for many years."

*Governor Dinwiddie to the Lords of Trade.*

The Virginia halfpenny of 1773 was probably the result of the above suggestion.

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### A COIN OF PANDOSIA.

At a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society some time since, Mr. Feuardent gave the following reminiscence of the manner in which an old coin served to identify a disputed location, the settlement of which had almost ceased to be hoped for:—

THE sight of the coin of Pandosia, contained in Frame No. 2, Class C, No. 11, recalls to my mind a personal remembrance of the importance of that little piece of metal towards the elucidation of controverted historical facts. Pandosia, the city of Bruttium, which struck this coin some time during the fifth century B. C., has occupied the mind of many scholars for many centuries. It was under her walls that Alexander, King of Epirus, came to his end under peculiar and dramatic circumstances, as related by Strabo, Titus Livius, and others. These authors say that Alexander, King of Epirus, having consulted the oracle of Zeus Dodoneus, resolved to go and subdue the Lucanians, who had revolted. The oracle had told him to keep prudently away from the river Acheron and the city of Pandosia, both of which are, as you know, to be found in Epirus. Therefore Alexander understood that safety commanded him to leave his own kingdom; and he started on his expedition to Italy against the Lucanians and the Bruttians, far distant, as he thought, from Acheron and Pandosia. After going through Lucania in triumph, he came under the walls of a city near a river. Alexander placed his army on three small hills commanding the city, but, while he was preparing his attack, heavy rains swelled the river so much that it overflowed and separated the three "corps d'armée" from each other. The besieged, perceiving their opportunity, came out of the city and destroyed the two wings of his army. Alexander resolved to avenge the defeat, and taking advantage of the fact that the recent floods had destroyed the bridge, and that its ruins formed a ford in the river, he was in the act of crossing, when he heard a soldier near him say (cursing the stream which



bore the evil name of one in Hades), "River, you are rightly named Acheron." Too late he learned that in trying to shun the places mentioned by the oracle, he had come to another Pandosia and another Acheron. He had not yet landed on the other side, when a Lucanian struck him with his javelin. The king fell dead from his horse, and the river carried away his body.

Such is the narrative resumé of the defeat of Alexander and his army, and it will be easily understood how eager archaeologists have been in attempting to locate the place where once stood this city. For several centuries various locations have been assigned to our Pandosia, but without definite result; the uncertainty was increased by the fact that there was one Pandosia in Epirus, one in Lucania, and another in Bruttium, and these are often confounded by ancient writers. It had not been possible to locate even the position of the river Acheron, or to recognize it with certainty in any of the rivers of the Neathos valley, until in 1870 the late Signor Castellani sold me the small silver coin of which we see here a faithful copy. On one side it bears the Greek word ΠΑΝΔΟΣΙΑ, accompanying the head of the nymph of that name. On the reverse is represented a youthful male figure standing, naked, holding a patera and an olive-branch; at his feet is a fish. A legend accompanying this type reads ΚΡΑΘΙΣ. Thanks to this little piece of metal, the veil that obscured the location of Pandosia was lifted. The name on one of her coins of the well known river Crathis showed that the small stream Acheron was a tributary of the more important Crathis, and with this starting point M. François Lenormant was able during a recent journey in Italy to locate the site of Pandosia, and to ascertain that the river known under the modern name of Mucone is the ancient Acheron, fatal to Alexander and his Epirote army.

## ROMAN SOVEREIGNS IDENTIFIED BY COINS.

FULVIA PLAUTIANA is absolutely unknown in history. She is revealed to us by a single coin, struck at Thyatira of Lydia, bearing her name and portrait. From the character and style of art of that piece, she is supposed to have been the wife of Pescennius Niger, whose coins it resembles.

While historians give us many particulars about the mother of Alexander Severus, Julia Mamaea, they leave his wife, Sallustria Barbia Orbiana, in entire forgetfulness. She is known only through her marbles and her coins. One of her coins struck at Alexandria proves that she was already the wife of Alexander during the fifth year of his reign (A. D. 226), when he was twenty-one years of age.

Ammienus Marcellinus speaks of the wife of Maximinus, but does not mention her name. Numismatists have classified the numerous coins of Paulina as being those of Maximinus's wife. They have arrived at that conclusion, first, on account of the similarity of Paulina's coins to those of Maximinus; and second, for the reason of the great likeness between Paulina and Maximinus's son Maximus.

Marcia Otacilia Severa is hardly mentioned by historians. Her coins are, as you are aware, very common, the most interesting of which are those struck for the famous "Ludi Saeculares," given under the reign of her husband Philippus, for the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Rome (A. D. 248).

The tyrant Tiberius Claudius Marcius or Marius Pacatianus is totally ignored by history. His coins, all in billon, are extremely scarce. One of these would make us think that Pacatianus had foreseen that history would treat him with contempt, for it is one of the very few Roman coins that are dated and thus gives us the time of its issue. It is preserved in the National Cabinet of France, and is as follows: IMP. TI. CL. MAR. PACATIANVS. AVG. Radiated bust of Pacatianus to right, with paludamentum. Rev. ROMAE. AETERN. AN. MILL. ET. PRIMO. (Thus A. U. C. 1001, A. D. 248.) Rome seated to left, on a shield, holding Victory and hasta.

Herennia Etruscilla is only known by one inscription and her numerous coins. One of them bears the inscription of SAECVLVM. NOVVM. Another represents her with

her husband, Decius, and her sons Etruscus and Hostilianus; very little mention is made in history of this last Caesar, whose name was Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus.

Cornelia Supera's existence is revealed only by her very rare billon coins. She must have reigned about the time of the millennium. The same may be said of Mariniana, but her coins are more plentiful. One struck at Viminacium proves that she reigned in A. U. C. 1007, A. D. 254, therefore she must have borne some relation to Valerian. We should hardly know of the wife of Gallienus, Cornelia Salonina, if it were not by the presence of her numerous coins.

Sulpicia Druantilla is not mentioned by historians, but her few coins in billon that have come down to us, show by their style, quality of metal and particular mode of striking, and also by comparison with those of Regalianus, that she must have reigned at the same time as that tyrant. A further proof exists in the fact that her coins have always been found in Moesia, where Regalianus was proclaimed Emperor.

Ulpia Severina, mentioned in history as wife of Aurelian, but not named. Her coins are very common. Magnia Urbica is unknown except by her coins. One preserved in the British Museum represents her with the emperor Carinus. Nigrinianus is totally unknown except by the coins struck by some emperor for his CONSECratio about A. D. 280.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Jan. 9.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also a letter from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., of New York, accepting Honorary Membership. Messrs. Woodward and Marvin being absent, Dr. Green was appointed to nominate a list of officers for 1885; he reported the former for re-election; his report was accepted, and officers chosen as follows: President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport; Treasurer, Sylvester S. Crosby; Secretary, Wm. S. Appleton. The Treasurer asked for more time to prepare his annual report, and it was granted. The Society adjourned at 4.40 P. M.

*Feb. 13.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary being absent, Mr. Marvin was chosen to act in his stead, who read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Messrs. W. H. Warner & Bro. of Philadelphia, of three handsome medals, one of the National Convention of Cattlemen at St. Louis, one of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans and one commemorating the loan of the Independence Bell to the latter exhibition. The thanks of the Society were voted. The President also showed proof sets of 1885. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*Jan. 20.* The regular meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's room, N. Y. University building, President Parish in the chair.

The Executive Committee presented their report and the following were elected: Messrs. Fletcher H. Bangs and Prof. Wm. J. Stillman as Resident Members; Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden, as an Honorary Member; and Chas. J. H. Woodbury, Boston, Mass., Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Clinton, Wis., and Dr. Frederick Larkin, Randolph, N. Y., as Corresponding Members.

The Room Committee, appointed at the special meeting in December last, reported having held one informal meeting at which the attendance of the members was very gratifying, and which was made interesting by a paper read by Mr. Doughty. A



letter from Hon. Mem. Lea Ahlborn was read, announcing the death of Cor. Mem. Bror Emil Hildebrand, and containing an excellent obituary notice of his life and works as the "Antiquary of the Kingdom of Sweden."

A donation of eleven folio plates of early English, Scotch and Irish coins and tokens was received from Frank Abbott, M.D. The Curator reported several donations; from D. Parish, Jr., a medal struck in 1883 to commemorate the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Turks before Vienna; from Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, four bronze inauguration medals of Pres. Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur; from R. W. McLachlan, one tin medal commemorative of the Semi-Centennial of Toronto. Adjourned.

The following officers were elected at the Annual Meeting, March 17, 1885, for the ensuing year:—*President*, Daniel Parish, Jr.; *Vice-Presidents*, Andrew C. Zabris-kie, Frank Abbott, M. D., David L. Walter; *Secretary*, William Poillon; *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts; *Librarian*, Richard Hoe Lawrence; *Curator of Numismatics*, Charles Henry Wright; *Curator of Archaeology*, Gaston L. Feuardent; *Historiographer*, Henry Russell Drowne.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of this Society was held January 8, at its hall. President Brinton took the chair, and delivered his inaugural address. A pre-historic terra-cotta mushroom, from an ancient grave in Japan, was presented; also many books and pamphlets. A very fine collection of prehistoric bronze, stone and amber objects, fibulae, arm-rings, chains, beads, celts, axes, etc., found in tombs in the northern part of Prussia, near the Baltic Sea, was exhibited and subsequently purchased by certain of the members and presented to the Society. Mr. Culin exhibited specimens of the mock money used by the Chinese at their festivals, funerals, etc., here as well as in China. After routine business the Society adjourned.

#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the present year:—Hon. Judge Baby, *President*; Charles T. Hart, *First Vice-President*; Armand La Rocque, *Second Vice-President*; J. H. Bowe, *Secretary*; R. C. Lyman, *Treasurer*; J. A. Nutter, *Curator*; Henry Mott, R. W. McLachlan, D. English, *Editing Committee*; R. W. McLachlan, T. G. Mocock, *Auditors*.

#### BOOK NOTICE.

MEDALLIC PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, WITH HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES, AND A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS AND CARDS, BY W. S. BAKER, Author of "The Engraved Portraits of Washington, etc., etc. Philadelphia, Robert M. Lindsay, 1885.

This volume must be welcomed with pleasure. Of course it is far superior to anything before printed on the subject, and we would be glad to be able to use only words of praise in regard to it, as one easily can in many respects. It has however some faults. There are certainly too many divisions. "Washington before Boston" might form part of his "Military and Civil Career," as it surely does in fact. "Funeral Medals" need not be separated from "Birth, Death and Centennial Anniversary, Feb. 22, 1832." Greatly wanted is an index-list of the numbers of those medals struck with the same obverse or reverse, as they are now scattered through the volume in various divisions. But rather than linger on objections, let us give the author great praise for the thoroughness of his work, and the creditable result as a whole. The "historical and critical notes" are admirable, full of interesting facts about the portraits of Washington, and the origin of many of the medals. The volume is a very attractive one, and we advise all who may be in doubt, to hesitate no longer, but to obtain a copy.

## EDITORIAL.

THE present number closes the current volume of the *Journal*. We have to thank our friends who have so efficiently aided us in making it in some sense a representative magazine of American numismatics; we shall spare no efforts to make the volume for the year to come equal in every respect to its predecessors, and as we have often stated, shall welcome contributions from all interested in the science.

SOME of our friends have neglected to make the usual remittance, to pay for their subscriptions. As we have never pretended that the labor of conducting the magazine was productive of any greater profit than the satisfaction of adding something to the knowledge of the specialty to which the *Journal* is devoted, we trust that those in arrears will show their appreciation of our efforts by prompt payment.

WE call attention to the advertisements of two valuable collections, which will be found in the proper place in this number. The Chapman collection contains a large variety of interesting pieces, the merits of which are noticed in their advertisement. Mr. Lyman H. Low offers the extensive collection of Mr. Alexander Balmanno. In this, as we happen to know, there are a number of very fine English pieces of the Stuarts and Cromwell, some of the early British coinage, on which we have an article in the present number of the *Journal*, and many other varieties not often offered. We advise our readers to send for the catalogue.

The "*Decorator and Furnisher*" says:—"A petition is being circulated for signatures among the artists, asking Congress to adopt some method for improving the artistic quality of our coinage. It is full time this subject received some attention, for there is not to be found anywhere a circulating medium, less attractive, artistically, than our own, and if we think it necessary to import an English designer for our new coinage, we should in justice have something better than we have now." It is doubtless true, that there can hardly be found any modern coinage less attractive than ours, even with our "cheeky" 85 cent dollar: but we should be happy to hear of a *more* attractive series.

IN *Numisma* for March, Mr. Frossard says that "2 varieties are known" of the genuine dollar of 1804. Let us hope that he will give a full description of both of them, with all their peculiarities, in an early number of his interesting periodical.

## CURRENCY.

It is *not* a guinea hen that lays the golden egg.

A penny saved is twopence clear,

A pin a day is a groat a year.

THE DATE WAS ON IT.—He was a Freshman, but a most enthusiastic numismatist. "Do you know," said he, with an air of profound gravity, "I find it very hard work to secure old coins—I mean, for example, those that can date back beyond the time of Constantine the Great. I have some that the collector I purchased them from says are older, but they are in the main much defaced, and their antiquity becomes a matter of mere conjecture. I was in great luck, however, the other day, for while strolling down town I chanced to drop into an old curiosity shop, and the proprietor, to my great delight, produced a coin for which I would not take a hundred dollars—the oldest I have ever heard of, undamaged and clear—591 B. C., and it has the date on it." Then Freshie looked supremely happy.—*Acta Columbiana*.

## ON AN EMPTY PURSE.

Thy yellow gold is gone, and silver bright,  
Alas! I'm *heavy*, because thou'rt *so light*.



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VOL. XX.—No. 1.]

[WHOLE No. 109.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1885.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*QUARTERLY.*

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

CUPPLES, UPHAM & CO.,

283 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,

2009 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LYMAN H. LOW, OF B. WESTERMANN & CO., 838 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

H. HOFFMANN,

1 RUE DU BAC, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 69 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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# American Journal of Numismatics.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY,—THE TWENTIETH VOLUME BEGINS JULY 1st, 1885.

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AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*QUARTERLY.*

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VOL. XX.

JULY, 1885—JULY, 1886.



COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.  
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.  
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

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BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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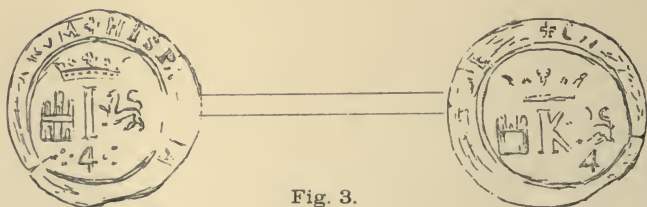
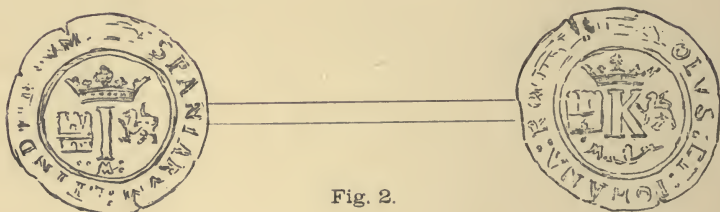
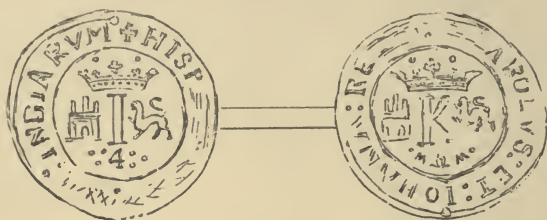
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# EARLY SPANISH-AMERICAN COINS.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. XX.

BOSTON, JULY, 1885.

No. I.

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## HISTORY OF MONEY IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C. E., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 78.]

THIS was the most brilliant period in the history of China. Kublai Khan after subduing and uniting the whole country and adding Burmah, Cochin-China and Tonquin to the empire, entered upon a series of internal improvements and civil reforms, which raised the country he had conquered to the highest rank of civilization, power and progress. Tranquillity succeeded the commotions of the previous period; life and property were amply protected; justice was equally dispensed; and the effect of a gradual increase of the currency, which was jealously guarded from counterfeiting, was to stimulate industry and prevent the monopolization of capital. It was during this era that the Imperial canal, sixteen hundred and sixty miles long, together with many other notable structures, was built.\* There is some little discrepancy in the dates assigned by Du Halde and Pauthier to Kublai Khan's reign, which I am not prepared to reconcile.

No specific limits having been assigned to this emission of notes, they fell in value, until in the reign of Woo-tsung, 1309-13, a new emission, which we will call the Third Mongol, was begun. Like the Second series with respect to the First, the Third were now exchanged for the Second at the rate of five of the latter for one of the former.

Population and trade had greatly increased, but the emissions of paper notes were suffered to largely outrun both, and the inevitable consequence was depreciation. All the beneficial effects of a currency which is allowed to expand with the growth of population and trade were now turned into those evil effects that flow from a currency emitted in excess of such growth. These effects were not slow to develop themselves. Excessive and too rapid augmentation of the currency resulted in an entire subversion of the old order of society. The best families in the empire were ruined, a new set of men came into the control of public affairs, and the country became the scene of internecine warfare and confusion.

\* Malte-Brun, ii, 69.

This condition of things did not suddenly occur, but became slowly evolved during the reigns of the five monarchs between Woo-tsung, 1313, and Shun-tee, 1368.

It was this period, viz: A. D. 1330, that the Moorish traveler, Ibn Batuta reached China, whose paper money is described in his itinerary. Sir John Mandeville was also in China at this period (about 1327); but whether it is of the reigning monarch of that country or one of his predecessors that he speaks in the following extract, is uncertain:

"This emperor maketh no money but of leather imprinted or of paper. And of that money is some of greater price and some of lesser price, after the diversity of his statutes. And when the money hath run so long that it beginneth to waste (wear out) then men bring it to the emperor's treasury and then they take new money for the old. And that money goeth throughout all the country and throughout all his provinces. For there and (even) beyond them they make no money neither of gold nor silver."\*

During the last days of the Mongol Dynasty, in 1351, an effort was made to reform the currency; but by this time the evil lay too deep for remedy; for many kinds of paper money were in circulation, government, provincial and private, besides many counterfeits; and the government was powerless to limit the circulation. The notes therefore continued to depreciate. In 1368 the Mongol dynasty was overthrown and the Ming dynasty commenced with the reign of Tai-tsu. In the seventh year of his reign (1374) a new issue of government notes took place, a fac-simile of one of which is published in Harper's edition of Marco Polo. At this time the notes of the Mongol emperors were still in circulation, though at what relation of value to the Ming issue is not stated.

At a subsequent date during the same reign the Mongol notes were retired from circulation. The new Ming notes read: "This paper money shall have currency, and be used in all respects as if it were copper money." The denominations were from 100 to 1,000 cash. Martin states that as they were issued redundantly, it was attempted to maintain their value by forbidding the use of gold and silver; but since in point of fact these metals were not then coined or used as money in China, neither their use nor disuse could have had any effect upon the value of the paper notes; and Martin must be mistaken. This value could only have been affected by their number and that of any other pieces of money then in circulation, such as copper cash, private bank notes, etc.

At the outset of the Ming issues, 17 paper cash were equal to 13 metallic cash; by the year 1448, the issues of paper notes having meanwhile been greatly increased, this relation became 1000 paper to 3 metallic cash. In 1455 the government decreed that the taxes should be paid in paper money, and forbade the circulation of coins (cash). The Mings, so far as excessive issues are concerned, were but too clearly following in the worst footsteps of the Mongols.

Nevertheless, the condition of the empire had greatly improved. Whilst Hung-wu, who reigned 1368-99, was still on the throne, that is, in 1393, a census of the population showed 60,545,812 mouths,† although there had

\* *Travels* of Sir John Mandeville, (Ed. 1839) p. 239.

† Malte-Brun.



occurred but half a century previously—in 1342—one of the greatest famines of which mention occurs in history, when no less than 13,000,000 of human beings were destroyed in this empire alone.\* But the prosperity which this increase of population evinces, gradually disappeared, and after the reign of Hung-wu the empire again fell into decay and was repeatedly subjected to the incursions of the Tartars.

In 1448 and with a view of improving the credit of the government paper notes, the circulation of metallic cash was prohibited; but this measure proved abortive, and by the year 1455 the paper issues appear to have become entirely discredited, and metallic cash resumed their old place in the circulation. This was the last issue of imperial government notes in China.†

Towards the latter part of this century the population of the empire had fallen to 53,281,158 mouths.‡ Even at this figure it was greater than that of all Europe.§

We now come to the period when China was opened to the maritime commerce of Europe. This was effected by the Portuguese in 1518.|| It would be interesting to know what had been the ratio between gold and silver in China previous to this event, and how such ratio came to be afterward changed by its influence; but the data on the subject are too meagre to warrant any definite conclusions. We are informed that at about the beginning of the 14th century the ratio was 1 tael of silver equal to 1 mace of gold or 10 to 1;¶ but there are no other data for upwards of three centuries after this date. This ratio was, however, not important. The Chinese coined neither gold nor silver, and although the latter is at present used for money, and was probably so used, at least to a small extent, at the date mentioned (1264-94), the national policy of keeping the mines closed, which appears to have been adopted so far back as that period, and perhaps for ages before, must have caused the ratio to depend upon surrounding countries rather than the relative abundance of the precious metals within the empire. The countries most likely to have exercised this influence at the date mentioned were those which had then recently been overrun and plundered by Genghis Khan and his successors, to wit, Turkestan, Persia, Asia Minor and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Colwell says\*\* that "in China, the skill of counterfeiters is such as wholly to prevent the use of coins (meaning gold and silver ones) and that vast population is—for that reason it is said—confined to the primitive mode of weighing in payments, all the gold and silver used in commerce." But this author is clearly wrong. It is true the Chinese are skilled in counterfeiting; but they are more than equally skilled in being able to detect counterfeit coins or even impure metal. The fact is they do use silver coins, only they are all, with the exceptions mentioned below, and when not counterfeit, of foreign fabrication. The real reason why gold and silver coins are not struck in China is that the money of the country is, and except when replaced by paper notes, has always been, cash, generally copper, but sometimes iron coins. These cash have been issued from time to time, not as commodity but numery or highly over-valued coins, the value of which is endeavored to

\* App. Cyc.

† *American Almanac*, 1879, pp. 65-68. ‡ Malte-Brun.

§ *Discourse on Political Economy*, by the writer, delivered before the Alumni of the University of California, January, 1879.

|| *Why Should the Chinese Go?* by Quang Chang Ling, pamphlet, San Francisco, 1878, p. 5.

¶ Klaproth in *Chinese Repository*, xx: 289-95.

\*\* *Ways and Means of Payment*, p. 109.

be regulated by laws limiting their issue. Under these circumstances, it is only necessary to say in reply to Mr. Colwell's theory, that the money of the country, whether commodity or numerary, being made of copper or iron, it is impossible to introduce gold and silver coins into the circulation, or to make them legal tender at any fixed ratio of value to the cash; because the latter are composed of metals whose value in gold or silver is subject to violent fluctuations; there being no great hoarded stock of them on hand in the commercial world, as there is of gold and silver.

Since the opening of China to maritime commerce the changes in her monetary system have not been important. During the last years of the Ming dynasty which ended in 1645 the empire became the theatre of intestine wars, and the numerary cash being issued without limit both by the imperial and provincial authorities, and largely counterfeited at that, they fell to their commodity value and, as such, formed, together with the tribute rice, the principal, almost the only, money of the empire.

The Tsin or Taetsing or Mantchoo Tartar dynasty began in 1645 with the reign of Shun-che; and an era of peace and progress succeeded. The Russians were allowed to trade with the northern parts of the empire. Formosa and Thibet were conquered, and foreign trade was permanently opened at the seaports. A German Jesuit, Adam Schall, was appointed prime minister to the emperor; the Christian churches were restored to the missionaries (1671) and the country was surveyed and mapped out by Europeans. These reforms indicate an era of prosperity, which soon demanded a more equitable and efficient currency than copper cash; and accordingly paper money, at first consisting of private bank notes, followed afterward by provincial government credit notes, crept into the circulation.

Towards the end of the 18th century the population of China had grown to perhaps 175,000,000, and notwithstanding current belief to the contrary and the pretended censuses adduced to support this belief, this must be deemed the greatest number known to have been ever attained, and to mark the highest point of Chinese prosperity, which, since the period mentioned, has greatly declined. In 1875, at the beginning of the present reign—that of Kuang-soo, ninth Emperor of the Tsin dynasty—the population of the empire could scarcely have exceeded 128,000,000.\* These numbers and the condition of progress which they indicate, have, it is thought, lost their previous tendency to retrograde, and at the present time the empire, if not slowly progressive, has at least attained for a time a stationary condition.

The monetary system of China at present consists, and for some time past has consisted, principally of cast copper or bronze cash, of which there are two classes in circulation. The first of these are the Chinese large cash, which are cast by the imperial authorities, and circulated almost exclusively in the city of Pekin and its suburbs, where no other cash is current. It is presumed to be these coins whose composition is said to consist of six to eight parts of copper and from four to two parts of alloy, either lead, zinc, or tin, and whose legal composition is described as follows: Copper 54, tutenag (zinc) 42, lead 3.4, unenumerated, 0.6; total 100. The ingredients are, however, not always the same.†

\* Fourth letter of Qwang Chang Ling in San Francisco *Argonaut*, September 17th, 1878, and the various authorities therein adduced, including the last actual Census (1761).

† Gutzlaff's *China*.



Between these cash and silver bullion there is said to be established a legal relation of 1000 cash to the tael of silver.\* But since cash are legal tender and silver bullion is not, this relation cannot be deemed effective. However this may be, the cash, if composed as above set forth, are, at this relation undervalued and silver bullion overvalued.

The second class of cash consists nearly entirely of copper and are smaller and lighter, weighing when new, about eight to the ounce avoirdupois, and when old, say from 50 to 140 years of age, exactly nine to the ounce. These cash are cast by the provincial authorities or by private parties under their permission.†

The market relation between cash and foreign dollars varies from 1200 to 1800 cash to the dollar; the variance being influenced by the local supply and demand of particular coins at the Treaty ports. The laws of China contain provisions designed to prevent the exportation, sequestration, monopolization or dearth of copper metal or copper cash and the counterfeiting of the latter. Copper metal may be used in the arts only for certain specific purposes. None is to be concealed or sold except to the Government.‡ Copper ore, copper sheathing, old, and copper wares, may be exported on payment of export duties; § but not copper in ingots.

Officers of the Chinese government are forbidden (under pain of sixty blows) from retaining and accumulating coin.¶ The Penal Code of China provides that when cash is cast it shall be deposited with the Board of Revenue until required for public service. "The quantity of metal coined and the periods of its issue are fixed by the Board of Revenue in order that the successive supplies of coin for the use of the people may correspond with their wants and be regulated according to the market prices of gold, silver, grain, and other articles in general use and consumption.¶¶ Sir R. Murchison's opinion,\*\* why the gold mines of China were forbidden to be worked, may have been derived from these regulations.

Copper coin is forbidden to be cast by individuals under pain of death.†† Copper cash is forbidden to be exported abroad on penalty (to foreigners) of a sum equal to its value; but it may be shipped by foreigners under bond, from one seaport of China to another.‡‡ No provision appears to be enforced at present against the importation of silver, which, in regard to China is unimportant; for the relation established by Chinese law is not between copper coins struck by the Chinese authorities and silver coins similarly fabricated (of which there are none) but between copper coins so fabricated and silver bullion. Nevertheless, such an interdict was probably enforced in former times, for Postlethwayt, an old author, informs us that silver was imported into China, surreptitiously, in order to counterbalance the export of gold, which being prohibited, was also effected surreptitiously.§§

\* Stanton's *Laws of China*, London, 1810, pp. 124-5.

† Farming out the mintage to private parties by the imperial government is mentioned by Forbes, 65. The same author p. 63, states that companies of merchants have been permitted to issue coins.

‡ Stanton's *Laws of China* p. 125, and Chinese *Repository* ii, 68.

§ *Treaty between the United States and China*, June 18, 1843. *Statutes at Large*. Little & Brown. Ed. 1862,

p. 190. The export duty on copper wares by this treaty is fixed at 1.15 taels per 100 catties.

¶ *Laws of China*, Stanton, p. 124.

¶¶ *Chinese Repository* ii, 68, and Stanton's *Laws of China*, p. 124.

\*\* Quoted by McCulloch in *Encyc. Brit.*, 1858, xv., 470.

†† Stanton's *Laws of China*, p. 597.

‡‡ *United States Treaty with China*. *Statutes at Large*, 1862, p. 194.

§§ Postlethwayt's *Dic. of Com.*, article *Gold*.

## EARLY SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 66.]

WE describe three types of the early Mexican copper coins. The oldest are probably those with the same legend on both sides and which have CAROLUS QUINTUS, but omit JOHANA. The castle appears on the obverse and the lion on the reverse if such a distinction can be made. The letters s and p appear on one side and F on the other. There is no mark of value on them. The next in order of age are probably the ones described below. KAROLUS is a barbarism. JOHANA first appears. The castle and the lion are repeated on each side, but are not on a shield. The denomination is in Arabic. In some cases a large M designates the capital. The ones last described are probably the latest struck, they are roughly coined, but the columns first appear.

XL. *Obv. Leg.* + HISP . . . . . T INDIARVM. *Field*, Large letter I, crowned. Crown large, with single row of beads or grains, five trefoil ornaments, of which three the largest; two voided dots over it. On the left a castle, on the right a lion passant, as on Plate II, figures 1 and 2. Beneath the letter an Arabic figure 4, with three voided dots on each side. Legend between two grained circles. Plate. Fig. 1.

*Rev. Leg.* . AROLVS : ET : IOHANA : RE . . . *Field*, Large letter K crowned, and with dots as on obverse; castle and lion as on obverse; below, two small M's and voided dots near them. *Copper*. From a rubbing. D. 19.

XLI. *Obv. Leg.* . . . PANIARVM : ET : INDI . . . . *Field*, As before, but no dots over crown. Beneath the letter, an M with voided dot on either side. Plate. Fig. 2.

*Rev. Leg.* . . . OLVS : ET IOHANA : R . . . . *Field*, As before, no dots over crown. *Copper*. D. 18. Betts Collection.

XLII. *Obv. Leg.* HISP . . IA . . . *Field*, As before, no dots over crown. Beneath the letter I an Arabic 4 with four voided dots on each side. Plate. Fig. 3.

*Rev. Leg. and Field.* Apparently same as before, but very indistinct. A large Arabic 4 on lower right of *field* under the lion. *Copper*. D. 17. Betts Collection.

## EARLY PORTUGUESE COINAGE IN AMERICA.

The precious metals were not found in profusion in South America on its discovery by the Spaniards and by the Portuguese. Gold never was found in any quantity until recently, and silver was also scarce on the Eastern coast, though Peru produced it in vast quantity after its discovery there in 1565. Many attempts were made to discover mines, some of which were very unfortunate, but we cannot here enumerate them. It was not until 1671 that silver was found near Bahia, and gold was first worked at Minas Geraes in 1675, but for coinage, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was brought from San Paul de Loando in Africa. The first silver coins were much clipped, and an iron ring was sent with them to determine the amount of the deduction from their original value, and later on they passed by weight,



which caused delay and invited fraud. The most serious objection to the old currency, however, was the premium made by exporting it, and the quantity used for silverware.

The Senate of Bahia, the capital then, had petitioned for the establishment of a regular mint. In the year 1694 this was ordered, with the appointment of a judge and assayers, and all the required machinery was sent over. The first "*Chancellor Superintendente*" was Joao da Rocha Pitta. Mints were soon after established in Rio de Janeiro and in Pernambuco, the pieces struck in those places being marked with an R or a P, while a B was placed on those from Bahia.

Six kinds of silver pieces were coined, the largest weighing 5 oitavas and 28 grains, worth 640 *reis*, or two *patacas*, and so downwards, each being half the weight of the previous one, to the last, which was one *vintem* or 20 *reis*. All of them bore the same device.

XLIII. *Obv. Leg.* PETRUS. II. D. G. PORT. REX. ET. BRAS. D. *Field*, The royal arms of Portugal on a shield. On the right the denomination; on the left a flower; above, a crown, with the date between it and the shield.

*Rev. Leg.* SUB Q. SIGN. NATA. STAB. *Field*, The cross of the Order of which the king was Grand Master (Order of Christ), extending across the inscription.

Of gold there were three coins struck, the metal having to be brought from Africa. The largest, weighing 2 oitavas and 20 grains, were worth 4000 *milreis* and were called *moetas* (moidores); the next was one-half of this, and the last one quarter of it. They all bear the same device.

XLIV. *Obv. Leg.* PETRUS. II. D. G. PORTUG. REX. *Field*, The royal arms, with denomination, and flower and crown above, as on silver.

*Rev. Leg.* ET. BRASILIAE. DOMINUS. *Field*, A circle and cross, with date.

The fineness of the silver and gold used in this coinage is given. None of these pieces could be procured here. There must also have been a copper coinage at the time, but it is not mentioned by *Sebastiano de Rocha Pitta* (a descendant of the Mint Master), in his "*Historia da America Portuguesa. Lisbon, 1730.*" Folio. Livro oitavo.

J. C. BREVOORT.

### A NEW SWISS COIN.

FRANCE has lately admitted into fellowship the latest addition to the great family of European coins. For many years the Swiss Republic transacted its commerce with its own paper and with the gold of other nations. There had, indeed, been an issue of twenty-franc pieces, but that is now a long time ago; the number of coins put forth was very trifling, and the experiment was so unsuccessful that they were forthwith recalled. The die was clumsy and easily and immediately imitated by French coiners. A new issue has long been called for, and is now in circulation, and it is this which France has legalized as a tender for the value which it bears.

The coin cannot be called a success. In the case of kingdoms or empires the numismatist has not much scope for independent design. The

head of the reigning sovereign necessarily occupies one surface. The execution, of course, varies with the skill of the engraver. Probably the two handsomest modern coins are the sovereign of George IV and the forty-franc piece of Napoleon the Great, with the legend describing him as King of Italy. But where the fancy of the artist is allowed scope the result is more interesting. Thus the gulden and thaler of Frankfort, when it was still a free town, had a very beautiful female head, a portrait of the actress Janaushek, slightly idealized. The new Swiss coin is singularly commonplace. The obverse represents that fat, expressionless head of Helvetia used on the recent nickel coinage, but not on the silver pieces, with the Latin legend, "Confederatio Helvetica." The reverse has the Swiss cross, with date and value, surrounded by a garland. The new piece is an addition, but not an ornament, to the gold coinage of Europe.

The above, which we take from an English paper, shows that the story of the "Janaushek thaler" still finds believers on the other side of the water. The fancy was dispelled here some years ago, when the late Mr. Harzfeld published in his *Numismatic Circular* the letter from Dr. Edward Ruppell, Director of the Frankfort Mint Cabinet, reprinted in the *Journal* for October, 1877, which effectually disposed of the audacious claim of the actress in her note to Prof. Anthon many years since. The die cutters of Switzerland fare no better at the hands of art critics abroad, when they attempt ideal heads, than do those of our own Mint. Must we settle upon the conclusion that it is beyond the reach of modern skill to produce a design that shall be—not beyond criticism, for that is hopeless, but of genuine artistic merit?

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### FRENCH COIN SALE.

AN interesting sale has just taken place at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, of medals and coins forming the celebrated Gariel Collection. It lasted eight days, the total amount realized being 110,000 francs. Among the lots most briskly bid for were numerous Merovingian and Carolingian coins. Of the former, a gold sou of Theodebert I brought 100f.; one of Dagobert I, 705f., and a Clodovius, 605f. A piece of Pepin le Bref, coined at Strasburg, brought 110f., and one coined at Meaux, 955f. A Carloman brought 1,100f., and an Astolf, 1,900f.

This cutting refers to the sale of a remarkable collection of French coins, the catalogue of which, illustrated by seven plates, has been received by M. Hoffman. It comprises 3503 lots, nearly all belonging to the present territory of France. The catalogue contains a short notice of M. Gariel, from which we learn that he left to the Museum of Auxerre the part of his collection relating to Burgundy, his native country, to the coins of which he had given special attention, with the greatest success. The catalogue is a beautiful volume, and the plates are exquisitely engraved.

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### GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS'S MEDAL.

THE gold medal presented to Mr. George William Curtis by the City of Boston, in recognition of his gratuitous services as orator on the occasion of the public meeting in Tremont Temple in honor of Wendell Phillips, was made by Guild & Delano of Boston. It is about the size of a silver half-dollar piece, and is enclosed in a handsome case of purple plush. On the obverse is a medallion of Mr. Phillips in profile, with the years of his birth and death—1811 and 1884; and on the reverse appears the city seal and an inscription showing the giver and receiver of the token.



## COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. xix, p. 90.]

*Norman Coinage.* — The Norman conquest of Britain made no immediate change in the English currency. The penny long remained the sole English coin. The variety of towns at which money was struck, of moneyers employed for this work, and of types made use of by them, reach their maximum in the reign of Edward the Confessor; but those of William I and William II (for the coins of these two kings cannot with certainty be distinguished), are but little less numerous. After the reign of William II, however, all these begin steadily to decline, until we find, in the reign of Henry II, only two different types, and the latter of the two extending, without even a change in the name of the king, into the reign of Henry III. This simplification in the appearance of the penny corresponds with a certain amount of centralization in the regulation of its issue. It would seem that down to the middle of the reign of Henry II, each separate moneyer was responsible for the purity of his coins, but that shortly after this date a general overseer was appointed, who was responsible to the king's government.

In this approach to uniformity the general types which "survive" are those which have on the obverse the head or bust of the king facing, and on the reverse some kind of cross. In the reign of Henry II the latter is a cross *patée* cantoned with crosslets, which changes to a short cross voided, that is, having each limb made of two parallel lines, very convenient for *cutting* the coin into halfpence and farthings, and this again changes to a longer cross voided. But in the reign of Edward I the forms of both obverse and reverse become absolutely stereotyped. And this stereotyping of the coin into one single pattern is the first very important change in the penny which took place after its introduction. The stereotyped form henceforward until the reign of of Henry VII is as follows: *obverse*, the king's head (or with slight traces of bust), crowned, facing; *reverse*, a long cross *patée* with three pellets in each angle. In this reign, too, the names of moneyers cease to be placed upon coins. Robert de Hadleye is the last moneyer whose name appears. Finally we have to notice that Edward I re-introduced a coinage of halfpence, unknown since Saxon times, and first struck the grossus, or groat. These pieces had not a wide circulation till the reign of Edward III.

We have many documents showing that in making these changes of coinage Edward I also reformed the constitution of the mint in many particulars. His pennies obtained a wide circulation, not only in England but on the Continent, where they presently (much as the *fiorino* did) gave rise to imitations. The closest copies are to be seen in the money of the various states of the Low Countries, as the Dukedom of Brabant, the Counties of Flanders, Hainault, etc. Other imitations are to be found in the denarii of the Emperors of Germany and the Kings of Aragon. The fact is, that the English money never followed the rapid course of degradation which was the lot of the Continental coinages; wherefore these English pennies (also called *esterlings*, *sterlings*, name of doubtful origin) were of quite a different standard from the continental denarii. Of course even the English penny did continually diminish in size, so that before the type introduced by Edward I was radically changed (reign of Henry VII), the penny had shrunk to not more than half of its original dimensions.

*Introduction of a Gold Coinage.* — We have now for a moment to retrace our steps to the latter part of the reign of Henry III. In the last paper we spoke of the re-introduction of a gold currency into Western Europe. Only a few years after the first issue of the *Fiorino d'Oro*, namely, in 1257, we find the first record in the annals of the English coinage of the issue of a gold currency. In this year Henry III struck a piece called a gold penny. It represented on one side the king enthroned; the reverse bore a cross voided cantoned with roses; and was at first valued at twenty pence, afterwards at twenty-six. The innovation was premature, and the coin being unpopular had soon to be withdrawn from circulation. It was not till nearly ninety years afterwards that a regular gold coinage was set on foot.

In A.D. 1343 or 1344 Edward III issued this new gold coinage. It at first consisted of pieces called *florins*, half and quarter florins. The obverse types of these three orders of coins were — (1) the monarch enthroned between two leopards, (2) a single leopard bearing the English coat, (3) a helmet and cap of maintenance with small leopard as crest; crosses formed the reverse types in every case. These pieces were rated too high, and were almost immediately withdrawn from circulation; after which were issued coins of a new type and denomination, viz., the *nobles*, half-nobles, and and quarter-nobles. The nobles and half-nobles were the same in type; on the obverse they showed the king standing in a ship; the quarter noble contained merely a shield on the obverse. The type of the noble is perhaps commemorative of the naval victory off Sluys. The legend on the noble was IHS (JESUS) AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT (Luke iv. 30), a legend which long continued on the English money, and which has given rise to a good deal of absurd speculation concerning alchemy and Raymond Lully, impossible to detail here. Possibly the legend bears some reference to the victory commemorated by the type. The noble was made equal to half a mark, or eighty pence English; in weight it was exactly that of the modern English sovereign, 120 grains. As it was of very pure gold, and perhaps the finest coin then current in Europe, it was, like the penny of Edward I., a good deal imitated abroad (always, we may be sure, to the advantage of the imitator), and laws were constantly being enacted (without much success) to hinder its exportation.

Before we leave this reign we must cast one glance at a class of coins which now began to assume considerable dimensions, namely, the *Anglo-Gallic* money, or coins struck for the English possessions in France. These naturally followed French types and denominations. As early as the reign of Henry II we have deniers struck for Aquitaine; Richard I struck some for Poitou; Edward I coined for Aquitaine and Ponthieu. But under Edward III and the Black Prince (Governor of Guienne) quite a large issue of Anglo-Gallic coins, both in gold and silver, appeared. The gold coins of Edward III were the *guiennois* (standing figure in armor), *leopard*, *chaise* (king enthroned), and *mouton* (Paschal Lamb), and in silver the *hardi* (half-figure holding sword), *double-hardi*, *gros*, *demi-gros*, *denier*, *demi-denier* (also apparently called *ardit*). Edward, Prince of Wales, struck *guiennois* leopard, *chaise*, *demi-chaise*, *hardi* (d'or), and *pavilion* (prince under a canopy), and in silver money the same as his father. In order to finish up the subject we may add that Richard II struck gold and silver *hardis* and *demi-hardis* as well as *deniers* and *half-deniers*. Henry V struck in gold *moutons* and *demi-moutons*, and possibly *salutes* (the Angel saluting Mary), and *gros*. He began, too, the issue of Calais silver groats, which (as Calais was really henceforth an English town) can scarcely be counted among the Anglo-Gallic coinage. In every respect, this coin, as well as the Calais half-groat, penny, etc., exactly corresponded to the English money. Henry VI struck *salutes*, *angelots*, and *francs*, and in silver *grand* and *petit blancs*. He also continued an extensive issue of Calais money. With Henry VI the Anglo-Gallic coinage really comes to an end.

Edward IV introduced some important changes into the gold coinage. He seems to have struck a few nobles of the old type; but he very soon made an alteration in the type of the noble by substituting on the reverse a sun for the older cross, and on the obverse, placing a rose upon the side of the ship, in the form of which last some other changes were introduced. From the rose on the obverse the coins came to be called *rose nobles*, and owing to changes in the relative values of gold and silver they were now worth 10s. (120 pence), instead of 6s. 8d. (80 pence) as before. To supply a coin of the old value of half a mark, a new gold piece was struck, called at first the *angel-noble*, but soon simply the *angel*. On one side it represented a ship bearing (instead of the king) a cross; on the other was St. Michael overcoming Satan. The motto was PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS XPE (CHRISTE) REDEMPTOR.

They have in England  
A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamped in gold, but that's insculped upon:  
But here an angel in a golden bed  
Lies all within. — *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.



In truth, Shakespeare is much given to playing upon this word,\* and we find frequent allusions of the same kind in other writers, his contemporaries.

No further change in the coinage during our present period needs record here.

*The Coinage of Scotland during the same Period.* — We have spoken of some coins probably struck by the Norsemen in the Western Isles. The regular coinage of Scotland does not begin before 1124 (David I), when an issue of pennies (or *sterlings*, as they were generally called in Scotland) began. Even yet we find that offences were more frequently punished by fines of cattle than of money. At first the money of Scotland copied very closely the contemporary currency of England. Thus the pennies of David resemble those of Henry I; the next coinage, that of William the Lion, grandson of David (1165—1214) are like the coins of Henry II; the pennies of Alexander II have short and long voided crosses, like those of Henry III, and the money of Alexander III resembles that of Edward I. This king, like Edward, added half-pennies and farthings to the currency of pennies. But both the moneyers and the places of mintage are far less numerous in Scotland than in England. We count no more than sixteen of the latter.

The coinage of John Baliol and of Robert Bruce followed the type of Alexander III. The mint-records for these reigns are lost: they begin again in the reign of David II. This king issued nobles after the patterns of Edward III's nobles. He also struck groats and half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

All this time it will be seen that, despite the war between the two counties, the English influence was paramount in determining the character of the Scottish coinage. There was present a certain French influence as well, to be detected in minor marks upon the coins (*fleurs-de-lis*, and such like) and exercised also in a very unhappy direction towards a degradation of the currency. Scotland followed the Continental fashion in this respect, and the commercial relations of the two neighboring countries are marked by a perpetual chorus of complaint on the part of England, of the debased character of the Scottish money. Thus in 1372 we find both Scottish gold and silver forbidden in England, and as if the prohibition had been relaxed, it was repeated in 1387. In 1387 Scottish money is admitted at half its nominal value; in 1393 it is forbidden again, save as bullion, and in 1401 there is a decree of Parliament to the same effect.

In the reign of Robert II, Scotland took a new departure by coining some gold pieces of an original type (no longer borrowed from England), viz., the *Lion* and *St. Andrew*. The first had the shield of Scotland with rampant lion, the second the figure of St. Andrew with a shield on the reverse. In the reign of Robert III, we note a further sign of Continental influence in the introduction of *billon* (base metal) coins. James I struck the *demy* (Obverse, arms in lozenge; Reverse, cross in tressure) and *half-demy*; James II struck demies, St. Andrews, and half St. Andrews. James III introduced two new types of gold coins, viz., the *rider* (knight on horseback) and the *unicorn*, which shows a unicorn supporting the Scottish shield. The same king issued several denominations of billon coins, as *placks*, *half-placks*, farthings.

*The Coinage of Ireland.* — Hoards of English coins of the ninth century have been found in Ireland, and were doubtless taken there by the Norsemen settled in the land. The actual coinage of these Norse kings, however, does not begin till the end of the tenth century. It copies almost invariably a peculiar type of the coinage of Ethelred II (978—1016), having on one side a bust uncrowned, and on the other a long voided cross.

After that we have no Irish coinage until subsequent to the conquest of a portion of the country by Henry II. Henry made his son John governor of the island, and John struck in his own name pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, having on the obverse a head (of John the Baptist?) and on the reverse a cross. During his own reign John coined pennies having the king's bust in a triangle on one side; on the other the sun and moon in a triangle. Henry III's Irish pennies are like his English long cross type, save that the king's head is again surrounded by a triangle. This

\*Cf. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

[To be continued.]

15 " (2). " " " " with autograph  
signatures of Defrees and Spinner.



## FIELDS FOR NUMISMATIC RESEARCH.

IN the last printed account of the Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, the Rev. Horace E. Hayden suggests an opening by which our various Numismatic Societies may promote the study of our favorite science, and contribute to the growth of American Numismatic literature. His suggestions are so valuable that we believe all our readers will be interested in what he says, and we reprint from that source the following article :

One way in which our Numismatic Societies can foster the growth of American Numismatic literature, is by encouraging *special* investigations and *publishing the results*. I mean taking special series of coins or medals, studying them from an historical standpoint, and issuing the results in papers published *under the auspices of the Society*. Mr. Lawrence's Catalogue shows the value of such works to the students and also the paucity of laborers in that direction. This last is partly caused, I doubt not, by the great difficulties which meet the student at every point when he seeks information in such lines of work. The issue of coins and medals has, until lately, been considered of no such value as to require the presentation of their history in State records. In a small pamphlet issued some years ago on West Virginia medals, I mentioned that, in seeking information on the subject, I could not find in the State Library of West Virginia, a full set of the Reports of the Adjutant General. This was not surprising in a new State whose Capitol had been for ten years on wheels. But I discovered at the same time that the State of Pennsylvania did not possess in its State Library, Military or Educational Department, a complete set of either its Adjutant General's Reports or its Public School Reports! I hardly think such carelessness is peculiar to these two States; doubtless in New York State such deficiencies in material for the historical student do not exist, or could be supplied by the many and magnificent libraries scattered throughout the State.

If it would be within the province of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society to stimulate the preparation of papers concerning special historic series, by the promise of issuing such works if within proper limits as to quantity, I would suggest a few subjects. I know of nothing that has been written on the subject of *State Medals*—medals issued by the various States of the Union; or *New York Medals*, bearing on the history, general or individual, of New York State; or, to take in a wider field, *A History of Medals of Honor and Merit*, such as would be suggested by an examination of the nearly 300 medals of this character sold on the 12th of February last, from the cabinet of Mr. J. C. Hills, of Hartford, Conn. Or, if United States Numismatic history does not furnish a field rich enough for new ventures in literature, what would be more valuable than a *History of the Coinage of Mexico to 1884*, towards which Mr. J. C. Brevoort has given some valuable papers, as a basis for such a work, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*; or a *History of the Medals of Mexico*, a field full of material as our various coin sales show; or the *History of the Coins of South America*, by States, many of which coins are becoming each year more rare and more sought after; or the coins of our black Republic of Hayti, where the counterfeit is of more real value than the true; or to come more truly within the scope of an Archaeological Society, let me suggest a series into which no one seems to have made researches, the *Medals issued by Great Britain, France, and the United States for distribution among the American Indians*. My thoughts have turned to this subject with a longing desire for many years, but the distance which makes access to the Metropolitan City of America, with its rich treasures of literature and Numismatics, so difficult, has effectually prevented. In the eighteen volumes of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, only eleven brief references to this subject can be found; in the twenty-three volumes of the *Historical Magazine*, not one. This is a department of Indian History into which the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington has not yet

entered. As rapidly and thoroughly as it has done its work in collecting the history of our Indian tribes, the field is too vast not to leave many a branch of its work to outsiders. It will not care, however, to touch the subject of Indian Medals, as that does not properly come within the scope of its work. Not only did the two great powers, England and France, each of whom wielded such vast influence over the savage tribes of America, issue medals for the red man, who was charmed by the sight and music of such a bangle as it hung around his neck, but each President of the United States has issued such medals from the United States Mint in silver and bronze; of these no serial notice has ever been published.

Here, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., we have three rare Indian medals of peculiar historic value. One in the cabinet of the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society, and two in my own cabinet. The Wyoming medal found on the spot where occurred the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3rd, 1778, as described in Miner's Wyoming, with plate. The others, which were found on the spot where occurred the sanguinary Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, so effectual in its results on the Indians, yet so costly to Virginia in the loss of valuable lives, I have described already in *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IX, p. 7, 1874. One of these medals is of brass, size 16, and is believed to be unique. They were reported at the time, to elicit further information concerning them, but none was ever furnished. I doubt not the subject will yield a valuable harvest to any one who will enter upon the field and reap. I might, if time permitted, present other subjects for research, but I refrain. It is to be hoped the wise spirit which carried your Society to permanency, will manifest itself also in some such effort as I suggest in advancing the literature of Numismatics by calling out individual research in *historical* series, of coins and medals bearing on the history of this Continent in general, and the United States in particular. And by historical series, not mere lists of coins or medals described in full, but papers, a model for which can be found in Mr. Brevoort's paper referred to, on Mexico and its early Coinage, Mr. Marvin's work on Masonic Medals, and Mr. McLachlan's series of Canadian Mintage.

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## MONEY IN LITERATURE.

MONEY is a handmaiden if thou knowest to use it; a mistress if thou knowest not.—*Horace*.

The value of a dollar is to buy just things; a dollar goes on increasing in value, with all the genius and all the virtue of the world. A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail; in a temperate, scholarly, law-abiding community than in some sink of crime.—*Emerson*.

Many people take no care of their money till they come nearly to the end of it, and others do just the same with their time.—*Goethe*.

By doing good with his money, a man as it were stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.—*Rutledge*.

The philosophy which affects to teach us a contempt of money does not run very deep.—*Henry Taylor*.

It happens a little unluckily that the persons who have the most intimate contempt of money are the same that have the strongest appetites for the pleasures it procures.—*Shenstone*.

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THE Maria Theresa dollar is the only coin known in Abyssinia. Cloth and bars of rock-salt, ten inches long by two inches wide and deep, bound with a reed, serve as their ordinary means of barter. A recent traveler says he made everlasting friendship with a village chief by making him a present of an empty Worcestershire sauce bottle, the glass stopper appearing to be a source of delight and comfort to him.



## THE JOHN BROWN MEDAL.

THE gold medal in honor of John Brown, struck in 1874 in Paris, and sent by Victor Hugo and other distinguished Frenchmen through the hands of Mr. Garrison to the widow of John Brown in California, is about to be transferred by the Brown family to the custody of the Kansas Historical Society, which has made a specialty of relics and memorials of the great enthusiast whose name has been indelibly inscribed on the annals of that State. John Brown, Jr., lately addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Society, stating that his sister Sarah had placed the medal in care of the Bank of San José, and had expressed to him the desire that this medal and other relics of their famous father should be in some safer custody.

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## REPLICAS OF RARE COINS AND MEDALS.

THE Replicas of coins in the British Museum presented to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, some months ago, and which were noticed at the time in our pages, were placed on exhibition at the rooms of the Boston Art Club a short time ago. They attracted great attention, and the wish was often expressed that a duplicate set might be obtained for that or some similar institution in this city. One of the daily papers published the following description:—

THESE reproductions were the only foreign goods entered by a foreigner at the last International Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia, being contributed by the Messrs. Ready of London, electrotypists to the British Museum, as examples of electro-metallurgy applied to the fine arts. Learning that they were to be returned to London, M. Carlos Carranza, consul of the Argentine Republic at New York, purchased the collection, and donated it to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, with the proviso that they should loan it on suitable occasions to responsible schools and societies devoted to art work. The Boston Art Club is the first organization to secure the loan of this collection under the liberal conditions of the gift.

The history of the manner in which a large collection of replicas of coins from the British Museum were secured for American lovers of numismatic art is a matter of especial interest. Last year the British Museum published photo-lithographs, accompanied by descriptive text, of its collection of coins, illustrating die-sinking among the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Syrians, Greeks and Romans, from the earliest examples to the Christian era. Later they authorized the preparation of replicas of this collection for museums.

Through the efforts of Mr. Robert Hewitt, Jr., Vice-President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, a set was secured by private subscription for that organization, and exhibited at the Philadelphia Electrical Exhibition. Messrs. Ready accompanied this with their own exhibit, consisting of the two cases of medals and selected coins illustrative of the best examples of archaic art, and including specimens of early Greek, Roman and European coinage. In the upper portion of the case, at the right, is a head of Persephone, surrounded by dolphins (Syracuse, B. C. 400-336), which was designed by Eyaine, the artist, and the die sunk by Evænetus, who is considered to have attained perfection in his art. At the left of the same case is a head of Zeus, copied from the famous statue of the Olympian Zeus, by Phidias, and struck during the reign of Philip II of Macedon.

Here is also some of the ring money coined by the somewhat mythical Irish kings, and may be considered the first example of a "skirmish fund." Merely calling attention to the two specimens of diamond-shaped coinage, which are siege-pieces of Newark and Colchester, we pass to the other case containing medals from 400 B. C.

to the seventeenth century. In Italian art are medals of Italy and Alfonso V by Pisano, Pope Clement VII (1523-34). Titian (1540), Michael Angelo (1550); and Lucretia Borgia by Pomedello does not bear the unpleasant expression which history would seem to indicate.

In early English medallions are noted those of Michael Mercator (1640), the geographer, whose rectangular projection of the earth has simplified navigation and lengthened voyages, the Philip and Mary medal by Frezzo (1554), the medal struck in commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1589); the partially front view of Queen Elizabeth on this medal, with an enormous ruff, which shows that her majesty was evidently superior to the rule of her court, which forbade the attendance of any lady wearing ruffs more than four nails (quarter of a yard) in height. The medal celebrating Admiral Blake's victory over the Dutch represents a naval engagement on the reverse side, but one cannot discern the whip which he secured to the masthead to threaten the Dutch admiral with a thrashing. He was victorious, and the whip evolved into the pennant.

The Dutch admiral tied a broom to his masthead as a notice that he would sweep the English from the sea. His brooms went to the water from a defeated squadron. Can this be the reason why fire companies love to carry brooms? Cecil, Lord Baltimore (1632), awakens a kindly feeling in an interesting phase of American colonial history. Oliver Cromwell is here, with Charles—both father and son—near by; while ahead of the Protector a silver medal, ample as a box of blacking, represents Simon Beal, trumpeter to Charles I, with pompous mien, suggesting that he is willing to become a second Joshua and attack another Jericho with his weapons.

In French numismatic art, a beautiful medal of Marie de Medicis, by Dupré, with sunk background, is worthy of careful study; while the lineaments of Cardinal Richelieu, by Warm (1630), deserves equally close attention.

A medallion of a lady by A. Dürer (1508), is above many of the conventionalities of ordinary die-sinking, and represents one of the very few dies sunk by this great wood engraver.

The study of early coins ministers both to history and art, showing in a manner peculiar to itself much concerning the tastes, government and commerce of bygone ages, which has escaped more formal record elsewhere.

C. J. H. W.

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## ART WORK ON COINS.

A RECENT number of the *Boston Transcript* contained the article below, which we transfer to our pages for preservation, with a few verbal changes.

Aesthetically speaking, minting is one of the lost arts. The accuracy of form and equality of thickness which have been obtained by the use of modern machinery are never found in the ancient pieces. Hammered out slowly by hand, in dies set in small, pincer-like tools, perfection in mechanical details was not to be expected, nor did it appear to be greatly desired. When the portrait or design had been satisfactorily executed, and the weight ascertained, the moneyer had accomplished all he aimed at. It was not until the invention of the screw in the sixteenth century, that coins were struck in the true circle. But what they have gained in propriety of shape they have lost in individuality and artistic quality. The heads on modern coins are invariably mean, flat and conventional; those on the pieces of the ancient nations were nearly always of a noble and distinctive character.

The best of the modern coins cannot compare in this respect with the average bronze of the best Greek and Roman period. Beside the bronze of Agrippa, for instance, the United States Cent is as a cheap plaster cast to the Apollo. The relief of the former is very high, the modeling is wonderfully delicate, the individuality of the head decisive. No one can look at the bust of the consul, with its full forehead,



deep-set eyes, high nose and firm lips, without the certainty that he has before him a life-like portrait of the old Roman soldier, the friend of Augustus, the leader of the fleet at Actium and the builder of the Pantheon.

The finest coins of all antiquity, however, are probably the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, several fine specimens of which are in the cabinets of many of our collectors. One in particular I have seen is a large silver piece with a portrait bust, it is believed, of Alexander himself. On the reverse is a figure of Jupiter, seated, with the inscription, "Money of Alexander," in Greek characters. Jupiter is holding an eagle. The lyre, which was the crest of the city of Colophon, in Ionia, stands at his feet, and beneath his outstretched arm are the first four letters of the name—Kolo. This coin was struck between 326 and 323 B. C. most probably. The head is clothed in a lion's skin, and is no doubt a representation of the conqueror in one of the heroic or demigod-like characters he was fond of assuming, that of Hercules with the spoils of the Nemean monster.

" A present deity \* \* \*  
The monarch hears,  
Assumes the god,  
Affects to nod,  
And seems to shake the spheres."

It is such a face as one might readily suppose Alexander's to have been, bold, beautiful and youthful; full of self-assurance and enthusiasm. The modelling of the relief is simply beyond all praise. It is a work of genius, produced in the latter part of the best age of Greek sculpture, and aside from its historic value, its beauty is such that one returns to it again and again as to an inexhaustible pleasure. Next to the great marbles, it is a treasure of classic art, unrivaled and unapproached. To this feeble age it speaks of the days when the giants of the graver and chisel walked the earth, who, dying, left none fit to wear their mantles.

CHARLES L. HILDRETH.

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### THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

A NEW ORLEANS paper contains a statement that upwards of one million dollars were coined at the Mint of that city while in the possession of the Confederates, of which there is no official record. The coinage act of 1873 made it the duty of the Director of the Mint to have a general supervision of all United States mints and assay offices. The first Director acting under that law was the Hon. H. R. Linderman, and in his report on the subject he gives statistics of the coinage in the several Mints, showing total amounts and the denomination of money made at each place for each year of their existence. The New Orleans Mint was opened for business in 1838. Subsequently money of every denomination was made there. The Director's statement is brought down to January 31, 1861, up to which time there had been a total coinage of \$40,148,740 in gold and \$29,764,353 in silver, making a grand total at the New Orleans Mint from its beginning in 1838 to January 31, 1861, in both silver and gold, of \$69,913,093. The date at which the Director's report closed was the date at which the Mint fell into the hands of the Confederates.

Documents lately brought to light, it is stated, show that subsequent to the Mint going into the hands of the Louisianians and the Confederates, and up to May 30 of the same year, there were coined \$254,000 in gold double eagles and \$1,101,216 50 in silver half dollars, thus making a total coinage of \$1,355,216 50 while the Mint was in the enemy's hands. What was done

with this money does not appear from any available records, but the fact of coinage as stated is shown on the books of the coiner at that time, and in order to make up the true amount of the actual coinage of the New Orleans Mint, this sum must be taken into account. There was no regular coinage of the precious metals into Confederate specie under Confederate auspices, although the New Orleans Mint remained in their control until April 26, 1862, when the city was taken by the Federal forces.

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### A NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN COIN.

A NEW international coin, equivalent in value to the Equadorian dollar, has appeared in the Isthmus, United States of Colombia, Bolivia and Equador markets. It is called a sucre, and is issued by the Bank of Guayaquil, having been coined for it to order in Birmingham, England. The number so far issued is 300,000, but it is calculated that at least 4,000,000 will be required to effect any permanent good, as all of the countries named, especially Equador and Bolivia, are flooded with greatly depreciated paper money.

We think this might make a good market for a few of our eighty-five cent dollars!

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### ABOUT GREENBACKS.

IN 1861 our first Greenbacks were printed by the New York Bank Note Companies, and Treasurer and Register signed them with their own proper hands. But the infant army, that financial Oliver Twist, was always clamoring for "More." Spinner was no Briareus the hundred-handed, and Chittenden could not devote more than twenty-four hours a day to his own autographs. So Congress authorized them to sign by proxy. Then the issue grew till seventy clerks at \$1,200 a year were kept busy in writing their own in lieu of these officers' names. But so many different hands destroyed all the value of signatures. They were no more protection against fraud than the type in which this is printed, and the Secretary was in sore perplexity.

There was a keen-eyed Superintendent of Constructing the Public Buildings, named S. M. Clark. A Vermont Yankee, and true to his nativity, he had done a little of everything, and could make anything. Just now he was at leisure; the Nation needed no new edifices till arms should decide whether it *was* a nation. He proposed *fac similes* of the signatures, and also of the Treasury seal, to be engraved and *printed* on the notes in peculiar ink, and by a peculiar process. Chase, under sanction of Congress, adopted the suggestion. Then Spinner *was* the hundred-handed. He could sign with a rapidity limited only by the capacity of lightning presses.

Notes came to the Department in sheets of four each. Seventy-five girls, every one armed with her shears, trimmed and separated them by hand. Clark declared this ought to be done by machinery, and that he could make the machines himself. Fogies pooh-poohed. Cut bank notes apart, and trim their edges by steam? Utterly impossible! Beside, it would be too expensive, and would take bread from these worthy women. But the Secretary said, "Go ahead"; so the Yankee coaxed his brains, and in two months brought in two trial machines, worked by a crank. The clerk, to whom they were referred, inspected and reported them failures. So Chase ordered them removed from the building. But what inventor ever acquiesced in the slaughter of his own progeny? This one implored the Secretary, "Come and examine for yourself."

Chase did examine, and found that these marvelous automata, with cunning fingers of steel, not only did the work perfectly, but reduced its cost more than four-fifths. He instantly rescinded the order, placed Clark in charge of the cutting and trimming, and assigned him rooms for the purpose. That was the origin of the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department. On the 29th of August,



1862, Mr. Clark began, assisted by one man and four women. Now, this Bureau has more than a score of subordinate superintendents, hundreds of employés, and has turned out sixty millions of dollars in a single day.

But it had to encounter the prejudice against Government's engaging in manufactures. This case was exceptional. The treasurer could not go into open market for his engraving and printing. The Bank Note Companies were gigantic monopolies. They made the paper money of North and South America. They offered no competition. There was work for both; they charged their own prices, and would not underbid each other. Greenbacks proved a Golconda to them. But every piece of work done in Washington was so much taken from their receipts. Hence, arrayed against the Bureau was this gigantic money-power, working in a hundred ways,—on the floor of Congress, in the Departments, on Wall Street, and through the printing press. In its favor was only the less zealous aid springing from the belief that it served the public interest.

The currency required the very choicest execution. Tolerable bank-note engravers abound; but of first class workmen there were less than twenty in the United States. The Companies employed them all, binding them by long contracts, and the moment a new one arrived from abroad, pounced on him like a hawk. Once Clark posted over to New York to see a skillful designer from England by special appointment. He found that officers of the leading Bank Note Company had preceded him by a few minutes at the place of meeting, and with an unusual salary had secured his man. The president of another corporation brought written charges against Clark's character. A Congressional committee investigated and declared them wholly unsupported by proof. The Companies refused to give up the dies and plates for printing in Washington, and at one time this controversy waxed so warm that they packed them for sending abroad, lest the Secretary should obtain them by process of law.

The Bureau, beside finishing these notes, engraves and prints our bonds, coupons and Internal Revenue stamps for cigars and beer barrels; does the general printing of the Treasury Department, manufactures its wrapping paper and envelopes and is no longer an experiment.

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### COIN FINDS.

SOME coin finds are most extraordinary. In 1818 were fished up out of the River Tigris two large silver coins of Geta, King of the Edoni, a Thracian people of whom we know only the name, and whose king's name is all that we have to tell us of his existence. These are now in the British Museum, and are especially interesting as being the earliest pieces we have, stamped with a monarch's name. Their date is placed prior to 480 B. C. A coin of Philip Aridaeus, successor of Alexander the Great, struck at Mitylene, was found in the roots of a tree which was grubbed up in a park in Suffolk. The incident was inquired into at the time, and no doubt seems to have arisen as to the fact of its having been found as alleged.

Nearly twenty years ago Gen. Philips discovered at Peshawur twenty milled sixpences of Elizabeth. There was a tradition in the place that an Englishman had been murdered there a very long time before, and the tomb was shown. It is naturally inferred, therefore, that the coins had belonged to him, or how explain the find? When the railway was building from Smyrna to Aidin a few dozen very ancient coins were turned up, which were all sold at once at a few shillings each; but the dealers hearing of this, soon appeared on the spot, and the original buyers had the satisfaction of reselling the coins at £4 or £5 apiece.—*Chamber's Journal*.

## THE BRITISH STAMP OF 1765.



By the courtesy of Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston, S. C., we are enabled to give a fac-simile of the veritable British Stamp of 1765. It was engraved for this gentleman's work, "The Centennial of Incorporation of Charleston, 1883."

"The Stamp Act of 1765 was the signal for general opposition, and here in Charleston resistance to it was openly declared, without waiting for consultation with any other town or Colony. On the arrival of the stamped paper in the harbor, the temper of the people forbid its landing, and the stamps were stored at Fort Johnson, a garrisoned post of George III, in the harbor. As the obnoxious stamps never came into use, it is interesting to know what they were like and what was to be the expense of their use."

So far as known but three of these obnoxious little stamps have come down to us. They were embossed on a coarse bluish paper, and bore the device of the English rose, crowned, surrounded by the motto of the Garter,—above was the word AMERICA, and below, the value. On the face of the stamp at the right will be observed an oblong space, showing where a piece of lead or tin was inserted, by which the stamp was attached to the document, passing through them both, and covered behind by a counterstamp, somewhat smaller, bearing the device of a crown and the cypher G. R. This counterstamp was *printed* on similar, but usually white, paper. One of these original stamps is in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and preserved among the Belknap papers. An illustration of a smaller denomination is given in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. II, but it lacks the word AMERICA, which will be observed on this.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 13.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted, and which showed the Society to be in good condition financially. The President showed a bronze medal belonging to Mr. D. G. Haskins, Jr., which perhaps commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of three German Professors at "Georgia Augusta" in 1826. Mr. Davenport presented a copy of the prize-medal of the exhibition at Amsterdam. Mr. Woodward exhibited a small silver piece of great interest, being the pattern for 100 units in the monetary system of Robert Morris, 1783. (See Journal for April last.) Mr. Crosby showed a copper which possibly relates to the Belgian Revolution of 1830, Obv. Apollo in chariot, TRIUMPHANT, WE BRAVELY DEFEND; rev. INDEPENDENCE; also, two pieces belonging to Mr. Parmelee, viz., the usual Non Vi Virtute Vici, and another with obv. from a different die, and rev. E Pluribus Unum and shield; unfortunately it is in poor condition. Mr. Robinson exhibited a great variety of coppers in different shapes, brought from Corea by Count Von Mollendorff, and now belonging to the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem. The Society adjourned at 5.15 P. M.

*April 10.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. W. S. Baker of Philadelphia of his work on the Medalllic Portraits of Washington, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Crosby showed a Washington belonging to Mr. Parmelee, being No. 59 in Baker's volume. The Society adjourned at 4.50 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*



## LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

At the April meeting of the London Numismatic Society a half-crown, believed to be unique, of the Commonwealth, dated 1655, and two specimens of the shilling of 1657 were exhibited.

## COIN SALES.

## LOW'S SALE—BALMANNO COLLECTION.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York, Wednesday and Thursday, June 10 and 11, 1885, a collection of American and Foreign coins and medals, Oriental coins, some early Irish, Scotch and British pieces, many rare English coins and pattern pieces of the Stuarts, Cromwell, and House of Brunswick, and a few numismatic books. The results of the sale must have been, we think, very gratifying, as the coins brought nearly \$4,000. While some pieces went much under their real value in the eyes of the collector whose cabinet is rich in certain lines, yet others brought remarkable prices. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Low, included 1064 lots and 54 pages, and a few were illustrated with four capital plates made by the artotype process. Mr. Low has designed a very attractive style for his catalogue, but like all inventors he was not suffered to enjoy the fruits of his labor without interference; his copyists were not so fortunate in escaping typographic errors as Mr. Low. We quote some prices obtained:—Rosa Americana Twopence, no date, plain rose, \$5; *Dollars*.—1795, flowing hair, unc. (in the popular use of the term "variety" this is a rare variety,) 8.50; 1836, flying eagle, 7; Proof set of 1857, 9 pieces, 20; do. '77, 8 pieces, 6.25. Eagle of '95, v. f. 13.25. Oregon Ex. Co., 1849, Five Dollars, 8; Mormon do., 8.60. British War Medal for Germantown, 1777, copper, pierced, very rare, 18.25. Mexican Prov. Dollar of Ferdinand VII, 1811, cast, 18.25. Chiquisaca (Bolivia) Medal of Bolivar, 1825, silver, v. f., 6. Medal of Admiral Heyn, Matanzas, 1629, v. f. and r., 16.60. Several of the Quadruple and Triple Crowns brought very fair prices. Oriental coins went low, with the exception of a rare Coronation Medal of Ghazi-uddin-Hyder, 1814, in silver, size 41, 9.50. Shilling of Mary I, 1553, 6.30. Ormond Crowns of Charles I, 6.20 and 7.20. Cork Shilling of the same king, 1647, octagonal, 20.50. Gold lion of Mary of Scotland, 1553, unc., 41. The early English coins brought excellent prices; we can, however, mention but a few. Anglo-Saxon Penny of Burgred (852-74), "not in the British Museum," says Hawkins, 11.25; Cnut, 11.70; Alfred the Great, 9.25; a curious piece, thought by Mr. Low to be one of the Peter's Pence, 7.35. Penny of Ethelstan (925-41), 13.10; one of Harold II, 11.25; William Rufus, 6.10; Gold Noble of Edward III, 11.25; Groat of Richard III, 6.25; Crown of Edward VI, 1551, v. f., 15.50; Gold Double Ryal of Elizabeth, 26; Portcullis Crown of same, from Mickley sale, where it brought 69, 146.25; Portcullis Half Crown, 22.50; Shilling do., 16.25, and Sixpence do., 14.25. Pound Pieces of Charles I, 1642, 46; do., 1643, 69; 1644, 205; Half Pound, do., 1642, 20.25; Quarter Pound, do., 1643, 17.50; Crown, 1645, 18; Blondeau's pattern Half Crown, 1641, 70.50; Pewter farthing of Cromwell, 22.50. Many others of the English series brought correspondingly good prices, but we must refer only to a Pattern set of nine Florins (from Mickley Sale) of Victoria, 1848, which sold for 109.00.

## CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold on the 14th and 15th May last, their private collection of ancient Greek and Roman, English, Foreign and American Coins and Medals. The sale took place at the rooms of Stan. V. Henkels & Co., Philadelphia. The Catalogue, 67 pages, contained 1253 lots and many choice pieces, noticeable for their very fine condition as well as for rarity, and the gross amount realized was very satisfactory. The gem of their cabinet was the 1804 dollar, on which they give quite an extensive note. It would seem from this that there are at least seven genuine pieces of this issue, beside some restrikes, of which there appear to have been at least two different issues. We should be glad to reproduce their note, but this is impossible. The seven they place as follows:—The Mint Cabinet, Philadelphia, has one; Mr. M. A. Stickney of Salem, one, purchased by exchange at the Mint in 1843; W. S. Appleton one, formerly in the Mickley Collection, purchased in 1868; Mr. L. S. Parmelee one, the history of which he traced to the Mint, previous to 1868; Mr. W. B. Wetmore one, from Parmelee, who purchased it from the H. S. Adams Collection, who in turn had obtained it from the Cohen Collection. Another, present ownership unknown, formerly in the R. C. Davis Collection, sold recently for \$1,200. The seventh, the one in the Chapman Sale, purchased from A. Weyl, Germany, but whose previous history is unknown, and which brought \$1,000.

An illustrated edition, with three artotype plates, showing both obverse and reverse of the 1804 Dollar, and of many other of the choice pieces, was issued by Messrs. Chapman. We must refer those desirous to learn full particulars to the Catalogue with printed prices, which can now be obtained, but we quote a few of the higher prices received and the pieces sold. Didrachm of Aegina, \$11; small gold coin of Agrigentum (B. C. 412-345), eagle on rock with snake, weight 21 grs., size 64, limited at 25 brought 36. Tetradrachm of Rhegium (B. C. 479-412), valued at 25, brought 11. Didrachm of Velia, v. f., 7.90; Stater of Cyrene (about B. C. 350), gold, weight 132½ grs., ex. f. and r., value 50 to 60, brought 44; Tetradrachm of Perseus, B. C. 178 to 168, v. f. 32; Roman G. B. of Titus, Judaea Capta, 8; one of Vespasian, same conquest, 6. The early English pieces went rather below the rates of those sold

in the Balmano Cabinet mentioned above. *Ten Crown* piece of Frederic Ulrich, of Brunswick Luneburg, size 52, ex. r. and v. g., 31. A "Petite Gourde" of Faustin I, 1853, 6.50, and a Gourd of the same, 6.25 (the first time these pieces have been offered in an American Coin Sale). *Dollars*.—1794, lettered edge, v. r. and f. (illustrated), 70; 1794, unc., 14.50; '96, large date, 12; '99, six stars facing, thought to be finest dollar known of this date, 15; 1836, Liberty seated, Gobrecht on base, flying eagle and stars, proof, 10.25, another, plain field, br. pr. and v. r., 38; '56, br. pr., from Warner Sale, where it brought 25, 15. *Half Dollars*.—1795, unc., mint lustre, 10.50; '97, good but plugged, 20. French and English War Medals sold well. The Kittaning-Armstrong Medal in pewter, perf. impression, 3.10; Europae Almam. etc., 12; Libertas Americana, 28; Charles Carroll (only two others known in silver), 35.10; Bushnell's in bronze sold for 55. New England Shilling, XII incused, v. f. and ex. r., 68 (Bushnell's 61); Baltimore Sixpence, 38; Chalmers' pieces sold well, the Threepence bringing 10.50; Immune Columbia, 27; Immunis do., 6.50. Quarter Dollar of 1796, unc., almost proof, 49 40. Early Cents and Half Cents brought good prices. Half Disme (Chapman adheres to his opinion that this is properly in the regular series and the dies by Birch), 24. Large Cent of '92, by Birch, lettered edge, 162 (only four known with lettered edge and two with plain edge). Commercial Dollar of 1872, 50. We should be glad to mention more had we room.

## COMING SALES.

MR. FROSSARD has issued a remarkable catalogue of Oriental Coins, the sale of which is to take place at Leavitt's, on the 16th and 17th of July. There are nearly 1100 lots, of the various countries of India, with coins, etc., from Persia, Afghanistan, Assam, Cambodia, Java, Japan, Corea, curious glass and porcelain coins, and other pieces of similar interest. We shall watch with much curiosity for the results of this sale, as a similar collection has never to our recollection been offered here. In the preparation of the Catalogue Mr. Frossard must have found need to exercise great patience as well as labor, and we hope he may receive an adequate return. But these pieces are so little known to American collectors that we are in doubt whether to expect very high or very low prices. If we should judge by the labor bestowed in the preparation of his catalogue, the sale ought to be very remunerative, but we fear that it will not be appreciated.

## A MINT CARPET.

A PRECIOUS carpet has been destroyed in San Francisco. It had covered the floor of one of the rooms of the Mint, and had been used for five years. The dust of the precious metals used in the coinage had, during that period, daily fallen upon it, and when it was taken up the authorities had it cut in small pieces and burned in pans. The ashes were subjected to the process employed with mining dust, and they realized \$2509. Thus the carpet after years of wear was more precious than when it was new.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., YELLOW FEVER MEDAL.

*To the Editor of the American Journal of Numismatics:*

PLEASE explain to me why it is that our Coin Cataloguers will persist in calling the medal which was struck by the City of Portsmouth, Va., in commemoration of the yellow fever that prevailed there some years before the war, a Confederate medal. I have seen it so described now in several sales. One of the earliest went so far as to call the stars and stripes which float over the Naval Asylum on the medal, a Confederate flag. It looks as if a palpable error was about to be perpetuated.

WILLIAM LEE, M. D.

*Washington, D. C.*

HALF DOLLARS OF 1805.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

PLEASE inform me how many silver half-dollars there were coined in 1805. W. H. B.

*Reply*.—The early records of the Mint are so obscure that it is difficult to ascertain with precision the exact coinage for any given year. It often happens that the coins issued in one year were actually struck during the year next preceding. This is especially notable in the year 1804, which shows that many thousand silver dollars were issued, whereas only twelve silver dollars were actually struck that year. We are indebted to the courtesy of Superintendent Snowden for the statement that 105,861 half-dollars were issued in 1805, and most if not all of these were probably struck during that year.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.



## MEDAL OF MARTIN LUTHER.

A SILVER medal of Luther is thus described. *Obv. Leg. ES. IST. DER. SCHRIFFT. GEMAS. WAS. LUTHER. HAT. GELEHRT*; bust front-face. *Ex. GEB. 1483. 10. NOV. GEST. 1546. 18. FEBR. Rev. Leg. DRUM. BLEIBT. ES. FELSEN. GLEICH. AUCH. EWIG. UNVERSEHRT*; field, a base of rocks, on which is a table and on it an open book, inscribed BIBLIA; over it an eye in a radiated triangle, clouds to left with wind, clouds to right with forked lightning. *Ex. DAS. ANDERE. IUBELFEST. 1717. 31. OCTOB.* Edge plain. I shall be glad of any information respecting this medal. It is very rudely struck, and the legend is partly double-struck. To what event in Luther's life does it refer?

W. S. J.

## BOOK NOTICES.

JOTTINGS ON THE REGAL COINAGE AND TOKEN CURRENCY OF GUILDFORD. *With some Notes on the Etymology of the Name of the Town.* By GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, Memb. Num. Soc. Lond.; F.S.A., F.A.S., F.C.H.S., etc., etc. 8vo, pp. 36.

THIS little book contains one chapter of the history of Guildford, Surry, England, carefully studied and written. The town was the seat of a royal mint, 978-1100, and the author describes all the coins known to him of Ethelred II, Cnut, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, Harold II, William I and William II. The coins of Ethelred II have the name Dunstan as moneyer, and the author supposes him to be "the celebrated S. Dunstan, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury," but there hardly seems to be sufficient reason for this statement. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, when all England was issuing copper tokens, Guildford had its share in the work. The author describes twenty-eight of them, and has added interesting notes concerning the persons who issued them. Of one he has never seen a duplicate of his own specimen. He ends with descriptions of the very few Guildford tokens issued 1795-97. The book is most attractive in its printing and vellum cover, and may be presumed to entirely exhaust the subject to which it is devoted.

W. S. A.

GAZZETTA NUMISMATICA, DIRETTA DAL DOTTOR SOLONE AMBROSOLI. Como: tipografia di Carlo Franchi. 4to.

THE field occupied by this organ of the numismatists of Northern Italy is chiefly confined to the coins and medals of its section; yet it finds room for the publication of diplomas and documents of the historic past, and papers sketching the careers of famous coiners, medallists, archaeologists, engravers and lapidaries, native and foreign.

In the numbers before us we find, from the instructive pen of UMBERTO ROSSI, an article on the Coins of Piedmont, illustrative and descriptive of the issues of the house of Savoy, the oldest reigning dynasty of Europe. It reviews the coinage of Amadeus V, the Great, 1316, passing through the reigns of Amadeus the Green, and his namesake the Red, 1356, to Amadeus VIII, 1401, who was the first duke, and, after abdication, was Pope Felix V; then through the reigns to Philibert the Fair, Charles III, 1530-35, who lost his dominions to Emanuel Philibert, the Iron Head, 1573, who reconstructed the duchy and added to it; it is his statue which stands in Turin; ending with Charles Emanuel, the Great, who became Count of Provence, and called himself King of Cyprus, 1625. His were splendid coins. Humbert II's coins of Susa, 1080-1103, have description, and those of Asti, under the Duke of Orleans and Bishop Odo, 1311, Ceva, under William, the Marquis, 1326, Civasso, 1372, and Casale under Theodore I and II, the Paleologians.

The archaeologist will find an interesting paper upon the terra cotta pyramettas, discovered in ancient tumuli, bearing Etruscan and Grecian graphic lines, indicating values. Perhaps these antedate the bronze age.

The lesser coinage of the towns, near Mantua, in the middle ages, under different counts and dukes of the Gonzaga family is rehearsed in a paper, which offers an inviting field for the attention and acumen of the collector and the numismatist.

The learned Signor AGOSTINO TOXIRI contributes a numismatic notice on the Mints of Sardinia, including the ancient one, whose building is said to have been an

abbey as early as A. D. 691. An historical article on the money of Milan, extant to-day, is accompanied with a full-page heliotype of sixteen coins of Louis XII, King of France, A. D. 1500-12.

A timely warning, exposing the falsity of certain coins, claiming to be of Busca and Atri and another, so presumptuous as to ask recognition as struck by King Pepin, the son and successor of Charlemagne, evidences that the counterfeiter does not hesitate to practice his art upon the learned connoisseurs of Italy. An hitherto unidentified gold Genoese coin, found in 1882, is declared by Giuseppe Ruggero to belong to the dogeship of Thomas Campofregoso, the twentieth doge.

American numismatists, traveling in Italy, will find it to their advantage to form the acquaintance of Doc. Ambrosoli, whose magazine gives evidence of scholarship and gentlemanly taste. Members of his family are the editors of the *Herald*, the daily paper of Como.

GEO. A. GORDON.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE Twentieth Volume of the *Journal* begins with the present number. We shall endeavor to maintain in the coming year the high standard which it has always been the aim of the editors to reach; and by full and impartial reports of the principal coin sales, by articles specially prepared for our pages, by gleanings and translations from foreign periodicals devoted to numismatics, to make the magazine valuable to all lovers and collectors of coins. As we have often said before, we shall welcome to our pages any contributions from friends of the science, and shall appreciate the efforts of those who may be disposed to aid in extending our circulation.

MR. EDOUARD FROSSARD has made a business arrangement with Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., of 787 Broadway, New York, (opposite Grace Church,) and has been placed in charge of the department of Sales of Coins and Medals, Postage Stamps, Antiquities, Bric-a-Brac, etc. His recent sales have been held at this place, and we hope the connection will be mutually pleasant and profitable. His catalogue covers are still a shade of red as before, but have taken on a "darker, deeper crimson dye" with the change, instead of that delicate pinkish hue which used to remind us of primroses.

THE change in the administration by which one political party has given place to another, is causing a number of changes among the Mint officials. Although the late Director of the Mint is generally supposed to have favored the dominant party in his political sympathies, and was said at the time to have been appointed on account of his fitness for the duty, rather than from any other consideration, he has been displaced, his term not having yet expired, and Mr. James B. Kimball has been installed in that position. Some doubt has arisen, we hear, as to the power of the Executive, under the statute, to make the change, and it is just possible that in the coming winter the former incumbent may be restored. Supt. Snowden, of the Philadelphia Mint, has also resigned or is about to do so, under a similar pressure. We may be allowed to express the hope that the new officials will show more respect to the positive commands of the U. S. laws as to preserving patterns and supplying incorporated Numismatic Societies than did their predecessors.

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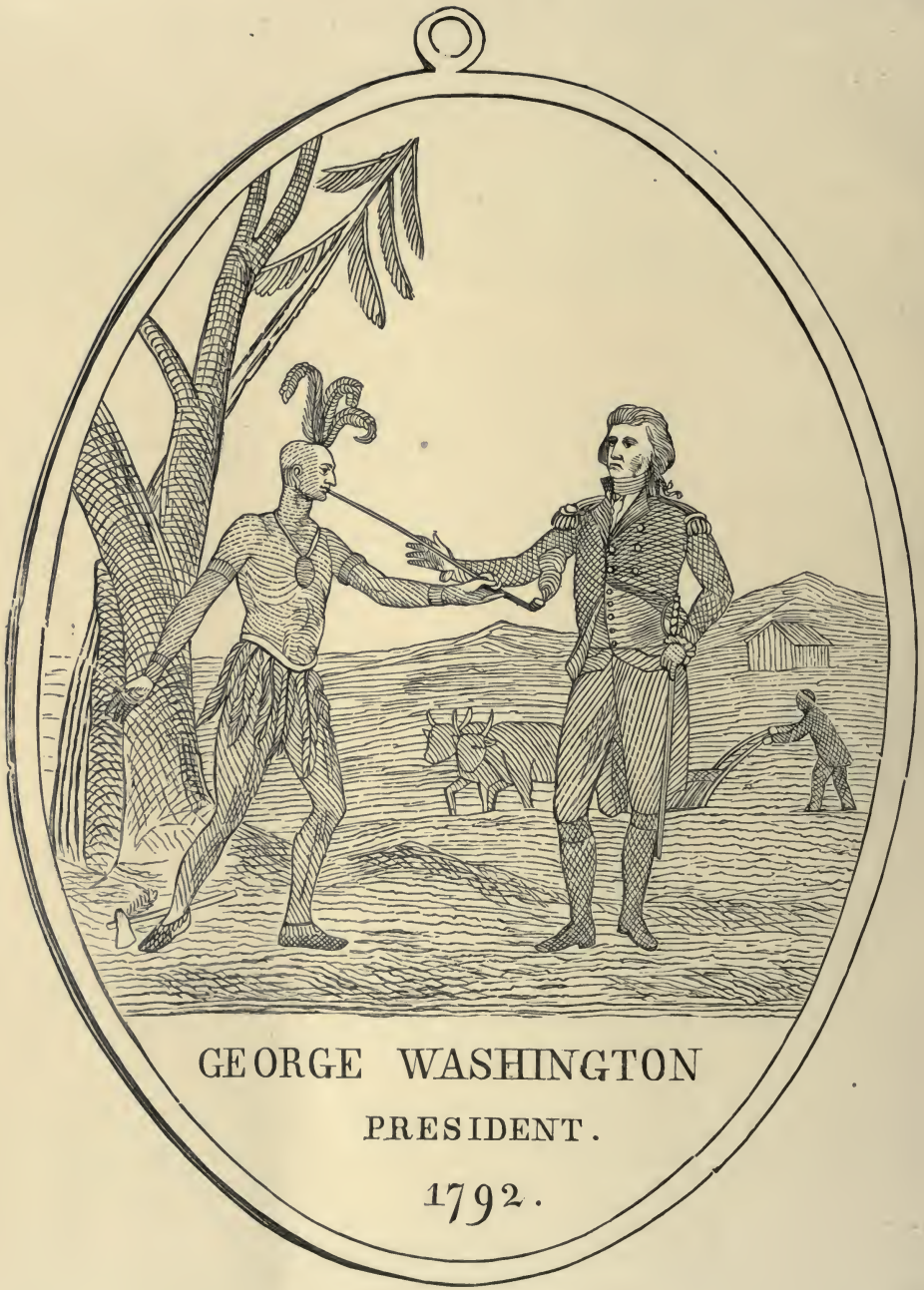
## CURRENCY.

THE Dollar of our 1804 Daddies is worth \$1,000. That of their degenerate sons of 1885, is worth but 85 cents.

CUSTOMERS were scarce and the clerks in the big store were idle. One was making "\$4" artistically on a sheet of wrapping-paper when the head of the firm came up and said sharply: "Ah, you are sketching, I see, Mr. Smith." "Yes, sir," replied Smith, nervously. "I was merely—just—only drawing my salary, sir, that's all."



24<sup>1</sup>



THE RED JACKET MEDAL.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. XX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 2.

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## RED JACKET'S MEDAL.

THE Buffalo Historical Society, in October, 1884, removed the remains of Red Jacket, the famous Indian chief, and other warriors of the Six Nations from their resting places in neglected graves on the site of an old Indian fort, near Buffalo, and reinterred them with appropriate ceremonies in the beautiful Cemetery of Forest Lawn. A large gathering of prominent citizens, together with many of the descendants of the Mohawks, the Senecas and others of their allied tribes, some in native costume, had assembled to participate in the services of the occasion, a full account of which has been published in pamphlet form by the Society. During the exercises Gen. Ely S. Parker, himself an Indian Sachem of the League of the Iroquois, and well known for his military services as chief of staff to Gen. Grant during the war, exhibited the medal presented to Red Jacket in 1792, by order of Gen. Washington, and an illustration of which, by the kindness of the Society, forms the frontispiece to the present number of the *Journal*. The medal, which is of silver, of elliptical shape, is about seven inches long and five broad. The General had dressed it for the occasion in black and white wampum—the black indicating mourning, the white peace. Although it had been stated that the medal had passed from the ownership of the Indians, this was not the case; as it has always been carefully preserved, and there is no doubt whatever of its identity. At his death, the medal and his wardrobe were claimed by members of his clan, who are accounted relatives among the Iroquois.

The late chief, Jemmy Johnson, thus acquired the medal which had been presented to the old chief by General Washington; by him it was transmitted to Gen. Ely S. Parker, the present owner of this precious relic. The cross, set with precious stones, and which tradition affirms Red Jacket desired to be buried with him, is probably apocryphal. As will be seen from the cut, the medal represents an Indian (Red Jacket) to the observer's left, in war costume, with feathers upon his head and a similar medal suspended on his breast; he is standing near a pine tree, and taking with his left hand the smoking pipe of peace from a military officer (Gen. Washington), who stands in the centre, in full uniform, with epaulettes, etc., his right hand extended and uplifted, his left resting on the hilt of his sword. The Indian's

right hand, extended partly behind him, has dropped the tomahawk, which lies upon the ground; in the background a man is ploughing with oxen, and a small cabin and hills are in the distance. The inscription, George Washington, President, 1792, is in three lines in exergue.

The pamphlet from which we gather the preceding facts is Volume III of the Society's Transactions, and has for its frontispiece a fine steel engraving of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha (his Indian name, signifying Always ready) or Red Jacket, dressed in native costume.

M.

## HISTORY OF MONEY IN CHINA.

BY ALEXANDER DEL MAR, C. E., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

[Continued from Vol. xx, p. 5.]

MARTIN says that "gold and silver may not be legally exported from China except in limited quantities, and in foreign metal," whilst in another place he says "the Censor of Fuhkein has appealed against this law, (permitting the exportation of the precious metals,) saying that the exportation of silver 'touches the vitals of the empire.'"

The fact is that these, in common with most of the other laws relating to the money of China, are grossly violated. Says Martin: "A large amount is, however, annually taken away (exported) in broken Spanish dollars and sycee silver and gold." And in another place: "A Censor from Che-keang complains of the exportation of silver and yellow gold, and that there is no law to punish the guilty."\*

Copper metal is concealed, copper cash is either designedly or unavoidably rendered scarce at times in one place and abundant in another; † it is largely counterfeited; ‡ and it is surreptitiously exported by foreigners; sometimes by shiploads.§

Another important consideration in this respect is that whilst the Chinese authorities under-value copper cash as against silver bullion, they over-value cash as against rice extracted as tribute. This grain is so important an article of commerce in China that the over-valuation of copper cash in rice has the effect of over-valuing it in all other commodities except silver.

The taxes, which are payable in money, are collected by the tax farmers or official collectors, as the case may be, in copper cash, and by the latter paid to the Imperial Government in silver. From these transactions the collectors derive a considerable profit, for they always charge the people for the exchange more than enough to protect themselves from loss through fluctuations in the value of silver measured by cash. In 1847 it was estimated that eight-tenths of the population paid their taxes in cash, the value of which had to be remitted to the government in silver.||

It is believed that these arbitrary and complicated regulations are somewhat similar to those which prevailed in Rome during the failing periods of

\* Martin's *History of China*, i, 178, *et supra*.

† Drs. Wells Williams' *Middle Kingdom*.

‡ Counterfeit cash are so common that it is customary in trade to allow 5 to 10 per cent. of payments in cash to be made in counterfeits. Information from Mr.

James White, M.P., who was long a resident in China.

§ The British Commercial returns show something of the export movement in copper.

|| Consult *Chinese Repository*, xvi, 275-277, and Martin's *China*, i, 178.



the Commonwealth and the Empire. There can be no doubt that the true principles of money, the causes of its value and its relations to the growth of industry, have been more than once caught sight of in China; nay, even that they have been acted on and put into practice. But owing to the absence of advanced education among the people and of strength in the government, this never continued long. The theory of money is very correctly outlined in a memorial to one of the emperors of the present century,\* but it was known in China ages before.

The cash of the empire have always been issued as numerary coins; several circumstances have at times more or less altered this character. These are the vicissitudes of the government, which have induced it to break down the limits it had set to the emissions; its inefficiency in guarding against counterfeits, which at these or other times have had a similar effect; and the emission of private bank notes. These circumstances have frequently altered the numerary character of the cash to their commodity value. In other words they have lowered the value of cash to that of the metal they contained. Precisely at what several periods this occurred and therefore at what several periods the cash and their paper representatives possessed a more or less numerical value, and at what periods a merely commodity value (that of the copper, etc., contained in the cash) it is often difficult to determine. But the general fact that the cash are or have been numerical appears to be beyond dispute.

I. This fact is proved by several circumstances. The government mints for coining them were stopped in the province of Fuhkien for upwards of twenty years; in Chihli for sixteen years; in Hupeh for upwards of ten years, and in Hunan for ten years, and during this time no new cash were coined in these provinces. The motive for this measure was to diminish the number and thus increase the value or purchasing power of the cash already existing. This long continued course of contraction, whose only mitigation was due to the fabrication of counterfeits, must have had a most depressing effect upon industry and population.†

II. It is proved by the enormous profits which, at some not very remote date — not mentioned, but probably within the present century — were derived by the government from the fabrication of cash. The metal contained in the cash annually coined in fourteen provinces cost 800,000 taels of silver and was coined into cash amounting by tale or number to 1,200,000 taels, a profit of fifty per cent.‡

III. It is proved by the absence of open and gratuitous coinage in China. This is an institution without which a radically material or commodity system of money is impossible. Coins that are not free to be issued in response to the demand for their use are, or become, necessarily over-valued and therefore to a more or less extent assume the character of numeraries.

PAPER MONEY. Turning from coins to paper money, it must be stated again that no paper money has been issued by the Imperial government since

\* The *Chinese Repository*, ii, 279, contains the memorial. It is well worthy of perusal.

† *Chinese Repository*, ii, 279.

‡ *Chinese Repository*, ii, 279, and as to counterfeits

generally see also Martin, i, 176, and *Chinese Repository*, iv, 344, and xvii, 483. Those mentioned in the passage last referred to were, some of them, light cash, and others made of lead and sand.

the middle of the 15th century, or during the Ming dynasty.\* Other paper money has, however, obtained circulation from time to time and at present there are vast quantities of it in use. Of the paper money which has circulated in China during the past four centuries, namely, since the last issue of Imperial government notes, there are three classes, all of which were expressed either in cash, or silver taels, at a fixed ratio to cash and were therefore in effect cash. These classes were :

I. Private bank notes. These are issued by private bankers chiefly in the cities. They are of all denominations from one cash to 1000 taels. They sometimes pass with an endorsement or "chop," at others without. Their circulation is strictly local, and as to quantity, it rises and falls with local demand. The notes are payable on demand or in five or ten days, in cash or in taels of cash, that is to say, taels of silver at a fixed relation to cash. Failures of banks or bankers are rare. They have no connection with the government.† These notes are preferred to metallic cash. They are easier to carry and their redeemability is unquestioned. In Foochow, in 1845, many of the mercantile firms issued similar notes for 400 cash to 1000 taels.‡ Similar notes are issued by banks or bankers, payable not on demand, but in five or ten days' time. These pass current as money the same as the others. Demand notes for 1, 2 and 5 cash each are also issued by the salt farmers throughout the empire. These also pass as money. The use of cheques is so common that people travel with their blank bank cheque books which can be filled up to any amount.§

II. Provincial notes. An emission of these during the 17th century was alluded to on a previous page. It is not known to the writer if any have been emitted since.||

III. Notes for brick tea used near the northern frontier. These are unimportant and are unconnected with the cash system.

Besides the cash and the various sorts of paper money which have been issued to represent it, other forms of money have been or are used in China; though only to a limited extent. Neither silver coins nor gold coins are fabricated by the Chinese authorities. Private parties have, however, struck foreign coins within the empire, although such an act is contrary to law. This was done at Fuhkien about the year 1834.

At a later date it was reported that a similar illicit fabrication was conducted in the district of Shunli, south of Canton, and that so many as one hundred workmen were employed in a single establishment. They used European dies and other appliances. Furthermore, that an English mercantile firm at Canton had a mint there in which Spanish dollars were coined. Even the crown has not disdained to engage in this business. In 1845 the reigning Emperor, Taouk-wang, caused silver dollars to be cast at Hangchow and Formosa. They were called "Soldiers' Pay." In the course of time

\* Per contra, Mr. Sit Ming Cook, lately the Vice Consul of China at San Francisco, informed the author that the Imperial troops were paid in silver; that Imperial government notes were afloat not longer ago than 1880, and were current at 90 per cent. discount in silver, and that these notes were not legal tender but were receivable in payment for purchased titles of nobility. For this reason they were in demand by money brokers

at 10 per cent. of their face value in silver. Probably they are still used for such a purpose.

† Martin's *China*, i, 172-3.

‡ *Chinese Repository*, xv, 211, and xx, 292.

§ Information from Mr. James White, M. P., and Forbes, p. 71.

|| Mr. Sit Ming Cook says there are none of these notes in circulation now.



the emissions became debased, when they lost credit and disappeared from circulation.

Silver bullion is generally cast into ingots, in shape rudely resembling shoes; hence its name of "shoe silver." Native silver is called *sycee*, and, as the means of refining the metal were formerly imperfect, *sycee* differed in purity with the metal from various mining districts. Altogether, there were five kinds, all of different "touch," or per cent. of purity, "best, Kwan-heang or Kwan-leang, in which the Imperial duties are paid, being 97 to 99 touch." At present all silver is the same, whether from one district or another, or whether native or foreign. The name *sycee* has, therefore, a different meaning. It now simply means any silver bullion which is pure or nearly pure.

The foreign silver coins which circulate in China are chiefly Spanish and Spanish-American pieces-of-eight and dollars and American dollars and trade dollars. As these pass from hand to hand they are "chopped;" *i. e.* marked with the seal or stamp of the owner, by way of endorsement; hence the name of "chopped" dollars. When these chop marks became so numerous that there is no room on the coins for more, the coins are reduced to bullion. The value in cash of the various foreign dollars circulating in China is much subject to local caprice; a given coin being worth more or less in one city than another. It is also subject to caprice in favor of particular coinages, a dollar of one date being worth more or less than one of another, although both may contain the same weight of silver. Something of what is regarded as caprice is, however, due to difference in weight, and also to the presence of a small proportion of gold (from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent.) found in some silver coins, particularly the Mexican and old Spanish, a fact due to the imperfect assays and mintages of Spanish-American silver. The presence of this gold is certain to be detected by the superior acuteness of modern Chinese bullion dealers.

The most extraordinary anomaly in valuation relates to the Spanish Carolus dollars, or more properly speaking, pieces-of-eight. These coins are no longer struck by the Spanish mint. The supply is thus very much limited, whilst the demand, due to Chinese habit, being uninterrupted, it has occurred that they have gone to a premium of 30 to 40 per cent. over Mexican dollars said to contain an equal amount of pure silver. I am, however, inclined to believe that these pieces-of-eight contain more silver than the Mexican dollars.

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### SERVICE MEDALS SUGGESTED FOR U. S. SOLDIERS.

FROM Nebraska comes the suggestion that a silver service medal commemorative of the Civil War be struck by the Government and be awarded to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. The medal would be treasured by the recipients and their descendants as a memento of loyalty. The Nebraska veterans who suggest the striking of the medal also offer for the design a group commemorating the saving of the country and the great labors of General Grant both as soldier and peacemaker. It would doubtless please the great army of veterans to receive such medals, and some of the silver now put out in fraudulent dollars would be devoted to a better use if displayed by the old soldiers who won the right to wear it. The silver mines of Nebraska would gladly see the Government buying more of their products.

## COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. xx, p. 12.]

THE division which we have made in our subject is not indeed an equal division in respect of time nor even of recorded historical events; but it is obviously the most suitable which could be found. It corresponds generally with the line of demarcation separating modern from medieval history, and with what we may call the installation of the Renaissance. The line is always more or less shadowy and indefinite, but nowhere is it less so than in England. The Wars of the Roses were the final act in the drama of medieval English history. When these ended in the Battle of Bosworth the new era definitely began.

We saw in a former paper that this age of the Renaissance was, so far as the coins were concerned, notable chiefly as being the era of portraiture. Portraits begin on English coins with Henry VII. Up to his nineteenth year Henry VII continued the older forms of silver currency, but in 1504 he made a complete change. He coined shillings in addition to the groats, half-groats, pennies, etc., which had up to that time been current, and on all the larger pieces, in place of the conventional bust facing, which had prevailed since the days of Edward I, he placed a profile bust which had not been seen on coins since the days of Stephen.\* The bust appears upon all coins of higher denomination than the penny. A new type was invented for the latter coin, the full-length figure of the monarch enthroned. This portrait of Henry VII is a work of the highest art in its own kind. Nothing superior to it has appeared since, nor anything nearly equal to it except some busts of Henry VIII and Edward VI on the coins of these monarchs. The artistic merit of these pieces is so considerable that on that account alone they are worthy of peculiar study. It has been well pointed out by archaeologists that one interest belonging to the study of Greek coins lies in the fact that they are tokens of the art production of many places of which no other art monuments remain. The same may almost be said of the coinage of England during the Renaissance. In the great artistic movement of those days, England seems at first sight to take no part. While Italy, France, and Germany had each its own schools of artists and each its separate character of art production, the conspicuous monuments made in England were the work of foreigners; they were the sculptures of Torrigiano or the paintings of Holbein. But as smaller monuments the contemporary coins are an evidence of native talent, for the engravers to the mint during these reigns do most of them bear genuinely English names.†

Next to the evidence of art-culture which the coins afford, comes the evidence of greater wealth, of larger trade and manufacture, and of an increased demand for a medium of exchange. When Henry VII ascended the throne, although the country had just been suffering from a bitter and prolonged civil war, the great mass of the community was far from having been impoverished thereby. It was during all this period steadily acquiring wealth, and the wealth of the country, as a whole, was upon the increase (see Rogers' *Hist. of Prices*, Vol. iv, Intr., p. 22). The careful reign of Henry VII fostered this increase. It need not surprise us, therefore, to find an addition made to the coinage of the previous reigns. Henry VII struck the principal gold coins which were current in former reigns; that is to say, the ryal (now worth ten shillings), the angel, and the angelet. In addition to these pieces he struck for the first time the pound sovereign, or double ryal, worth twenty shillings, a large gold coin representing the king enthroned, and on the reverse a double rose charged with the English shield. The piece measured more than one and a half inches, and weighed

\* It is worth noticing that Henry VII was the first king subsequent to Henry III who used a numeral upon his coins. Some of his shillings read HENRIC VII, others HENRIC SEPTIM. James IV introduced for the first time on Scottish coins the word QUART. after his name.

† Nicholas Flynte, John Sharpe, and — Demaire, are the names of the engravers during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, as given by Ruding; the third may, likely enough, be a French name.



two hundred and forty grains; that is to say, twice as much as the present sovereign. It was without question the finest gold coin then current in Europe. It does not appear, however, to have been issued in large quantities.

As we follow the history of coinage under the Tudors, we see the currency gradually increasing in quantity and in the variety of its denominations. Henry VIII did not indeed make any decided step in this direction, and in one respect, presently to be noticed, he made a conspicuously retrograde step. Nevertheless he struck some two-sovereign pieces, and he largely increased the number of sovereigns. At first this coin followed the type instituted by Henry VII, but later on, a second type was introduced, having the king seated on a throne upon one side, and on the other the English shield supported by a lion and a griffin. Henry coined half-sovereigns of the same type. He coined crowns and half-crowns in gold, having on one side the English shield, and on the other the Tudor rose. He likewise struck rose nobles or ryals, angels, and angelets of the types formerly in use. The older nobles had given place to the ryals which, at first coined to be worth six and-eightpence, like their predecessors, were now worth ten shillings. Henry VIII issued a new series of nobles at the lesser value. They were called George nobles, from having on the obverse the figure of St. George on horseback slaying the dragon. In silver, Henry struck pieces of the same denomination as those of his father—namely, shillings, groats, pennies, half-pennies, and farthings. The earlier groats showed a profile bust like the groats of Henry VII, but in 1543 for this was substituted a bust facing or three-quarters toward the spectator, and the shillings of Henry VIII, which were first coined at this date, were of the same pattern.

In a former paper it was noticed how in the continental coinage heraldic devices begin during the fourteenth century to take the place of the simpler crosses which generally decorate the medieval pieces. Owing to the stereotyped character of the English coinage between Edward III and Henry VII, the same change could not be so early discovered here. But it is very noticeable in the currency of the Tudor dynasty. From the time of Henry VII the English shield (quartering France) is rarely absent from the coins. It is laid over the cross on the reverse, which in many cases it almost completely hides from view. A great number of the heraldic devices with which we are so familiar in the chapel and tomb of Henry VII in Westminster Abbey, are introduced upon his coins or those of his immediate successors, as the lion, the griffin, the double rose, the portcullis. The latter device was derived from the Beaufort family (the legitimated children of John of Gaunt and Catharine Swynford), from which Henry could claim descent.

One coin of Henry VIII has a special historical interest. It is the groat struck at York by Cardinal Wolsey when Archbishop of York. On the piece he placed his cardinal's hat; and as this act was accounted illegal, and even treasonous, it was included in the bill of indictment against him.

That out of mere ambition you have caused  
Your holy hat to be stamped on the king's coin.  
—Henry VIII, iii, 2.

In the actual articles of indictment he is only blamed for, "of his pompous and presumptuous mind," stamping the hat upon the *groats* struck at York, as if the offence lay especially in the issuing of such large pieces with the insignia of his office. In fact, several prelates before his time had placed their own initials and some symbol of their dignity upon the pennies of York, Durham, etc. It may have been considered part of the offence for which, as a whole, Wolsey is held to have incurred the penalties of a *praemunire*; namely, the endeavor to exalt unduly the position of his holy office, and to spread an impression among the people that his legateship gave him a power independent of the power of the crown. The groats and half-groats struck by Cardinal Wolsey have, beneath the shield on the reverse, a cardinal's hat, and on either side of the shield the letters T. W.

Edward VI still further increased the gold coinage, especially the coinage of sovereigns. He struck triple, double, and single sovereigns. The latter at first

followed the type of Henry VII, and the earlier sovereigns of Henry VIII, and Edward's double sovereign was of that type also. Later he adopted a new design—the half-length figure of the king to right, crowned, and holding the sword and orb. On the reverse was a shield. The triple sovereign was of this type: the half-sovereign, either of this type, or else presenting only the bust of the king, with head either crowned or bare, and the reverse as before. In silver Edward VI coined for the first time crowns and half-crowns. These pieces represented the king riding to right, and the English shield on the reverse. The shillings and sixpences contained a bust crowned, either in profile to right or facing. The coins of this reign are the first of English coins which bear upon them a date.

Mary coined sovereigns of the earliest (Henry VII's) type, the ryal of the old type,—only that the figure in the ship is the queen,—as well as angels and angelets. Her groats, half-groats, and pennies were all of the same type, having a crowned bust of the queen to right upon the obverse, and on the reverse a shield. After her marriage with Philip, Mary struck half-crowns and shillings. The former have the busts of the king and queen upon the two sides of the piece, while the latter have the two together, facing one another (“amorous, fond, and billing”) on the obverse, and on the reverse a shield.

The number of coin denominations reaches its maximum in the reign of Elizabeth, from whose mints were issued no less than twenty distinct kinds of coin; that is to say, in gold, the sovereign, ryal, half-sovereign, quarter-sovereign, half-quarter-sovereign, angel, half-angel, quarter-angel; in silver, the crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, three-penny, half-groat (or two-penny), three-half-penny piece, penny, three-farthings, half-penny, farthing. Fortunately the varieties of type were much less numerous. It is enough to say that, of the first issue, the sovereign, the ryal, and the angel did not materially differ from the corresponding coins of Mary, and that the sovereign of the second issue, with all its divisions, showed simply a crowned bust to left, with hair flowing behind; on the other side, the shield, as before. The silver crown and half-crown had a crowned profile bust to the left holding a sceptre; and all the other denominations of silver coins had a crowned profile bust without the sceptre. The sixpence and its divisions were distinguished by a rose placed at the back of the head.

Another series of coins struck by Elizabeth deserves particular mention. By virtue of a commission, dated January 11th, 1600 or 1601, a coinage was ordered, “unknown to the English mint, either before or since her time, for it was by law exportable, and intended for the use of the East India Company.” This is in fact the first appearance of a colonial coinage for England. This coinage consisted of silver pieces, the size of the Spanish coins of eight, four, and two ryals. The coins had on one side the royal arms, on the other a portcullis. The reasons which induced the queen to take this step were sound and statesmanlike. The East India Company had applied for leave to export Spanish dollars, representing that these coins alone were familiarly known, and therefore readily accepted in the East. The queen determined to issue a currency which was genuinely English, in order “that her name and effigies might be hereafter respected by the Asiatics, and she be known as great a prince as the King of Spain.”

All the facts which we have here summarized witness to the growth of fiscality throughout the prosperous reigns of the Tudor dynasty. With this growth a number of economic questions came to the front, which long continued to tax the sagacity of statesmen. We are too ready to congratulate ourselves on our supposed superiority over our ancestors in the art of statecraft. But there can be no question that in one respect we stand in a position of immense advantage over them—in respect, that is to our mastery of the most important laws of economy and finance. There can be nothing more melancholy than to follow the enactments of successive reigns concerning the supply of bullion, and to note the radically false conception which the laws show touching the nature of wealth. Thus, in the reign of Henry VII, an Act was passed forbidding “any person dwelling in the realm to pay to an alien for merchan-



dise, or other thing, any piece of gold coined in *that or any other realm*," etc. And the same kind of enactments follow one another with wearisome iteration. A still more important example of the ignorance of economic laws was shown in the liberties which the government took with the purity and weight of the currency.

In earlier times, though men were no better instructed in economic science, a certain healthy moral instinct had long kept the rulers from degrading the title of the coins they issued. Men's instinct had taught them that such an act was fraudulent and unworthy, though in many cases, especially among the petty princes (and still more especially the prince prelates) of Germany, this instinct had not been very efficient. Philip the Fair, of France, was one of the first who persistently debased his coinage, and Dante's scornful description of Philip,—

Lì si vedrà lo duol che sopra Senna  
Induce, falseggiando la moneta,  
Quei che morrà di colpo di cotenna  
—*Paradiso*, xix, 118.

shows in what way his acts were regarded by healthy minds. But at the age at which we are now arrived, no traditional laws of morality could hold their force unquestioned. Why, it was said, seeing that a pound or shilling gains its value through the royal sanction, may not the same sanction and the same value be given to a piece of much lower metallic value, and thus the government be the gainer, and yet the subjects not the losers? From the time of Philip the Fair the degradation of the coinage had proceeded rapidly in France and in most other European countries, including Scotland, but the purity of the English money had been hitherto unassailed. Henry VIII was the first of English monarchs who debased the sterling fineness of the coin. Some of his shillings and groats contained only one-third silver to two-thirds copper. Some of his gold coins consisted of about five-sixths of gold to one-sixth of silver. This evil continued through the two successive reigns, and was finally reformed by Elizabeth. Even Elizabeth, however, did not do her work completely, as, instead of withdrawing the base coins completely from circulation, she passed them over St. George's Channel for the use of her subjects in Ireland. It is a curious fact, and one which reflects credit upon the queen and her advisers, that her reform of the coinage, wise, and indeed necessary as it was for the welfare of her subjects, was by no means forced upon the queen by public opinion, but was on many sides viewed with great dislike. The opposite state of things would, of course, confer some slight and temporary advantages upon the producer, while the chief sufferers would be, as Elizabeth's proclamation said,

All poor people that lived of their hand-labour, as well artificers in cities and towns as labourers in husbandry, or men that took dayetall wages, either by land, by sea, or by fresh waters, and all mean gentlemen that lived upon pensions and stipends, soldes and wages.

Another reason why the old state of things was favored by some was that it would tend to bring into circulation a large number of pieces of low denomination. So soon as men had got to an understanding that a penny and a halfpenny were each not worth more than half their nominal values, a large number of what were really half-pennies and farthings would be found to be in circulation, and the making of small purchases would be greatly facilitated. There is no doubt that these facilities were very much desired by the poor, and the want of a lower currency was much felt. Up to this time no regular copper coinage had been introduced. The place of it was first supplied by the issue of tokens by private persons. These appear first to have been of lead. Erasmus speaks of the *plumbei Angliae*, apparently referring to leaden tokens in the reign of Henry VII. In the reign of Elizabeth there was a very extensive issue of private tokens in lead, tin, latten, and leather. At length proposals were made for the issue of a copper coinage—proposals not then carried into effect, though some patterns were struck.

To bring this subject to a close, we may add that in James I's reign the use of copper tokens was fully recognized, but that the monopoly of striking them was conferred upon certain individuals, at first upon Lord Harrington. The same custom

was continued in the reign of Charles I, but in the abolition of privilege, which resulted from the civil war, the monopoly lapsed, and the result was an issue of copper tokens by the principal tradesmen of almost all the towns of England. Thus arose *the seventeenth century tokens*, which are much prized by their collectors, and which are often of considerable value to the local historian. In 1665 an authorized copper coinage of halfpennies and farthings was undertaken, and in consequence the issue of copper tokens, though it did not immediately cease, fell gradually into disuse. It revived again for a short time at the end of the last century, and the early years of this; that is to say, from 1787 to 1795, and again from 1811 to 1815, owing to a scarcity in the copper money of the realm.

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### THE NATURAL DISSEMINATION OF GOLD.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the people of Philadelphia were startled by the report that the bricks of their houses, as well as the clay beneath their streets, contained an appreciable proportion of gold. The revelation emanated from the Assay Office of the Mint; and the same authority that announced to every landowner his proprietorship in the treasure-trove, denied to him the means of extracting the wealth which Nature, with such even-handed justice, had distributed through her wide domain.

In June, 1861, the then Assistant Assayer, Mr. William E. DuBois, read before the American Philosophical Society a paper "*On the Natural Dissemination of Gold*," briefly setting forth the results of a series of investigations conducted by Mr. Jacob R. Eckfeldt, the Assayer of the Mint. These formed the basis of some curious propositions and calculations which the author so interestingly presented, as to lead to the republication of the pamphlet in England, as well as to countless abstracts by the daily press of our own country. Since then, there have been tidal waves of inquiry, and piecemeal expositions of the subject, the newspapers far and wide catching it up, copying and recopying from one another, diminishing truth and multiplying error, until it would seem that the time has now arrived for a fresh start in an authorized republication. While not strictly *apropos* of numismatics, there are reasons why this account of a treasure-trove may not be altogether out of place and certainly not void of interest to the readers of the *Journal*. I therefore reprint the main portion of the original report, as follows:

"To assert that Gold is at once a very rare and a very abundant metal, would seem to be an abuse of language; and yet, in a certain sense, it would be true in both branches of the proposition. Iron, in its many mineralized forms, has been profusely scattered by the Creative Hand all over the world; and gold is found in so many natural situations and alliances where it would not be looked for, as to hold out the expectation that a diligent search would find it almost as widely, though by no means so plentifully, diffused. Such is not the fact in regard to many other metals, but it is remarkably true of the two which stand in the market at the head and foot of the list.

"These remarks are preliminary to the detail of several interesting examinations lately made by Mr. Eckfeldt, the principal Assayer of the Mint, from time to time, as opportunities of leisure would allow.

"The first experiments were made upon galena, or native sulphide of lead. It was well known that this was occasionally found to contain gold in



larger or smaller proportions, according to the various localities. But inasmuch as there is reason to believe that every variety of galena is argentiferous, it seemed an interesting inquiry whether *gold*, as well as silver, is sure to be found in the same association. Our examinations have gone far enough to warrant the belief that such is the case. \* \* \* \*

"We find in the galena of Ulster County, New York (Ellenville locality), gold to the amount of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  grains, or 75 cents to the ton.

"The most curious result was obtained from the galena of New Britain, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where gold was found in the proportion of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  grains, not quite ten cents, to the ton. This represents one part in 6,220,000, and may serve as a remarkable example of refinement in the art of assaying. The operation was performed on five ounces of the ore. The speck of gold which resulted is visible to a good eye, and is exhibited in the Cabinet of the Mint.

"Turning next to the examination of lead in its metallic and commercial shape, we find the Spanish bar lead, which is sufficiently free from precious metals to be used as an agent in our Mint assays, contains 12 grains of gold to the ton, or one part in about 1,170,000.

"The next inquiry was, whether other metals, especially those which are commonly considered to be naturally unaccompanied with gold, were absolutely so.

"Copper was tried in various forms. A cent of 1822, the material for which was imported from England, showed gold equal to one part in 14,500, which is one cent's worth in 20 cents. An English halfpenny showed a like trace of gold. A cent of 1843, of American material, was found to contain one cent's worth of gold in 14 cents. The result brings to mind the old story of the golden cent of 1814. In that year, as was idly reported, the melters at the Mint carelessly emptied some gold into a pot of copper from which the cents were coined. It gave some trouble at the counter of the Mint for many years afterwards, in consequence of numerous inquiries and offers to sell. It turns out to be pretty certain that every cent we have coined contains gold, effectually locked in.

"Lake Superior copper is perhaps as free from gold as any, yet is not absolutely so. A trial of 30 grammes showed a quantity not sufficient to affect sensibly a delicate assay balance.

"Adverting to other metals, it is well known that silver is never found in nature quite free from gold. \* \* \* \*

"A specimen of metallic antimony was found to contain gold, one part in 440,000. In bismuth the gold amounted to one part in 400,000. A specimen of zinc proved to be absolutely free from gold, a result which may relieve some minds of the suspicion that the very atmosphere of the Mint imparts gold to everything within its walls, or that there was a want of the utmost care in the use of vessels and reagents in these operations.

"Perhaps the most curious result of all is that which remains to be stated.

"Underneath the paved city of Philadelphia there lies a deposit of clay, whose area, by a probable estimate, would measure over three miles square, enabling us to figure out the convenient sum of ten square miles.\* The

\* It must be borne in mind that these figures apply hardly necessary to remind the reader that they would be much amplified now. [P. DB.]

average depth is believed to be not less than fifteen feet. The inquiry was started whether gold was diffused in this earthy bed. From a central locality, which might afford a fair assay for the whole, the cellar of the new market house in Market Street near Eleventh Street, we dug out some of the clay at a depth of fourteen feet, where it could not have been an artificial deposit. The weight of 130 grammes was dried and duly treated, and yielded one-eighth of a milligramme of gold, a very decided quantity on a fine assay balance.

"It was afterwards ascertained that the clay in its natural moisture loses about fifteen per cent by drying. So that, as it lies in the ground, the clay contains one part gold in 1,224,000.

"This experiment was repeated upon clay taken from a brickyard in the suburbs of the city, with nearly the same result.

"In order to calculate with some accuracy the value of this body of wealth, we cut out blocks of the clay, and found that on an average, a cubic foot, as it lies in the ground, weighs 120 pounds, as near as may be, making the specific gravity 1.92. The assay gives seven-tenths of a grain, say three cents' worth of gold to the cubic foot. Assuming the data already given, we get 4,180 millions of cubic feet of clay under our streets and houses, in which securely lies 126 millions of dollars. And if, as is pretty certain, the corporate limits of the city would afford eight times this bulk of clay, we have more gold than has yet been brought, according to the statistics, from California and Australia.

"It is also apparent that every time a cart-load of clay is hauled out of a cellar, enough gold goes with it to pay for the carting. And if the bricks which front our houses could have brought to their surface in the form of gold leaf the amount of gold which they contain, we should have the glittering show of two square inches on every brick.

"We have inquired but little into the researches of other experimenters in this line. Some years ago it was stated that Mr. Lennig's workmen had washed out gold from the sands of the River Delaware, and a French writer affirms that there is a trace of gold in the sands of the Rhine.

"When we consider the uses to which this noble metal is providentially adapted and wisely applied, we cannot but wonder at the apparent waste or misplacement by which so much is irrecoverably lost, and to all appearance had as well not been made. Perhaps such inscrutable mysteries in the realm of nature may help us to submit to other difficulties in other parts of the Divine order and government. Of this we may be confident, that the atoms of gold are homogeneously and equally disposed through the clay or other matrix; but by what natural process, and for what final cause, these fine particles should be thus diffused, seems quite beyond the reach of human philosophy.

"The paper thus offered, however deficient and practically unimportant, may afford a diversion of mind, for the moment, from the one idea of the times upon which we have fallen."

In one sense the facts and figures may be regarded, at least by the unscientific, as "practically unimportant." But after all, there is another practicality, of the moral sort, suggested by the author's concluding reflec-



tions. If these "inscrutable mysteries in the realm of nature" *do* help us to "submit to other difficulties," their end is quite practical; and the marvellous attenuation that deprives the gold of all its value to the political economist, accords it a new and higher value in the better economy of the moral and spiritual life of man.

It remains only to add, that all the subsequent experience of these two assayers, as well as of those who succeed them, confirms these remarkable conclusions upon the Natural Dissemination of Gold.

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

### WHAT IS A POUND STERLING?

THIS question was asked of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, and he replied by pitching a sovereign to the querist. No better answer is possible. Some years ago when teaching political economy at University College School, I presented to my pupils a curious problem, as follows: Our currency is all based on the sovereign, and the sovereign as defined by Act of Parliament is the  $\frac{1}{1869}$  of 40 lbs. troy, or, otherwise stated, anybody taking ingots of standard gold to the Mint may have them coined without charge into sovereigns at the rate of 1869 for every 40 lbs. troy; these 1869 weighing 40 lbs., the same as the ingot gold. This being the case, what is the troy weight of each sovereign? I offer the same problem to my readers. Those who attempt to work it out will find that they have to face a problem something like squaring the circle. I have gone as far as thirteen places of decimals, showing the weight of a sovereign to be nearly 123.2744783306537 grains. How much farther one might go without arriving at the actual weight, I cannot say. The simplest attainable vulgar fraction is  $123\frac{171}{623}$  grains. Nothing could be clumsier than this. It has caused volumes to be written by currency paradoxers who have denounced the abomination of fixing the price of gold. Why, say they, should we not have free trade in gold? Why should the Government arbitrarily fix its price at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, instead of allowing supply and demand to fix the price of this commodity as of other things? Had the weight of the sovereign been a simple fraction of an ounce, say one-quarter of an ounce, this question would have answered itself at once by showing that because four sovereigns weigh one ounce, the value of gold measured by sovereigns (*i. e.* its price) must be £4 so long as the weight of the coin remains unchanged and no charge is made for stamping it. It is the present complex fraction that has obscured this very simple subject.—W. Mattieu Williams in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

### A NECESSITY PIECE.

A COPPER lozenge, something more than an inch square some time ago came into the possession of the Public Museum in Milwaukee. On one side it was smooth; on the other it bore the date 1645 above the letter W, and surmounted by a crown. On the right of the date, — but not quite on a line with it, were the letters A. S. The reverse face of the copper was altogether smooth. No one in Milwaukee could divine the significance of this waif, regarding the antecedents of which nothing could be ascertained, except that it had been picked up about five and twenty years ago near Braunau in Bohemia. At last this relic was sent to me as a sort of numismatic conundrum. The rudeness of workmanship indicated that it could not have issued from any regular mint, or belonged to any ordinary coinage. It was natural therefore to class the bit of treasure-trove with what coin collectors call pieces of necessity, and perhaps in the variety of that class called siege pieces.

The rooms of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin contain a shelf of numismatic volumes, but no one of them is a monograph on necessity pieces, or treats them

at all so far as struck in the British islands. The date, 1645, would fit well with the issues of such money during the Cromwellian rebellion. But no account of either Round Head or Cavalier currency corresponded with the copper in my hand, or helped me pluck out the heart of its mystery. Turning, therefore, to the continent, I sought an explanation there. It was not long before I ascertained that during the thirty years' war, it was common when a German city was beleaguered for the people to cut up all their plate—whether gold, silver or copper—usually into squares, as it was easiest and most economical thus to cut it, stamp the pieces with some simple inscription, and pay them out to the mercenaries who manned the walls. Presently I noticed that Wimpfen, a castle in Suabia, had been besieged in the year 1645. Here was the same date with that on the lozenge,—here was the siege which would call for necessity pieces, and here was a place with an initial tallying with the W stamped on the mysterious stranger. The letters A. S. I thought—as the initials of *Amt-Siegel*, or official seal, would give a good interpretation to the superscription.

On the whole, my theory seemed to solve the riddle so well, that I propounded it to many numismatic students east and west, but at the same time said I was ready and eager to exchange it for any other which should seem more plausible, and especially for one that was built on a historical basis. What I thus sought I at length discovered, thanks to General De Peyster of New York. This ardent investigator induced several specialists to search libraries such as the West cannot yet boast. The last result of their inquiries is that the lozenge was a necessity piece, but not a siege piece,—that it was cut at Breslau, in Silesia, and that by a hospital. The letters A. S. are the initials of *Armen Spital*; that is, “poor hospital.” An outsider would be puzzled at W set down as the initial of Breslau, until he learned that in Latin, the usual language of mints and coins, the name of Breslau is Wratislavia. Breslau is not very far from where the lozenge was discovered.

In no numismatic collection is the percentage of siege pieces large, and this particular specimen, stamped in time of famine, I am informed by experts, is uncommonly rare. No doubt the Milwaukee Museum will think it worth keeping.

JAMES D. BUTLER.

## COIN CATALOGUES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE *London Times* of recent date has an editorial article on the labors of Mr. R. S. Poole, one of the Secretaries of the Egypt Exploration Fund, in his department of medals and coins at the British Museum. The *Times* says:

If every department of the British Museum showed the same laudable energy that the departments of coins and of manuscripts have recently displayed, we should hear no more of the buried treasures of the national collections, and the difficulty of finding out what they really contain, say, of oriental antiquities. It is only of late years that the heads of our museums have begun to see that it is the bounden duty of the guardians of public collections to arrange, describe and explain the objects under their charge. Formerly it was considered enough that the curator of a public collection should be a man learned in the branch of art or science which was illustrated by the objects in his department; indeed, even this qualification was not always insisted upon, and at best no one thought of requiring that the *savant* should do more than preside in a dignified manner over the treasures of which he was supposed to know more than any other living authority. But now such a curator is expected to do something besides being learnedly ornamental; he must so classify and describe his charge that those who are unable to enjoy a personal inspection may still be able to refer to the collection by means of a catalogue of its contents, and the publication of such catalogues has become one of the chief duties of a departmental head. A public collection without a catalogue is like a language without a dictionary; only the few who happen to be born in the particular region can use it, while the rest of the world remains ignorant of the beauties of its literature and the value of its records. A really



scientific catalogue brings the collection practically within the reach of the most distant students, just as a dictionary enables a stranger who has no opportunity of learning a language from the mouth of the people, nevertheless to enjoy its literature at home. Of course, there are catalogues and catalogues, and the kind of work that we mean is very far from being a mere list of the objects contained in such and such a gallery. It must be a full and detailed description of them by one who is not only intimately acquainted with the subject, but also is familiar with the contents of other collections of similar scope, and it must be as lavishly illustrated as possible.

The department of coins and medals in the British Museum has understood these requirements in an exceptional degree. Since the present keeper of coins, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, was promoted to be the head of the medal room, scarcely a year has passed without the publication of at least two volumes of official catalogue, varying in length from two to four hundred pages, and illustrated by sometimes as many as thirty autotype photographic plates of coins. Since 1873 eight volumes of the Greek Coin Catalogue, the work of Mr. Poole himself and Messrs. Head and Gardner, have appeared, and two more volumes are now either in the press or ready for printing. Since 1875 eight volumes of the catalogue of oriental coins, by Mr. S. Lane-Poole, have been published, while the volume on Persian coins, a peculiarly difficult and hitherto neglected branch of the study, has been prepared by the keeper of coins himself, and is already in the press. The catalogue of Indian coins, which is to consist of five volumes, is well advanced; the first two volumes, by Mr. S. Lane-Poole, are respectively published and in the press, and a third, by Prof. Gardner, is also printing. Of the Roman catalogue only one volume, but that a very handsome one, by Mr. Grueber, is so far published; but the same gentleman has edited, with Mr. A. W. Franks, the "Medallic Illustrations of British History," or catalogue of English medals, recently noticed in the *Times*. The catalogue of the currency of China and the far East is far advanced by the learned preparation of M. Terrien de la Couperie, and the turn of the English and medieval series will follow; indeed, the Anglo-Saxon volume is already written by Mr. Keary. This is a remarkable display of departmental activity, and when it is also remembered that a useful exhibition of select coins, both originals and electrotypes (until lately in the King's library, and now in the gallery vacated by the fishes), has been described in a series of short "guides," which have attained a considerable popularity, it will be admitted that the public service is well represented in the department of coins.

Such is the acknowledged value of these vast labors,—Mr. Poole himself having read the coins of a dozen ancient languages.—that the French Academy have five times decorated Mr. Poole and three of his assistants; and as the *Times* says, its verdict is, as a rule, the verdict of Europe.

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## A CURIOUS OCCUPATION.

AN old coin man visits the offices of the elevated railroad in New York every few days to purchase the worn and plugged coin taken in at the stations, and refused at the banks, as well as foreign coin. He also buys up the mutilated silver, nickels and coppers that are dropped by absent-minded passengers into the gate boxes. There are many persons who, on getting their change with a ticket at the window of the ticket office, will carefully put the ticket in their pockets, and will drop their change in the toll collector's box. Some ladies drop their pocket-books in while they hold their ticket with great care. Inside of each box there is a cylinder full of teeth, and when a piece of coin gets into the receptacle below, it has two holes in it or is clipped at the edges. Every day the mass of mutilated tickets is overhauled in the main office before being sent into the waste, and these coins are sifted out. From five to fifty dollars a day have been picked out in this way. The money is so mutilated that it cannot be passed, and it is sold to the old coin man for about seventy cents on the dollar.

This curious speculator sometimes carries away six or seven hundred dollars' worth of such coin. He calls himself a "money dresser," a business which he insists is just as legitimate as that of "coffee polisher," or a dry goods dresser. He beats out the twisted and bruised coin, cleans the soiled copper, brightens the foreign coin and goes on his tour to dispose of his goods. The foreign money is sold to the stewards of foreign vessels, and the poor American coin is worked off at the cattle yards and sent out West. Much of it finds its way into the hands of the cow boys, who spend it as freely as though it was fresh from the Mint. The "money dresser" searches his purchases very carefully, and occasionally finds an old coin that pays him several hundred per cent profit when resold to collectors of rare coins.

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### AN EARLY CRITICISM ON U. S. COINS.

A FRIEND has sent us the following item, which shows the opinion of an influential New Hampshire paper, about ninety years ago, on the device and style of execution of the Dollars of 1794. The criticism was evidently correct.

Some of the dollars now coining\* at the Mint of the United States have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a *Head*, with flowing tresses, incircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "LIBERTY" at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse, is the *Bald Eagle*, enclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words "*United States of America*." The edge is well indented, in which are the words "One Dollar, or Unit, *Hundred Cents*." The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency.—*N. H. Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1794.

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### IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

#### A NEW VARIETY.

*Numisma* for September prints the following communication from Dr. Maris:—

RECENTLY I was shown a lot of Colonials, all in copper, and with the exception of three Vermont cents, the product of one pair of dies, they were all different. There were sixteen pieces in all, and they were alleged to have come from a Vermonter whose father had been their owner back into the days of *auld lang syne*. They were nearly all very good to fine as regards condition, and several were uniform in color. The lot embraced three varieties of the *Immunis Columbia*. One was dated 1787, and is given in Crosby, Plate VIII, No. 8; also figure 61, page 320.

Another was the New Jersey *Immunis Columbia*, dated 1786, and represented in Crosby, Plate VII, No. 17; also figure 58, page 318. The third was dated 1786, the obverse similar to the New Jersey *Immunis*, but from a different die. The reverse was in general design like that of the 1787 *Immunis*. The principal points of difference are: The bundle of arrows and olive branch in the eagle's talons are reversed, that is, the arrows are in the right, the branch in the left talons; the eagle's neck and body are thin and narrow; the wings are more rounded at the second joint, and the right has more feathers in the new variety than in the '87; the tail also has seven instead of four feathers, as in the other coin.



The date and letters of the legends are exactly like those on some of the 1786 New Jerseys. I was struck by the very close resemblance in these particulars, and also in the size and shape of the planchet, to the particular coin which in "The Coins of New Jersey," I have described as No. 15, J. The two pieces must have come from the same mint and from dies made by the same pair of hands. I am not aware that the new piece has ever been described hitherto by any numismatist.

E. MARIS.

*Philadelphia, June 7th, 1885.*

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### ADAMS INDIAN MEDAL.

A LARGE silver medal, bearing the head of John Quincy Adams, one of those struck for presentation to Indian chiefs, was exhumed a few weeks ago, on the farm of Austin Buttery, in Levis, a town in Clark County, Wisconsin, about ten miles from Neillsville, and has excited much interest in the neighborhood. A number of coin collectors have made the owner handsome offers for it, but as yet they have not succeeded in obtaining it. Much speculation is rife as to what chief received it from the government in 1825. Perhaps the Indian department archives contain records of the medals given to chiefs who assisted the government in its frontier wars. It is thought not improbable that the medal was bestowed for services rendered in the war of 1812.

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### THE COPPER CURRENCY OF LONDON.

THE London correspondent of a New York paper has given an interesting account of a copper nuisance there which is paralleled by the Canadian silver here. It is bad enough to be flooded with one's own depreciated currency without the added burden of a neighbor's.

The amount of French and other copper coinage circulating in England, has long been a subject of remark, and the attention of Parliament has been drawn to the matter. Before 1870 a French *deux sous*, or *dix centimes* piece was quite a rarity here, and no one would take French or other copper currency in change if he noticed it. The Franco-German war and the civil war between the Versailles troops and Communists which ensued, drove numbers of Frenchmen to seek refuge in England, and foreign coins have become comparatively plentiful since that date. Every one in London and the large cities takes them as a matter of course, although they will not pass in remote country places. The *deux sous* or *dix centimes* pieces are looked upon as equivalent to an English penny, but as a matter of fact they are not. An English sovereign equals 240 pence, and can always be exchanged for 25 francs, in which are 250 *dix centimes* pieces. The exchange, in fact, is generally more in favor of English gold, and 25 fr. 20 cts. can usually be commanded for £1 sterling. It is suspected that a trade is being done in French copper money, for with exchange at 25 fr. 20 cts. a man could get a profit of 12 French pennies on every £1 he invested in French coppers.

Some idea of the large amount of foreign copper currency in circulation here may be gathered from a personal experience of my own. In order to decide a dispute upon the matter, I allowed all the coppers I received in the ordinary course of events to accumulate until they amounted to £5, or 1,200 pence, and I found that 105 pence, or over 8½ per cent. of the coins were foreign; 88 pence was in French *dix centimes* and *cinq centimes* pieces; 10 pence was Italian money; 3 pence in old Sardinian coins; and the remainder in Lubeck money, except one old antediluvian American red cent,

which I suppose had been worked off on me for a halfpenny. In addition to the foreign money, I discovered three old English trade "tokens," and five Jersey or Guernsey pennies, which are the thirteenth instead of the twelfth part of a shilling. If the questions in Parliament upon the matter of foreign coins circulating in England only lead up to a proper agitation for the assimilation of all European coinage, they will not have been in vain. Already France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland belong to a monetary league, under which the coins of one country can be circulated in any of the others. But England and Germany block the way. The German coinage is decimal, but the mark equals the English shilling, not the French franc; consequently it would be equally difficult for either country to assimilate its coinage to that of other European nations. A German 10 pfenning piece is really equal to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  of an English penny. It would not be at all difficult to assimilate the German and English coinages. The English penny has only to be increased to represent the tenth instead of the twelfth of a shilling, and the thing is done. The 20 mark gold piece is already the equivalent of the British sovereign. The Dutch money could easily be made to fit in with that of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. By dividing the florin in two you have the franc, and half a Dutch cent equals a French centime. Even if the present confusing coinages of Europe could be reduced to two,—the English and German, with the shilling or mark as a standard, and the French, Italian, Swiss, etc., with the franc as a basis,—the Continental traveler, now often hopelessly befogged by the many monetary systems with which he has to deal, and almost invariably cheated by the money changers, would hail the alteration with delight.

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### BURIED TREASURES FOUND.

WE notice an unusual number of "coin-finds," and similar discoveries, mentioned in the newspapers lately, and select the following as among the most interesting:—

Thomas Patten of West Hampton, six miles from Bangor, Me., while at work removing a rock pile on his farm, discovered a nest of silver coins. They were in a dish that was far advanced in decomposition, but from the green substance of which the shell was composed, resembled a copper pot; he took out one hundred and ninety-seven large silver coins, about as large as the American silver dollar. They were coins of different foreign countries,—Mexican and Bolivian dollars, Spanish reals, pesetas, and French louis, some of them one hundred and twenty-five years old. There were a few also dated 1825, which shows that they could not have remained in their hiding place for more than sixty years. He advances no theory in the matter, but it is suggested that the coins were probably left by some sailors, who hoped to recover them again.

While demolishing an old chimney in Otsego County, N. Y., recently, workmen found \$97 in Continental money, dated 1776 and 1777. The printing on the notes was perfectly legible, and in general they were in good condition. The package consisted of one \$40 bill, two \$20 bills, one \$8, one \$7, two 50c., one \$2, and one \$1.

Frank W. Story of Essex, Mass., dug up a pine-tree sixpence of the year 1652, in fine condition, lately. One side contained the figures VI, and the letters Ano New-engi A. N. D. On the reverse side a pine tree and the word "Massachusetts." (This is the newspaper version of the legend and inscription.)

A gentleman from Saugus, Mass., showed us a few days ago a silver threepence of the pine-tree money, in very good condition, which was exhumed in a garden near that town. The letters in some portions were as sharp as if just struck, but in other places were defaced as if it had been considerably circulated.

A Southern paper says:—"A gentleman ploughing recently near Tupelo, La., ploughed up a skeleton and with it a silver medal, bearing a Spanish inscription, indicating that it was a relic of De Soto's ill-fated expedition." The editor seems to be rather incredulous, for he remarks further, "A hand bag marked C. Columbus will be found next."



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

THE Reports of the officers, presented at the Annual Meeting of this Society, held in March last, showed that the year had been one of great prosperity, upwards of thirty new members having been added since the last Annual report. The election for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—*President*, Daniel Parish, Jr.; *Vice-Presidents*, Andrew C. Zabriskie, Frank Abbott, M. D., David Leon Walter, LL.B.; *Secretary*, William Poillon, A. M.; *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts; *Librarian*, Richard Hoe Lawrence; *Curator of Numismatics*, Charles Henry Wright; *Curator of Archaeology*, Gaston L. Feuardent; *Historiographer*, Henry Russell Drowne. Quite a number of new members were admitted. The President delivered an excellent address; reports on the medals recently struck under the auspices of the Society were presented, and the accounts of the Treasurer showed a gratifying condition of the finances. Informal meetings, at which papers relating to Numismatic and Archaeological subjects will be read, are to be held at frequent intervals during the season, and several of the members have promised to take part,—a most excellent plan, which might well be followed by similar societies.

An interesting paper on Hildebrand, the distinguished numismatist of Sweden, and a Corresponding Member of the Society, whose death was announced not long since, was one of the principal features of the evening, and due notice was taken of several other members of the Society who had deceased during the year. The Proceedings are shortly to be published in pamphlet form, and we therefore condense the very full report that has been furnished by the Secretary, Mr. Poillon.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Society was held April 17, 1885, President Parish in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Resident Members:—Daniel F. Atwood, J. Frank Emmons, Robert Harris, Henry W. Haynes, Cornelius V. V. Ward, J. Ellsworth Hyde, James F. Hunnewell, John B. Ireland, O. P. Hatfield, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Thomas B. Clarke. As Life Members:—Adrian Iselin, Gerard Beekman, and Woodbury B. Langdon. The death of Corresponding Member George Augustus Holmes, of Montreal, was noticed. The Special Committee appointed in January, consisting of Messrs. West, Hewitt, and Poillon, presented the report of Prof. Stillman, who, as an archaeologist, has examined the evidence relating to the Cypriote Collection of Antiquities. The Report was then read, and on motion of Mr. Johnes, thanks were unanimously voted to Prof. Stillman for his painstaking and valuable exposition of a matter of such general interest, and as a recognition on the part of the Society of their appreciation of his efforts.

A REGULAR Meeting was held May 19, 1885, President Parish in the chair. Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were elected: As Life Member, Emanuel J. Attinelli, M. D.; as Resident Members, Herbert Valentine, C. Wylls Betts, and Albert Wuesthoff; as Corresponding Members, James Kirkwood, of Chefoo, China, William S. Baker, of Philadelphia, Angel Vivanco, John Gordon, Prof. Frederick M. Bird, and Frank D. Andrews. The Treasurer, Mr. Betts, reported having received two hundred and eighty-eight coins from the Executor of the will of the late J. B. Cornell. After some discussion on matters of interest to the Society, the meeting adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

A SET of Turkish paper money is among the most valuable possessions of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. The particular value of this set arises from the fact that no bank notes are now used in Turkey, the many forgeries compelling the government to stop their circulation.

## COIN SALES.

W. E. WOODWARD'S SALES.

OUR reports closed with Sale No. 72. Sale No. 73 was the collection of William B. Clark of Hartford, Conn.; the sale was held at the usual place, April 2, 3, and comprised about the usual assortment of American coins, a number of War Medals, in silver and gold, some paper money and a few curios, all of which sold for fair prices. A Prussian Order of the Crown, \$14; Russian Order of the Georgia Cross, 10.50; Order of St Stanislaus, 13.75; Turkish Order of Medjidieh, 11.50. A consignment of fine Cents and Half Cents sold well; some Canadians brought large prices. White's Farthing, 10.75; N. B. Half Cent, 1861, 3.25; Nova Scotia Temperance Medal, 4.50; Four Communicant's Tokens of different N. B. churches brought 9.75. American Proof Sets sold at the usual low prices: 1858 for 30; 1864, 11.50. Minor Proof Sets: 1877, 3.10; 1883, 25 cents. A beautiful Coronation Medal of William IV and Queen Adelaide in gold, 18.

Sale No. Seventy-four, not numismatic, but numbered in the series. This sale comprised Mr. Woodward's private collection of Criminal Trials, and was entitled *The Literature of Crime*, an extensive and very remarkable collection. American Trials have been selling for some years at great prices, which were well maintained at this sale.

Sale No. Seventy-five. Chiefly Archaeological, Pre-historic Stone Relics and Pottery of the Mound Builders. These objects were not fully up to the high grade of similar collections previously offered by Mr. Woodward, and the prices showed a corresponding falling off. In addition to the articles mentioned, there were a number of Autographs, Engravings, Old Newspapers, Play Bills, Silk Badges, etc., all of which found appreciative buyers. Near the end of the sale was a fine little consignment of miscellaneous coins, one of which, an altered 1804 Dollar, sold for \$25. While at this sale pre-historic relics from New England and a little collection from Georgia sold at liberal prices, those from the West were comparatively neglected.

Sale No. Seventy-six, June 23-27. This sale, like No. Seventy-four, consisted of Books and Pamphlets. Nearly everything comprised in the sale was of small value, and yet there were gathered in the 2140 numbers described in the catalogue, more pamphlets deserving the qualification of rare or curious, or both, than we remember ever to have seen in a similar catalogue. The collection was a private one, gathered by Mr. Woodward through a long series of years. The principle of selection seemed to be that everything rare and curious, and at the same time inexpensive, was entitled to a place. The whole collection amounted to less than \$1,200, and probably with the exception of about a dozen books from another library, cost the owner less than \$200.

Sale No. Seventy-seven. June 29 to July 1. The Randall Collection. As is generally known to numismatists, Mr. Woodward purchased of Mr. Randall his fine cabinet of coins, together with his immense stock. Mr. Randall has been known for many years as a prominent collector and an enterprising dealer, and his collection was so filled with coins remarkable for beauty or rarity, that a full notice of them would necessitate our reprinting the catalogue. The coins were so superior, and the prices paid so exceptionally liberal, that we are sorry our space allows special mention of but a few items. *Dollars*.—1794, uncommonly fine, \$67; '95, flowing hair, extra fine, 5.12; do., flowing hair, uncir., brilliant, 19; do., fillet head, brilliant pr., 113; '66, small date, extra f., 5.25; do., same, uncir., 8; '99, 5 stars facing, 5.75; 1801, uncir., 5.75; '03, uncir., 7.50; another, 7.75; '36, sp. pr., 15; '40, sp. pr., 15; '48, sp. pr., 8.50; '50, sp. pr., 10.50; '51, original, v. f., 41; '52, original, pr., 55. All of the following are brilliant proofs: 1854, 18; '55, 26; '56, 8.50; '57, 5.50; '58, 22; '78, Morgan's orig. design, 15. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 10.50; '95, unc., 8.90; do., perfectly unc., 16; do., unc., 15; '96, fifteen stars, f., 65; do., sixteen stars v. f., 77; '97, f., 49; do., fair, 30; 1801, f., 9.25; '02, unc., 10.25; '03, unc., 5 to 20; 1804 under '05, unc., 5.50; '06, brilliant, 5; '15, unc., 10; '36, 10.25; do., reeded edge, 4.10; '49, pr., 6.75; '53, without arrows, unique, 80; '66, without the motto, unc., 23. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, pr., 56; do., pr., 49; 1804, proof, 100; '07, brilliant, unc., 90; '22, pr., 16; '23, f., 98. *Dimes*.—1799, unc., 11.25; '97, 4.50; 1800, 4.50. *Half Dimes*.—1794, 22; 1805, nearly pr., 65; '38, without stars, unc., 7.50; '46, f., 3.50. *GOLD COINS*. *Eagles*.—1795, four pieces, respectively 16.60, 16.15, 50, 14; '96, 18.50; '97, large eagle, 13.50; do., 14.20; do., small eagle reverse, 38.50; '98, large eagle reverse, 47; do., thirteen stars, four facing, 35; 1804, unc., 23; '33, 14.25. *Half Eagles*.—1795, large eagle rev., 25; do., sp. pr., 30; '97, fifteen stars, rev. small eagle, 41; do., sixteen stars, rev. small eagle, 47; '98, rev. small eagle, 24; 1820, 14; '21, 11; '23, 13.25; '24, 35; '25, 14; '26, 18.50; '27, 16.50; '28, 25; '29, 32; '31, 26. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, without stars, 16; do., with stars, 29; '97, the finest known, 35; 1806, 40; do., variety, 20; '21, pr., 15; '26, v. f., 20. *PIONEER GOLD COINS*. Five Dollars, Mormon, 8; another, with hat and eye, 9.50; another, lion and beehive, 9.50; Ten Dollars, Pike's Peak, 15.50; another, 12; another, "John Parson & Co." rev. a set of stamps, 36; Five Dollars, Oregon Exchange Co., 8.50; Proof sets, all splendid, 1856, 25; '58, 31; '64, 10; '77, 7.50. *Cents*.—1795, thick, s. g., 3.75; do., thin, unc., 12; 1804, f., 9; do., f., 8; '09, f., 10; '12, unc., 10; '20, unc., 1.40; '29, unc., 8.50; '32, unc., 6.50, 9.50. The remainder of the sale, comprising Patterns, early American, Confederate and Washington coins, National and Political Medals, Hard Times Tokens, Foreign gold, English and miscellaneous silver, Spanish and Mexican Proclamation and Necessity coins, Gun Money, English Tokens, Greek, Roman, and miscellaneous copper, in great variety, all sold at remunerative prices. The sale was eminently successful, and when the collection is closed out it will doubtless result in a large profit to the fortunate purchaser.



Sale No. Seventy-eight of this series was drawn mainly from the same collection. The Catalogue was early in the hands of collectors, and the sale took place Sept. 15-18. The coins for quality are entirely worthy of the Randall Collection, and contain duplicates of many of the rarest pieces. Sale No. Seventy-nine to follow immediately after No. Seventy-eight, is a collection of Revenue and Postage Stamps, Paper Money, Oriental and Mexican Curios, etc. Catalogues are now ready and have been generally distributed. We shall refer to these hereafter.

Collectors generally are aware that Mr. Woodward keeps in stock priced catalogues of his entire series of sales, any of which can be obtained at a reasonable price, and a full list of these catalogues may doubtless be obtained free on application.

#### CHAPMAN'S SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman held a sale at the rooms of S. V. Henkels & Co., Philadelphia, on the 8th, 9th and 10th June last. The collections of the late J. E. Bidwell of Middletown, Conn., and of Wm. H. Cottier, of Buffalo, N. Y., formed the bulk of the Catalogue, 62 pages, and 1631 lots. In the former were many ancient foreign, and American coins and medals, while the latter was principally composed of Cents and Half Cents, many of which were in the best possible condition. The gross amount realized was about \$3,000. The Catalogue was neatly made up, as usual, and prepared by the Messrs. Chapman. With so much to praise, we will yet suggest that the double *i* in *Dioscurii* is an error so often repeated we wonder their care did not discover it, and place one of them in *Hygea*; but *Korinth* for *Corinth*, is neither Greek nor English, and rather forced, when *Ptolemaeus* instead of *Ptolemaios* passes. Yet this criticism may be regarded as painting the lily, for the Catalogue as a whole is really a scholarly piece of work. The ancient coins sold at good prices, a rare aureus of Nero with youthful portrait bringing \$11. An oak-tree Shilling, finer than one in the Bushnell Sale, brought 6; Chalmer's Threepence, unc., 7.75; U. S. Dollar of 1794, plugged but good, 11; one of '99, v. f. 8; 1839, Liberty seated, proof, 33.50; 1858, br. pr. and v. r., 25. Some early Half Dollars brought excellent prices: 1794, v. g., 5.20; '96 fifteen stars, good, plugged, 14.75; '96, good, 22.50; '97, fair, 20.50. Quarter of 1796, v. f. and r., 7. Dime of 1804, 7.50. The Cents and Half Cents of Mr. Cottier's collection brought very high prices, but we can quote only some of the highest for want of room. Cent of 1793, chain, vine and bar edge, ex. f., 38; do. wreath, let. edge, v. f., 10; do head, with staff, let. edge, thought to be finest Liberty cap cent known, 90; do. '95, Jefferson head, 35; do. '99, Perfect date, 30; 1802, sharp. unc., 6.25; 1804, perfect die, 14.50; do. broken die. 9.25; '05, ex. f. and rare in so good condition, 9.50; 1807 over '06, finest the Chapmans have seen of this distinction, 15; 1809, unc. and ex. f., 26; '10, perf. date, unc. 15.25. *Half Cents*.—1793, unc., 10.75; '96. v. g., 20.25; 1836, original proof, ex. r., 12; 1840, original, almost proof, 8.50; other very fine original examples in the "forties" from 8 to 11.75. An extremely rare Sovereign of Cromwell, similar to that in the Warner collection which brought 61, sold for 44. A U. S. proof set in gold, of 1880, six pieces, sold at 50 cents above its face value, 42; deducting commissions and expenses, this is of course a net loss, and it is a great puzzle to us why proof sets as a class, which are certainly among the most attractive pieces to the eye in a cabinet of purely American coins, have of late been so much neglected. We should like to extend our notice of this sale, which was, as will be seen, a very successful one, but space forbids.

#### FROSSARD'S FORTY-FOURTH SALE.

We mentioned in the July number an approaching sale, to be held by Mr. Frossard, of Oriental Coins. It took place on the 16th and 17th July, and embraced 1500 or more selected examples, arranged in 1083 lots. An illustrated edition of the Catalogue was prepared with four heliotype plates of some of the most curious coins, and some also of the most valuable and remarkable. Oriental coinage is but little known to our collectors, and we cannot but commend Mr. Frossard's laborious efforts to make so complete and excellent a catalogue. We can only regret our inability to properly criticize it, as we have only the Fonrobert Catalogue with which to compare it, and many of the pieces in this sale are entirely new to us, while others are so rarely met with in America, that it is difficult for one who has not made a careful study of the subject to express an opinion on their actual rarity and comparative condition. As, however, many of the pieces in this collection were drawn from the Jules Fonrobert cabinet,—in cataloguing which for sale, Herr Adolph Weyl, whose skill and knowledge in this direction is well known, had the aid of some of the best experts on the Continent,—and as Mr. Frossard has constantly referred to that, we feel the greatest confidence in his attributions and descriptions. The prices received, while reaching no very large figures for individual pieces, aggregated a substantial sum, and the sale, for the first venture in this direction, was more successful than we feared it would be, and certainly cannot have been a source of regret to its conductor. We hope all who are interested in the strange issues of the East will procure priced Catalogues, a few of which with the plates can still be obtained of Mr. Frossard.

We have an account of a very interesting sale which was recently held in England, containing quite a large number of pieces for which bids were forwarded by American buyers, but which, owing to our limited space, we must defer to our next number.

#### ENGLISH SALE IN JUNE.

CROMWELL Five Shilling piece, £5; Edward VI, do., £3 7s. 6d.; Queen Anne Farthing, 1714, 27 shillings; Isle of Man, 36 Pennies and Halfpennies, a shilling each; Henry VIII, Shilling, £2 4s.; Philip and Mary, Shilling, £1 16s.; Pattern piece, Crown of George II, 1746, £5; London Halfpenny, "Plague Money," 1165, 10s. 6d.; Early English Pennies of Edward the Confessor, £2 2s.; William the Conqueror Pennies, £2.

At a late sale in London, a proof Crown of William IV, 1831, of gold, sold for 40 guineas; a gold pattern Two-guinea of George III, 1773, £24 10s.; Charles I, Oxford Pound piece, silver, 1643, £23; pattern Crown piece of silver, William IV, 1831, £14; Cromwell Crown, Half Crown and Shilling of 1658, 12 guineas; George III, pattern Two Sovereigns, 1820, 10 guineas; Crown of Elizabeth, £7; a *North American Fifty Dollar* piece, 1852, £9 15s.

WE call attention to the announcement of two important sales advertised in this number.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### WOOD'S HALFPEUCE.

EDWARD SOLLY has the following in the London *Notes and Queries* for July 4, 1885:—

WOOD'S HALFPEUCE, 1723. In the patent granted by George I to William Wood for coining copper money for Ireland, which led to Swift's celebrated *Drapier's Letters*, there was also power given to coin halfpence, pence, and twopence for His Majesty's plantations in America. In the *Freeholder's Journal* for January 23, 1723, it is stated that he began the coinage for Ireland on Monday, the 21st inst., "in a building erected for that purpose in Phoenix Street, near the Seven Dials; and that in about a month's time he will commence to coin copper money for America at Bristol; which will be made of a beautiful compound metal; his Majesty's head and the inscription *Georgius Rex* being on the one side; on the reverse a Rose, with this motto, *Rosa Americana utile dulce*."

The fate of the coinage for Ireland is well known; what was the fate of that intended for America?

Wood's Halfpence, 1723 (6th S. XII. 7). Presumably the patent for the *American* Coinage was withdrawn simultaneously with that of Ireland. The coins are scarce, in addition to which Ruding quotes that "this money was rejected in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland."

H. S.

### COINS OF PROBUS.

THE Emperor of Austria has purchased for his own museum the magnificent collection of coins and medals of the Emperor Probus, which belonged to the late Dr. Missong. It is said to be by far the most complete collection of that reign.

### CHINESE BANK NOTES.

IN connection with Mr. Del Mar's valuable papers on Chinese Money, which are concluded in the present number of the *Journal*, the following newspaper clipping is of interest:—The oldest banknote probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B. C. and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved by Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B. C. banknotes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The banknote preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of four thousand years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 of the Christian era.

### MEDAL QUERY.

WHAT is the meaning of this medal:—Obverse, Hen and chickens. Legend, ALIT ET PROTEGIT, and the letters F. F. Rev. A river with boats and a bridge, spires of a town, mountains with sun rising above them; also the letters F. F. Silver. Size 28. J. D. BUTLER.

We do not know this piece, but will exercise a Yankee privilege and offer two guesses from which our correspondent can select, or reject both as he pleases. 1st. Merzdorf mentions p. 113, No. 3, a Russian Masonic Medal, struck about 1783, (described also by Marvin No. 517), bearing among other devices a shield with letters F. F. for Frederic Freese, who was we believe a Swedish Count who rendered some services to the Order in St. Petersburg. The device of a hen and chickens is found on a Masonic piece, struck in Angers, France, 1811. We do not attribute much weight to this theory, but rather suspect it may refer to Frederic Froebel, the inventor of the Kindergarten System of instruction, sometimes called "Mother play" by German writers, to which the device on the obverse perhaps alludes; his theory was published about 1826; we should then call the reverse the city of Rudolstadt, his native place, on the Saale, crossed at that point by a handsome stone bridge; the city is walled, and has a castle, cathedral, etc., while not far away are the Thuringian mountains.

CAXTON.

THE Japanese Government is making copper coin out of hundreds of old cannon that have been sent to the Osaka mint for the purpose.



## CHALMERS' PIECES.

IN the London *Antiquary*, September, 1885, W. Carew Hazlitt, in a series of articles on "Uncollected Tenures and Manorial Customs," says: "Maryland, like all the early American colonies, was held, as we see by the Charter 4 Charles, in free and common socage. There are shillings, sixpences, and groats, with the head of the second Lord Baltimore on the obverse and the legend, ✠ CÆCILIVS: DNS: TERRÆ-MARLÆ: etc., and on the other side, CRESCITE ET MVLTIPlicAMINI, with the Calvert arms and the value. There was also a separate coinage, *in connection with this grant*, (?) for Annapolis in Maryland."

This appears to refer to the Chalmers coinage, which has always been considered a private issue. We doubt whether any authority can be found for connecting it with the grant.

J. C.

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 OBITUARY.

## RAFFAELE GARRUCCI.

PADRE RAFFAELE GARRUCCI, a learned Hebrew, Greek, Egyptian and Latin scholar, died at Rome in May last. The correspondent of *The London Times* says: The loss sustained by Italy and archaeological science by Garrucci's death is very great; he was busy with the proof of the last page of his work, entitled "Numismatica," on the money of Italy, and had just finished correcting it, when he died with his pen in his hand. He was born at Naples in 1812.

## WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, F.R.S.

WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, F.R.S., the well-known numismatist and Oriental scholar, died on June 21, at Chelsea, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Vaux was the son of the late Prebendary Vaux, of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, Hants, graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was for many years keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum. As an expert in this sphere of learning, he acted for some time as joint editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, arranged and described for the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts the series of fac-similes of the coins struck for the Atábeks of Syria and Persia, 1848, and among other learned contributions, communicated to the Numismatic Society of London in 1863 a paper "On the Coins reasonably presumed to be those of Carthage." He was employed from 1871 to 1876 in the compilation of a catalogue of the coins in the Bodleian Library, for the University of Oxford. As a scholar of more general and literary activity, Mr. Vaux prepared, in 1851, a descriptive "Handbook to the Antiquities of Greek, Assyrian, Egyptian and Etruscan Art in the British Museum." He was the author of "Nineveh and Persepolis, an historical sketch of ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries," 1850, which reached its fourth edition in 1855. In 1876 he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Royal Asiatic Society, an office which he held until his death.

## T. L. DONALDSON.

THE recent death of Mr. T. L. Donaldson, has removed one who, although not a numismatist in the ordinary sense of the term, had yet made a valuable contribution to the science in his excellent work, *Architectura Numismatica*, published in London, in 1859, and from which some extracts have been printed in the *Journal*. He was, by profession, an architect, filling the position of Professor of Architecture and Construction in University College, London, a correspondent of the French *Institut*, and member of several Academies of Art, and similar societies. His volume was the first to take up the ancient Medals which bore representations of the temples, arches, gates, and public edifices of classic times, and discuss their characteristic features from an architect's stand-point; and, it has not only become almost the only authority on the subjects of which it treats, but, as we believe, completely disproved the hasty comments of a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* (July, 1856), who said that "One temple so much resembled another, that the artist was tempted to satisfy himself by

introducing a part only, and that part sometimes rather according to a conventional type than as a strict resemblance of the reality." Mr. Donaldson defended the accuracy of Addison's statements on this point in his well-known "Dialogues on Medals,"—and, we think, with entire success. His method was to compare several impressions of the different architectural medals accessible to him, obtaining as perfect a representation as possible of the parts of the various buildings he sought to describe, and then, as he says in the Introduction to his work, making with his own hand a detailed drawing, enlarged from six to twelve times, have it photographed to the desired size, thus preventing "any departure from the minute, accurate precision of the original drawing," and enabling the student "to comprehend the minutest detail." A glance at the beautiful plates which enrich his volume will confirm what he has told us of his plan. It is much to be regretted that more works of a similar character have not been issued. Mr. Donaldson's death has removed a most competent critic, and his contribution to Numismatic literature will long be the standard work in that branch of the science.

W. T. R. M.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE thanks of the Editors are due to the Messrs. Munsell, of Albany, for their kindness in loaning the cut for the present number of the *Journal*.

ALL readers of the *Journal* are advised and urged to open the October number of the Magazine of American History and study carefully an article with the title "A Glastonbury Medal."

By an accident, we neglected to credit to Prof. BIRD the article in the April number of the *Journal* "On the Ways of Some Cataloguers," which was originally read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a note calling attention to the oversight, prepared for the July number, was overlooked. It is "never too late to mend," and we now wish to acknowledge our indebtedness.

MR. WOODWARD has some sharp words in one of his recent Catalogues, on the subject of placing the portrait of the late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint upon four medals struck there. It seems to us that his comments, while severe, are not ill-deserved. In this connection we would ask, why should not the series of annual Assay Medals commemorate historic events, either in Numismatics generally, or in U. S. Mintage, or, if that field prove to be too narrow, there are the portraits of men no longer living, who were prominent in founding the Mint, in preparing its early issues, the designers, engravers, die-cutters, assayers, etc., which might well be preserved on such a series. The placing of portraits of living men on the Fractional Currency was, we think, forbidden by special Act of Congress: the same objection applies with at least equal force to placing such likenesses on the official issues of the Mint, whether these are designed for circulation or not. If neither of these suggestions should meet with approval, material might be found in our national history more or less closely related to Numismatics, which could be utilized, affording a field for the designer's skill as well as that of the die-sinker; for instance, a view of Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento, where gold was found in 1849, would not be out of place; discoveries and inventions by Americans during the year whose issues were on trial, might be commemorated, and *this* field is a wide one. It is doubtless true that some of these proposed designs bear no special relation to the "trial of the pyx" as conducted at Philadelphia, yet we consider it would be in much better taste to commemorate events of national interest than to reproduce, so frequently, the portrait of a living official.

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## CURRENCY.

To the Williams Junior, inquiring of the famous Political Economist who dispenses wisdom at that seat of learning, why a paper dollar was not as good as a silver one, it is said the answer came,—"Never mined!"







FIG. 1.—GOLD COIN OF 'ABD-EL-MELIK, KHALIF OF DAMASCUS, A.D. 696.



FIG. 2.—REFORMED GOLD COIN OF 'ABD-EL-MELIK, A.D. 696.

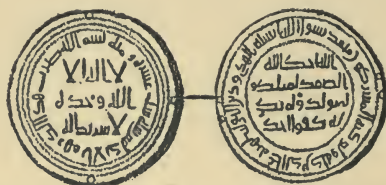


FIG. 3.—SILVER COIN OF THE KHALIFATE. STRUCK IN ANDALUSIA, A.D. 734.



FIG. 4.—“MARAVEDI”: GOLD COIN OF ALMORAVIDES. STRUCK AT CORDOVA, A.D. 1103.



FIG. 5.—“MILLARES”: SILVER COIN OF ALMOHADES, MOROCCO. 13TH AND 14TH CENTURIES.

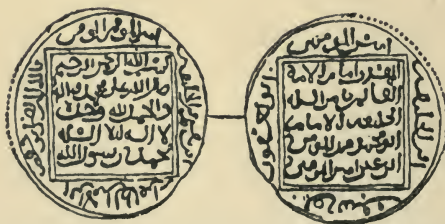


FIG. 6.—GOLD COIN OF ALMOHADES, MOROCCO. 14TH CENTURY.

## MOHAMMEDAN COINS.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XX.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1886.

No. 3.

## MOHAMMEDAN COINS.

THE following article on Mohammedan Coins was contributed to the *London Antiquary*, by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, B. A., M. R. A. S. So little comparatively is known on this branch of Oriental Numismatics, that we believe the readers of the *Journal* will welcome its transfer to our pages, coming as it does from so high an authority.

IN the study of Greek coins we are unceasingly fascinated by their artistic excellence and the lights they throw on the mythology of the most interesting people of antiquity. Roman and mediaeval coins have their importance in showing us the source of our monetary system, and possess an added charm in the many historical associations they awake, though they seldom increase our actual knowledge of history. English coins we study because we like to know what our arcestors bartered their souls for. None of these attractions belong to Mohammedan coins. Art we should scarcely look for, since we all know that the blessed Prophet declared that "every painter is in hell-fire," and straitly forbade the making of "statues" (by which he probably meant idols) and images of living things, on pain of the artist being compelled to put a soul into his creation on the Day of Judgment. Hence true believers have always been very cautious of representing human or even animal forms as an aid to decoration, and we shall find that it is only when barbarous Tartars or heretical Persians enter the field that figures of living things appear in the art of Mohammedan countries, and then very rarely upon their coins. The Eastern draughtsman, being debarred from the most fruitful of artistic materials, took refuge in the elaboration of those beautiful arabesque designs and geometrical patterns which are so characteristic of so-called Arabian work, and even turned the natural grace of the Arabic writing to account as an element in decoration. Thus, on coins, as in mosques, we find the Kufy character used as a thing of beauty and disposed to the best advantage, where a European artist would have relegated the letters to an obscure corner and devoted all his space to the head or other figure that occupied the face of the coin. It was a matter of necessity rather than of choice, but it had a good effect in developing the graceful and little cultivated art of calligraphy.

Nor must we expect any very interesting metrological data to be derived from Mohammedan coins. Their metrology, so far as it is known, is borrowed

—like most other so-called Arabian things, whether philosophical, artistic, literary, or even religious—from the more cultivated nations the Muslims conquered, and the subject still rests in deep obscurity, chiefly because no one, except the indefatigable M. Sauvaire, has had the patience to work so dreary a vein. Historical associations it were vain to call up at the sight of a Muslim coin, since the great majority of even well-educated and reading folk are profoundly ignorant of everything oriental, except what is Biblical or Japanese. There are, perhaps, three or four Mohammedan celebrities known by name to a fair proportion of ordinary readers. “The good Haroun Al-Raschid” owes his popularity to the *Arabian Nights* and Mr. Tennyson, and coins bearing his name together with that of the ill-fated Vizir Jaafar, of which there are many examples in the British Museum and every other large collection, might touch a chord of remembrance; while a piece issued by the famous Saladin, though in itself uninteresting, carries upon its surface a long train of Crusading associations for the historical student. The currency of the great fighting Sultans of Turkey, the Amuraths and Mahomets, the Selims and Solimans—to adopt the barbarous kakography of Western writers—has its memories, and so have the large gold pieces, with their uncompromising declaration of faith, issued by “Boabdil” and the other heroes of the dying kingdom of the Moors in Spain. To a very few the solitary piece of gold struck by the Mameluke Queen, Shejer ed-Durr (which, being interpreted, means Tree of Pearls) may recall the fact that it was this apparently fascinating but not quite irreproachable lady who first made the pilgrimage to Mekka in the palanquin or mahmal which has ever since been a notable feature of the departure of the pilgrims from Cairo.\*

The coin in question is a good example of the rich genealogical material to be extracted from an Arabic half-guinea. On one side, in the margin, is the profession of faith, testifying to the striker's belief that “there is no God but God, and that Mohammed is His Prophet,”—a formula which appears on the majority of Mohammedan coins, often accompanied by other expressions of religious orthodoxy, and by sentences from the Koran. This very marginal inscription goes on to tell, in the words of the Koran, how God “sent Mohammed with the guidance and religion of truth, so that he might make it triumph over all other creeds.” Encircled by these pious words, the field shows a long string of titles, all belonging to Queen Shejer ed-Durr, from which a sort of outline of her life may be constructed. In the first place she is called El-Mustaasimiyeh, which means that she was once a slave-girl of the 'Abbasy Khalif El-Mustaasim. Her next title is Es-Salihiyeh, showing that she was transferred from the Khalif's harim to that of Es-Salih, the grand-nephew of Saladin, who had succeeded to the kingship of Egypt after the deaths of his grand-uncle, grandfather (the scarcely less famous El-'Adil), and father. Further, this coin gives her the title of “Queen of the Muslims,” and “Mother of Khalil,” a son who, we know from the historians, ought to have reigned, but never did, in consequence of his mother's marriage with the Emir Ezbek, who himself ascended the throne, the first of the renowned Mameluke Sultans. On the other side are the name and titles of the reigning

\* The “Mahmal” is a rich velvet canopy, borne by a gaily caparisoned camel, and was originally intended as the travelling seat of the wives of the Caliphs who went on the pilgrimage which started to visit the tomb of the Prophet at Mecca, leaving Cairo, we believe, not long after the Mohammedan fast of Ramadan.—ED.



'Abbasy Khalif, El-Mustaasim, the queen's former husband, round which is arranged a marginal inscription which records how, "in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful," the coin was struck at Cairo in the year of the Hjireh 648.

In the wealth of information afforded by this coin, we see the real value of Mohammedan numismatics. The coins of the Muslim East do not so much recall history as make it. The student is constantly meeting with a perfectly unknown king or even dynasty, which fills up a gap in the annals of the East. A Mohammedan coin generally gives not only the date and place of issue, and the name of the ruler who caused it to be struck,\* but frequently the names of his father, and grandfather, his heir-apparent, his liege-lord, and other valuable genealogical data, and aids to the due understanding of the inter-relations of different dynasties; while the religious formulae employed will enable one to tell the sect to which the ruler who issued the coin belonged, at least so far as the broad distinctions of Islam are concerned. If the complete series of coins issued by every Muslim state were preserved, we should be able to tabulate with the utmost nicety the entire line of kings and their principal vassals that have ruled in every part of the Mohammedan empire since the eighth century, and to draw with tolerable accuracy the boundaries of their territories at every period. Minting was ever one of the most cherished rights of sovereignty; the privileges of "Khutbeh and Sikkeh," that is, of being prayed for in the Friday prayers in the mosque and of inscribing his name upon the currency, were the first things the new king thought about on ascending the throne, and we may be confident that the right was exercised at the earliest possible opportunity, so that a prince who occupied the kingly office for but a few weeks was sure to celebrate his royalty on a coin. Shejer ed-Durr is a case in point, for the coin above described must have been struck in her brief reign of two months. It is this peculiarity of Eastern princes that makes their coinage so valuable to the historian, and indeed compels him to regard numismatic evidence as the surest he can obtain. Of course it may be urged that the facts thus derived from a study of coins are not worth having; they may be absolutely true, but they relate to persons and countries concerning which nobody has any possible interest, and even of these they tell only such meagre items as dates and chief towns, the very things we are now carefully expunging from our school-books! It may be said in reply, that like every currency, that of the Mohammedan East really supplies important evidence concerning the economic state of the country by its quality and rate of exchange. But we join issue on the main question, and venture to assert that no scrap of positive historical fact is really useless, or may not at some time be turned to important ends. The Mohammedan coinage, more than any other, abounds in historical data, and when the as yet unwritten history of the East during the Middle Ages comes to be told, the author will find no surer check upon the native annalists, than the coins.

\* The Ottoman coinage does not always give the absolute date of issue, but it can readily be found from the piece; the obverse, as we are told by a gentleman many years a resident in the Turkish empire, usually bears the name of the Sultan, and the number of years he had reigned when the coin was struck; the reverse

has the name of the city, (in most cases Constantinople, the other mints having been closed,) and the date of his accession. Of course by a simple addition the date of striking can be found. The statement in the text is of course a general one, while our comment refers to the more recent Turkish coinage only.—ED.

If the history of the Mohammedan East were comprised in the annals of a few great dynasties, the value of the coins would not be so considerable, for we should only learn perhaps some fresh dates or confirmation of dates already known, and the mints would only be the capitals and large towns of well-known provinces. But Mohammedan history is made up of the struggles for supremacy of hundreds of petty houses, and thousands of petty dynasts, of whose very existence we should often be wholly ignorant but for their coins. These petty dynasts struck their money at towns of which next to nothing is often known, and thus the coinage is frequently our only means of establishing the position of the smaller towns of the mediaeval East. Sometimes these small towns preserve the names of cities famous in antiquity, but whose site, save for the numismatic evidence, was uncertain. Thus geographically as well as historically Mohammedan coins have a high value.

But it is time to give some idea of the nature and extent of the coinage. In the brief space necessarily allotted to so technical and obscure a subject, it is manifestly impossible to attempt more than the barest outline, and some of the more complicated branches of the subject, such as metrology and assay, must be set altogether aside. All we can do is to sketch in the barest outline the chief division of Mohammedan currency, and point out briefly the main characteristics and developments. The British Museum Catalogue in the first eight volumes contains descriptions of some six thousand coins issued by a hundred distinct dynasties, many of which numbered thirty or forty separate sovereigns. To trace even an outline of these and the peculiarities of their coinages is quite beyond the possibilities of the present article.

It took the Arabs half a century to discover the need of a separate coinage of their own. At first they were content to borrow their gold and copper currency from the Byzantine empire, which they had driven out of Syria, and their silver coins from the Sassanians, whom they had overthrown at the battles of Kadisia and Nehavend. The Byzantine gold served them till the seventy-sixth year of the Flight, when a new, but theologically unsound, and consequently evanescent type was invented, bearing the effigy of the reigning Khalif instead of that of Heraclius, and Arabic instead of Greek inscriptions (Fig. 1). So, too, the Sassanian silver pieces were left unaltered, save for the addition of a governor's name in Arabic letters. The Khalif 'Aly or one of his lieutenants seems to have attempted to inaugurate a purely Muslim coinage, exactly resembling that which was afterwards adopted, but only one example of this issue is known to exist, in the Paris collection, together with three other silver coins struck at Damascus and Marw between A. H. 60 and 70, of a precisely similar type. These four coins are clearly early and ephemeral attempts at the introduction of a distinctive Mohammedan coinage, and their discovery, which is an affair of quite recent times, in no way upsets the received Muslim tradition that it was the Khalif 'Abd-El-Melik who, in the year of the Flight 76 (or, on the evidence of the coins themselves, 77) inaugurated the regular Muslim coinage, which was thenceforward issued from all the mints of the empire so long as the dynasty endured, and which gave its general character to the whole currency of the kingdoms of Islam. The copper coinage founded on the Byzantine passed through more and earlier phases than the gold



and silver, but it always held so insignificant a place in the Muslim currency that we can afford to disregard it in the brief outline to which we are obliged to confine ourselves.

Specimens of Abd-El-Melik's reformed coinage are shown in the plate (Figs. 2 and 3). The gold and silver both bear the same formulae of faith; on the obverse, in the area, "There is no god but God alone, He hath no partner;" around which is arranged a marginal inscription, "Mohammed is the apostle of God, who sent him with the guidance and religion of truth, that he might make it triumph over all other religions in spite of the idolaters," the gold however stopping at "other religion." This inscription, however, occurs on the reverse of the silver instead of the obverse, while the date inscription which is found on the reverse of the gold, appears on the obverse of the silver. The reverse area declares that "God is One, God is the Eternal: He begetteth not, nor is begotten;" here the gold ends, but the silver continues "and there is none like unto Him." The margin of the gold runs, "In the name of God: this Dinar was struck in the year seven and seventy," the silver substituting "Dirhem" for dinar, and inserting the place of issue immediately after the word dirhem, in the case of Fig. 3, "El-Andalus, (*i. e.* Andalusia) in the year 116." The mint is not given on the early gold coins, probably because they were uniformly struck at the capital, Damascus. The contemporary copper coinage generally offers portions of the same formulae, with often the addition of the name of the governor of the province in which the coin is issued.

These original dinars (a name formed from the Roman denarius) and dirhems (drachma) of the Ommiade Khalifs formed the model of all Muslim coinages for many centuries, and their respective weights—65 and 43 grains—served as the standard of all subsequent issues up to comparatively recent times. The fineness was about .979 gold in the dinars, and .960 to .970 silver in the dirhems. The Mohammedan coinage was generally very pure. The 'Abbasy dinars retained the fineness of .979 for many centuries, and the same proportion of gold was observed in the issues of the Fatimy Khalifs, the Almohades, and sometimes of the Almoravides, but the last usually employed a lower *titre*. At first ten dirhems went to the dinar, but the relation varied from age to age.

The dynasty of Amawy or "Omniade" Khalifs, to which Abd-El-Melik belonged, continued to issue their dinars and dirhems without any change until their overthrow at the hands of the Abbasis in the year 132, and even then one of the family fled to Spain, and there continued both the Amawy line and the Amawy coinage in the Khalifate of Cordova, which lasted three centuries. The Abbasy Khalifs, on succeeding to the eastern dominions of the Amawis, retained in all essential respects the coinage of their predecessors, substituting, however, for the formula of the reverse area, the words, "Mohammed is the apostle of God," thus repeating the beginning of the marginal inscription. They also inserted the name of the mint-city, on the gold as well as on the silver. Soon, moreover, the strict puritanism of the early Khalifs, which did not permit them to place their own names on the currency, gave way to the natural vanity of the ruler, and the names and titles of the 'Abbasy Khalifs are regularly inserted beneath the reverse area inscription, often accompanied by the names of their heir-apparent and grand-vizir. Thus, for

some two hundred and fifty years the universal coinage of the Muslim empire was of one simple and uniform type.

It is, however, with the sudden and general upspringing of small independent, or only nominally independent, dynasties in the fourth century of the Hjireh, the tenth of our era, that Muslim coins acquire their highest value. The history of the Khalifs has been carefully recorded, and their coins, though they confirm and sometimes give additional precision to the statements of the historians, do not greatly enlarge our knowledge. But when the Samanis in Transoxiana and Khorasan, the Saffaris in Scistan, the Buweyhis in various provinces of Persia, the Hamdanis in Syria (all adopting a predominantly silver coinage), and the Beny Tulun and Ikshidids in Egypt (who coined almost exclusively gold), and the Idrisis (silver) and Beny-l-Aghlab (gold) in North Africa, begin to strike coins after the model of those of the Khalifate, but abounding in names of local dynasts, the historical value of the coinage rises. These dynastic coins always retain the name of the reigning Khalif in the place of honor, and this conjunction of names of Khalif and dynast will often supply the required chronological position, in the absence or obliteration of a definite date. With the advent of the Seljuk Turks, who subdued the greater part of Persia, Syria, and Asia Minor, in the fifth century of the Hjireh, the coins acquire a special importance in deciding the difficult question of the territorial divisions of the various Seljuk lines; and the numerous dynasties of Atabegs or generals of the Seljuk armies, which sprang up as soon as the central power grew weak, possess a numismatic interest in their general adoption of Byzantine types on their large copper pieces. On the coins of the Urtukis, for example, a petty dynasty of some crusading fame that ruled a few fortresses in Mesopotamia, we meet with not only the figures of Byzantine emperors, but those of Christ and the Holy Virgin, with mangled inscriptions of Christian import! Figures of a similar character also appear on the coinage of the Ayyubise (Saladin's Kurdish House), and that of the Bengy Zengy of Mosil and Syria, together with the earliest known representation of the two-headed eagle. But this divergence from the established theory of Islam was only a temporary and exceptional phase, due to the irruption of foreign barbarians. The contemporary dynasties of Africa, the Fatimy Khalifs of Egypt, and the Almoravides and other Berber dynasties of West Africa and Spain, adhered strictly to the orthodox tradition which forbade the representation of living things, and this was all the more noteworthy inasmuch as most of these African dynasties belonged to heretical sects. A specimen of these western coinages is shown in the plate, Figs. 4-6,\* in which the "miravedi" and "millaris" of mediaeval chronicles may be recognised. The square shape is peculiar to northwest Africa and Spain.

In the seventh century of the Flight—our thirteenth—the Muslim world was almost wholly in the possession of foreigners. The Mongols had overrun the eastern provinces, which had not yet recovered from the inroad of the Turks, and henceforward the monotonous (chiefly silver) currency, and bad, or at least irregular, standards of the various Mongol houses, the Ilkhans of Persia, the Jagatay family in Bokhara, the different branches of the House of Timur (Tamerlane), the Khans of Kipchak, of the Krim, etc.,

\* As a matter of curiosity we may mention that Fig. 6 probably few of its readers were aware of. We have in the *Antiquary's* cut is printed upside down, which corrected it in our plate.—ED.



disgust the student; till the fine issues of the Shahs of Persia and the Patans and Moguls of Delhi restore something like order and beauty to the chaos that, numismatically as well as historically—the two generally go together—succeeded the terrible swoop of Chinguis Khan. Meanwhile the Mamelukes, in their two lines,—Turkish and Circassian,—held sway over the provinces of Egypt and Syria, and left many a noble monument of their love of art and culture behind them; but not in their coinage (mainly gold), which is perhaps the most debased in a debased age. Several Berber dynasties had established themselves in the Barbary States, and continued for some centuries to issue their large gold pieces, resembling the coin on the plate, Fig. 4. One of these, the line of Sherifs of Morocco, endures to the present day, but the Ottoman Turks extinguished the other two. This clan of Turks rose into power about the same time as the Mongols and Mamelukes. From one of ten petty dynasties that fattened upon the decay of the Seljuk kingdom of Anatolia, they became by the end of the eighth century of the Hjireh—our fourteenth—rulers of all Asia Minor and a slice of Europe, and the middle of the sixteenth century saw them possessed of an empire that stretched from Hungary to the Caspian, and from Baghdad to Algiers. The Ottoman currency at first consisted of small silver and copper pieces, bearing no very obvious relation, either in weight or style, to the old Seljuk or the older Khalifs' coinage, and for a long time they were content to use foreign gold. Moham-med II, the conqueror of Constantinople, was the first to strike gold coins, upon the model of the Venetian sequins, but of course with Arabic inscriptions. Various gold sequins or "altuns," small silver "akchehs," and copper "manghirs" constituted the Turkish currency up to the beginning of our seventeenth century, when a double standard of sequins and a perfectly new silver coinage, based upon the Dutch dollar, with numerous subdivisions and multiples, was introduced, and was ever after the subject of countless modifications and degradations, until, after an unsuccessful attempt at reform by the great Mahmud II, the modern Turkish series, approximating the monetary systems of Europe, was inaugurated by Sultan 'Abd-El-Mejid, and is hence known as the Mejidiyeh. A similar series, bearing the Sultan's but not the Viceroy's names, was and is in use in Egypt, and a third series, on a different basis, in Tunis.

The Turkish coinage as a whole is important in its relations with the Mediterranean currencies, and it has a certain bearing upon the history of trade in the Middle Ages. It has also a value in determining the limits of the Turkish empire at different periods, as the number of mints is very considerable. But its historical uses are insignificant, and it is therefore uninteresting to the student, whatever it may be to the collector.

For the true value of Mohammedan coins lies, as has been said, in their historical data. What is really wanted is a *Corpus* of Mohammedan numismatics, which should present, in well-arranged tables and indexes, the results of the coin-evidence of all the collections of Europe, and should place them at the service of historical students without compelling them to learn a difficult language and a still more difficult palaeography. There is little interest in Mohammedan coins apart from their aid to history, and if their actual contributions to historical knowledge were once summarised and tabulated, few but inveterate collectors would want to study them. I write after finishing

the eighth volume of my Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum, which has been going on for the last ten years, and I have no hesitation in saying that Oriental numismatics is a science which is interesting mainly in its results.

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### THE BALTIMORE COINAGE.

THE Archives of Maryland, (1636-69) give some account of early proceedings in reference to the Coinage of Lord Baltimore, from which we make the following extracts :—

Orders of the Councill of State,

Tuesday, 4th October, 1659.

Upon Information given by Richard Pight, Clerke of the Irons in the Mint, that Cecile Lord Baltamore and divers others with him, and for him, have made and transported great sums of money, and doe still goe on to make more.

Ordered, that a Warrant be issued forth to the said Richard Pight for the apprehending of the Lord Baltamore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged with him, in the said offence, and for the seizing of all such monys stamps, tooles and Instruments for coyning the same, as can be met with, and bring them in safe Custody to the Counsell.

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At a Councill held at Bushwood Mr Syles howse on Saturday the third of March 1659.

Then was read his Lordship letter directed to his Lieutant & Councill dated 12 of October, and directed to the Secretary touching the Mint as followeth viz.

After my hearty Commendations &c. Haueing with great paines and Charge procured Necessaries for a particular Coyne to be Currant in Maryland a Sample whereof in a peece of a Shilling a Six pence and a Groat I herewith send yow, I recommend it to yow to promote all yow can the dispersing it, and by Proclamation to make Currant within Maryland for all payments vpon Contracts or Causes happining or arising after a day to be by yow limitted in the said Proclamation, and to procure an act of Assembly for the punishing of such as shall Counterfiet the said Coyne, or otherwise offend in that behalfe according to the forme of an Act recommended by me last yeare to my Governor and Secretary, or as neere it as yow can procure from the Assembly, and to giue me your advice next yeare touching what yow thinke it best to be further don in that matter touching Coyne, for if encouragement be giuen by the good success of it this yeare there wilbe abundance of adventurers in it next yeare. \* \* \* \* \*

Your very Loueing friend

C Baltemore.

I sent a Sample of the Maryland money with directions for the procureing it to pass because I vnderstood by letters this yeare from the Governor and yow and others that there was no doubt but the people there would accept of it which if wee find they do, there wilbe meanes found to supply yow all there with money enough ; but though it would be a very great advantage to the



Colony, that it should pass Currant there, and an vtter discouradgment for the future supply of any more, if there be not a Certaine establishment this yeare and assurance of its being vented and Currant there, yet it must not be imposed vpon the people but by a lawe there made by their Consent in a Gennerall assembly, which I pray faile not to signifie to the Governour and Councill there together from me by shewing them this letter from

Your most affectionat  
brother

C Baltemore.

London 12 October 1659.

To my most affectionat  
loving brother Philip Calvert  
Esq<sup>r</sup> at St. Maryes in Maryland.

## COINAGE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

BY C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

[Concluded.]

WE have, in order to dismiss the history of copper coinage, advanced far beyond the period with which we had been dealing. Before we again return to it,—that is, to the English coinage immediately subsequent to the death of Elizabeth,—we will take one glance at the Scottish coinage during the intervening period between the accession of James IV—spoken of in our last paper—and that of James I.

The coinage of Scotland during this period follows the same general lines as the English currency, but in many respects it likewise shows clear traces of French influence. Such influence is most apparent in matters belonging to art. We have said that the first coins with portraits are some groats of James IV. These pieces are noticeable from the fact that the type of bust does not resemble the type on any English contemporary coin. It is a three-quarter face to left. James V at first struck groats nearly resembling those of Henry VII's later coinage; that is to say, having a crowned bust to right. The most artistically beautiful among the Scottish coins belong to this reign and the early part of the succeeding one—the reign of Mary. Nothing can be more artistic than the bonnet pieces of James V, a gold coin in weight  $88\frac{1}{2}$  grains, midway between the English half sovereign and the angel, and having on the obverse the bust of the king wearing a square cap or bonnet; except perhaps the ryals of the early years of Mary's reign. The same influences which were at work bringing about an immense extension of the English coinage, are traceable, though in a less degree, between the reigns of James IV and James VI. A large number of gold coins was issued during these reigns. James IV struck *St. Andrews, riders*, and *unicorns*, with the divisions of these pieces; James V *ecus* and *bonnet-pieces*; Mary *ecus* or crowns, *twenty-shilling pieces*, *lions*, *ryals*, and *ducats*, with the divisions of most of these coins. The same queen struck silver ryals, a much larger coin than had been issued by any of her predecessors. Her other silver coins were the two-third and third ryal, and the testoon and half testoon.

We have said that the Scotch monarchs went far beyond the English both in degrading the title and in debasing the material of their money. No professedly *billon* coins were ever issued from the English mint; the Scottish had long established a currency in this base metal standing between silver and copper.\* Moreover the Scottish penny had long fallen in value far below that of the English penny. The kings of Scotland made from time to time efforts to establish a currency which should be exchangeable with that of the neighboring country, and we find orders taken for the making of certain special denominations of money designed to serve this end. In 1483, for example, it was ordered that a rose noble should be struck of the fineness

\* Among these billon pieces the *barabee* (corrupted from *bas piece*, in Scottish French) was the longest remembered, and is the most worthy of notice. The name

is expressive of the influences under which the base money was introduced into Scotland.

and weight of the English rose noble, and groats of the value of the English groat. The first of these designs was never carried into effect, but in 1489 a groat of the desired standard was coined. We find that it was equal to fourteen-pence Scottish, so that the Scottish penny was between a quarter and a third of the English coin. When James VI came to the English throne, however, the Scottish penny had sunk to be one-twelfth of the English.

James I of England and VI of Scotland had to maintain a double currency. In fact, the coinages of the two realms were not brought into uniformity until the reign of Anne, when the complete union was effected. For Scotland James struck in gold the *twenty-pound piece*, the ducat, the lion noble, the thistle noble, and the rider, before his accession to the English throne; and in silver, the *sword dollar*, the *thistle dollar*, and the *noble*, and the divisional parts of most of these coins, as well as pieces of two, four, five, eight, ten, sixteen, twenty, thirty, and forty shillings, as well as several billon pieces. After his accession, his peculiarly Scottish coins were the sword and sceptre piece, and the thistle mark.

The English coins of James were the sovereign and the double or rose ryal. These were during his reign generally current for thirty shillings. The type of the ryal was that of the sovereigns of Henry VII. The half of this was the spur ryal, which at first followed the old type of the rose nobles or ryals, but afterwards showed on one side a lion supporting the English shield (quartering Scotland and France), on the reverse the spur, or sun, as on the rose nobles. The angel showed some variety of type from that of the previous reign. But the most distinctive coin of James I, and that which superseded all the others, was the *unite* or *broad*, a piece of twenty shillings, and designed to pass current in both countries. The type was at first a half figure holding sword and orb; subsequently a bust, either crowned or laureate. This last type prevailed, and earned for the piece the name *laurel*, while the motto *FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM UNAM* was the origin of its older name. The laurel wreath had never appeared upon the head of any previous English monarch upon his coins. As it is commonly seen upon the bust of the Roman emperors on their money, it was most likely adopted by James with the object of proclaiming his imperial rank as king of England, Scotland, and Ireland; for we find that he also, for the first time, adopted the title *Imperator* upon some of his medals.

It is noticeable that in the reign of James I, we for the first time have the values of the coins given upon them. His thirty, fifteen, ten, and five-shilling pieces in gold, and his shillings, sixpences, half groats and pennies are marked with numerals expressing their value. The custom was continued in the reign of Charles I, and during the Commonwealth.

The variety of coin denominations reaches, as has been said, its maximum under Elizabeth. From the introduction of the *unite* this number begins rapidly to decline, so that in the reign of Charles I it almost reached the same simplicity which it now has. A comparison might, in truth, be instituted between the respective coinages of the Tudor and the Stuart dynasties and their respective literatures. The greatest artistic excellence belongs to the coinage (as to the literature) of the first era, while that of the second era stands next to it, and superior to anything which was subsequently produced. In the second class we find a marked tendency toward simplicity and adaptability to the ordinary needs of life.

Thus the silver coinage of the Stuarts is practically the same as that which now exists, with the exception that James I did not strike the smaller pieces, and that Charles I, in the midst of the civil war, struck some large coins which were never afterwards reproduced. The crowns and half crowns of James I represent the king on horseback, the shillings the crowned bust of the king, the ordinary shield (now without any appearance of a cross) forming the reverse in each case.

Charles I's usual gold coinage is the broad, half broad, and crown. These pieces have the king's bust on the obverse, and on the reverse a shield. His silver coins of higher denominations were like those of his father, and the lower denominations follow the type of the shilling. After the outbreak of the civil war, Charles adopted for the



reverse of his coins, both in gold and silver, what is called the Declaration type, namely the legend RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. (The Protestant Religion, the Laws of England, and the Liberty of Parliament), written in two lines across the field of the reverse. Of this type he struck some pieces of three pounds, as well as large silver coins worth twenty and ten shillings, made out of the plate which was brought by his adherents to the royal mints.

Charles I established mints at a great number of towns during the civil war. Altogether we have coins struck during his reign at the following places:—Aberystwith, Bristol, Chester, Cork, Dublin, Edinburgh, Exeter, London, Newark, Oxford, Weymouth, Worcester, York. Beside the regular coinage, there was during the civil war a large issue of *siege pieces* struck in towns or castles which were in a state of siege. These are of Beeston Castle, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Pontefract and Scarborough. Some of the Pontefract pieces may count as the earliest coins struck in the name of Charles II. The castle still held out after the death of Charles I. Accordingly the governor placed upon the siege pieces the legend CAROLUS SECUNDUS, or CAROL II, etc., and on the other side POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO.

In artistic merit the coinage of Charles I is only inferior to that of the earlier Tudor sovereigns. This king, whose taste in art is well known, employed upon his money several engravers of distinguished merit. Among these were Thomas Rawlings and Nicholas Briot. The latter had first been engaged at the French mint, and while there had invented several improved methods of striking coins; but finding no appreciation of his talents he came to England, and was at once employed by Charles. Rawlings was for a long time engraver at the Tower mint, and on the outbreak of the civil war he removed with the mint to Oxford. While there he executed the famous *Oxford Crown*. The coin, though it does not differ materially from the crowns of Charles I of the Declaration type, shows, behind the figure of the king on horseback, a view of the city of Oxford, in which the fortifications and some of the chief buildings, notably Magdalen tower, are very clearly portrayed.

## NOTES ON THE STANDISH BARRY THREE PENCE.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., furnishes to the "*Museum*," some notes on the Standish Barry three-pence. The *Journal* for January, 1881, had an article on this piece, by Dr. Woodward, giving a brief account of Col. Barry, beyond what is mentioned below, with a cut, for the use of which we were indebted to Mr. S. S. Crosby, by whose kindness we again reproduce it. It will be seen that the coin bears the date



July 4, 1790, at which time Col. Barry was about 27 years old. In referring to this date, Mr. Phillips says:—

It cannot be ascertained that any special celebration was held on that date. According to *Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore* (p. 247, edit. 1874), on the prospect of a war with France, in 1798, the "Sans Culotte" (a military organization) changed its name to that of "The Baltimore Independent Blues," and one Standish Barry was appointed lieutenant. In the Baltimore directories, from 1796 to 1824, the name of Standish Barry occurs as a clock and watchmaker, merchant, silversmith, grocer, sugar refiner, etc. There may have been several persons of that name.

In the collection of autographs of Mr. Robert C. Davis, of Philadelphia, there is a document dated January 27th, 1825, signed, "Standish Barry, Sheriff of Baltimore county." It is not possible to say whether this is the same person or not. In the Baltimore directory for 1867-8 the name of Standish Barry, currier, is found. The name seems to have been a rather common one in that locality, but it cannot be ascertained that any one of unusual prominence ever bore it. None of the Baltimore papers for the month of July, 1790, mentions any one of that name, or any special event

worthy of commemoration in a silver coin. It is supposed, therefore, that the piece is merely the result of Fourth of July patriotism. This token is exceedingly scarce, a good specimen being valued from \$25 upwards.

Dr. Woodward, in our article mentioned above, identifies the Lieutenant of the "Independent Blues," with the gentleman who struck this piece, and we should infer from his remarks that while Col. Barry may not have possessed "unusual prominence," he was a well known citizen.

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## ROMAN COINS FOUND IN CHINA.

THE telegraph reported early in December, 1885, a find of Roman coins, in the inland Province of Shansi, China; at first this statement was received with incredulity, but so far as we have seen, it has not been contradicted. An English newspaper has attempted in quite an interesting way to account plausibly for their presence in this distant region.

THE coins now reported to be discovered are said to be those of thirteen emperors, who flourished between the era of Tiberius and that of Aurelian. Now, Tiberius began to reign in the fourteenth year of the Christian era, whilst Aurelian fell by the hand of Mucapor two hundred and sixty-one years later. Undoubtedly in so long an interval there was abundance of time for many coins to be struck, and a great deal of hoarding to be done. In those miserable two centuries and a half, Rome and the Romans had to suffer the tyranny of Caligula, and Domitian, and Claudius, and Nero, and Galba, and Otho, and Vitellius, and to hope for better things under the comparatively decent rule of Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius. Commodus, Pertinax, Caracalla, Elagabalus, and a dozen others all "flourished," little to the benefit of their people, in the space over which the Shansi "find" is reported to extend. Most of them struck coins and medals to gratify their vanity or to please the sycophants who surrounded them. But some of these historical memorials of men famous or infamous are either unknown or so rare that collectors will, no doubt, remain in a pleasing condition of suspense until the latest "discovery" assumes a more material form than it has done as yet. The chief difficulty which presents itself in accepting the news is that China is one of the regions to which the Roman arms never penetrated, and which in all likelihood no Roman of the period referred to ever saw. The traces of the great Italian conquerors appear in many unsuspected quarters. Coins carried by the Varangians as part of their pay, or by the amber traders as the price of their costly wares, often turn up in Scandinavia and Russia. In the lonely plains of Northern Africa the Arab stands in amaze at the fluted columns and deftly carved capitals which tell that Numidia and Mauritania were, in happier days, provinces of the empire. In Britain we cannot long lose sight of the people who taught us the rudiments of civilization. Their great walls, their sonorous tongue, and the remains of their sumptuous villas and manifold altars meet us at every turn, or strike the ear in the speech of our people. The ploughman turns up their graves as he drives his furrow, and the navy is every now and again unearthing some graceful jar which contains the treasure hidden only too effectually from the eyes of the barbarian invader long ages ago. Even in the deserts of Asia, though there the material Roman did not reach, the Mongol hordes talk of Turkey as "Roum," and among the Berbers of Algeria and Morocco, Europe bears the name of this most wonderful of cities.

But China was never a Roman province. No Roman army ever touched its soil. Even the Roman geographers had but the dimmest notions of that portion of the country of which a Venetian of the Middle ages was the first to give us any accurate account. It is open to question whether Ptolemy referred to the Chinese when he speaks of the "Sinae," though evidently the writer who succeeded him, and who copied him, had no doubt as to the identity of the two. Strabo has something to say of the Sares, and the classic poets of the Augustan age continually refer to a country



which can be no other than China, though their ignorance is conveniently cloaked by the vague manner in which they place it somewhere to the east of Central Asia. Pliny and Mela become more circumstantial, and Ammianus Marcellinus is so evidently writing of what he had gained some light upon, that Lassen and Reinaud rather hastily conclude that he had obtained some information regarding the Great Wall. But there is no ground for believing that either the Romans or the Greeks—who had crossed Asia to India—had anything but a hazy idea of the position of the Chinese Empire. In the Armenian history it is called Zemias, and is characterized as noted for the production of silk, the opulence of the natives, and their love of peace above all the other nations of the earth. It is, therefore, sufficiently clear that though the actual acquaintance of the Romans with China was still as little as before, the geographers and historians of the empire were acquiring more knowledge of the subject. Nor is it altogether wonderful that they should do so. In the year 286—thirteen years after the death of Aurelian—Tiridates, a *protégé* of Diocletian, was invested with the sovereignty of Armenia, and proceeded forthwith to drive the Persians out of that province. Among the time-serving chiefs who flocked to his standard was Mamgo, “a Scythian,” whose horde had, a few years before, encamped on the borders of the Chinese Empire. Thence, having incurred the displeasure of his master, Mamgo had fled to the banks of the Oxus, and implored the protection of the ferocious Sapor. The Emperor of China demanded the fugitive, and the Persian monarch only escaped a war with his powerful neighbor by sending his guest into the honorable exile where Tiridates found him. The Chinese Emperor who thus claimed a Roman ally as his subject was Vou-ti, the first sovereign of the seventh dynasty. His empire then extended so far beyond its present limits that he had habitual relations with Fergana, a province of Sogdiana. In those days the Chinese kept a garrison at Kashgar, which province in our own times has so often changed hands, and one of their generals, about the time of Trajan had marched as far west as the Caspian Sea. It is therefore quite likely that this exclusive people came in contact with the Romans, if indeed they did not, as has been affirmed on inconclusive evidence, receive an embassy from them during the reign of the Emperor Vou-ti.

Here at last we should seem to be getting upon the track of the Roman coins, always, of course, admitting that the find is a veritable one. Thirteen years after Aurelian's death the two great nations of the East and of the West came, in all likelihood, in contact with each other, either through friendly ambassadors, or by means of the intermediaries of the Persians. The latter people had naturally ample opportunities for obtaining specimens of the Roman coins, and, except on the supposition that the specimens found in the Province of Shansi—which is contiguous to that of Pe-che-lee, in which Peking is situated—were collected as curiosities, it is hard to see how the purse of any private individual could contain specimens of the mintage of thirteen emperors, whose careers extended over two hundred and sixty years. The chances, therefore, are that they were sent as part of an ambassadorial gift, or carried eastward by some Mongol or Persian plunderer, who to his native avarice added something in the shape of enlightened curiosity. How they came to the place where they have been found it is scarcely worth speculating. In the turmoils of the Chinese Empire there have been a thousand opportunities for sack, theft, or mishap, any one of which would account for a box of barbarian money being buried until the too-long-delayed season for unearthing it might arrive to the robber or to the hoarder. To the dreamer fond of indulging in the strain of Sir Thomas Browne over the Roman burial urn, a pretty romance of love and war, or of commerce and murder, might be woven out of the wondering Chinaman digging up, eleven hundred years after they were buried, the gifts brought by the envoys of Diocletian to the court of the dread ruler of the East. Or, if this explanation is built on too frail an historical basis, we must not forget that, though the Romans were not themselves great traders, they did business with people who dealt with the uttermost ends of the earth, and exchanged commodities with merchants whose countries they scarcely knew even by name. The Carthaginians, and after their fall the Uticans, bore many a precious bale “across the Libyan brine,” and many a Roman voluptuary looked to the Palmyran caravans which defiled in the

capital of Zenobia for the perfumes in which he steeped his locks. In the final disruption of the empire, wild tribesmen, who had dealings with tribesmen still wilder, poured in to share in the sack of the wealthy cities of Italy and Asia Minor, or to glut their vengeance for the cruelties and oppressions which they had endured at the hands of the mistress of the Western World. Hence, it need not be an inscrutable mystery—allowing that the coins were not sent in the manner which we have indicated as possible—for the hoard now disinterred in inner China to have in time reached its final destination.

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### THE SIAMESE PORCELAIN MONEY.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, while on a visit to Copenhagen, examined the collection of Dr. Vilhelm Bergsoë, which is remarkably rich in this so called coinage, having hundreds of specimens, round, hexagonal, octagonal, etc. They bear various curious devices, dragons, birds, and other objects, having no counterparts in the heavens or the earth, and about nine hundred varieties are known. It seems that the bullet-money being unsuited to the requirements of the gambling table, of which the Siamese are especially fond, and which is (or was) encouraged by the government, permission was granted to their proprietors to use special counters of *porcelain*, glass or lead, of various shapes or inscriptions. These “rapidly became a favorite medium of exchange, and filled so well a long felt want of small money, that the circulation went much beyond its legal sphere.” Counterfeiting, naturally, soon took place, and the currency was suppressed in 1871. The inscriptions give the name of the Hong, the value of the piece, some favorite motto or classical quotation, etc.

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### COPPER MONEY OF THE HAIDA INDIANS.

AMONG various tribes of Indians on the coast of British Columbia and Southern Alaska, particularly the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands, a copperplate currency is used. These plates vary little in shape, but range in size from one and one-half inches to three feet in length. They are made of pure native copper, which is found on Copper River, near the junction of Alaska and British Columbia. A piece of the virgin metal is first heated and then hammered out, between two stones, until it is reduced to a plate of the required thinness, when it is cut into the conventional hatchet-head form. The majority of these pieces are ornamented with a T-shaped groove, which is formed in this wise: Some hard material (probably copper) made in the form of a T, is laid on a smooth stone. The sheet of copper is then heated, until soft enough to bend, and being laid over this T, is hammered until it takes the form of the T, being raised on one side and grooved on the other. Many of these coppers are painted or engraved with symbolical or totemic devices. One is illustrated in *The Museum*, which shows the outline of a specimen of about two feet in length, having raised ornamentation on the upper portion, made to represent an Indian basket. Specimens are found from five inches to two feet in length. The value varies according to the size, one of two feet long representing about \$500. Sixteen years ago one of these pieces was worth fifty native three-cornered blankets.

Of late years these Indians have purchased rolled sheet copper in Victoria, B. C., which they cut without difficulty into pieces to suit themselves, but the value of such pieces is not more than half of those which have been beaten into shape in the ancient manner. Occasionally they resort to a species of counterfeiting by purchasing the rolled copper and beating it on rough stones and then painting it to resemble the ancient money.

The wealth of a Haida Indian is estimated by the number of coppers he possesses. One old chief, a few years ago, owned twenty-five or thirty of the old Copper River



beaten ones, which he valued at several thousand dollars. When a wealthy Indian dies, it is customary to carve the number of coppers he accumulated during life on his mortuary column, and, in some instances, the pieces themselves are nailed to the grave-posts.

The above article is compiled from a contribution to the magazine mentioned, by Mr. James Deans. The reference to a T shaped groove in this money reminds the reader of the large metal plates of that form, occasionally mentioned in our pages, and which have been supposed to be of possible Aztec origin. It would be interesting to discover what connection, if any, existed between these coins.

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## THE MINT CABINET.

### *Editors of the Journal:*

THE appropriation made annually for the increase of the Mint Cabinet, is a matter to which we trust the new Director of the Mint will give his attention and ask for a large increase. If we remember rightly, this appropriation is never over \$300. It ought to be greatly increased, and for many reasons. The Government does not possess a perfect set of its regular issues; not unfrequently a sale of importance takes place when the catalogue in describing some rare piece mentions as one of its attractions to the collector, the fact that the Mint Cabinet does not possess an impression. Then again the *lacunae* in the matter of pattern pieces, proofs of experimental dies and similar work are lamentable; and this suggests another matter, concerning which we shall have something to say in passing. As an instance, we mention lots 420 and 421 in the Chapmans' recent sale, two Half Dimes, 1859 and 1860, doubtless mules, but the motive for striking which is a mystery. The first of these has not the words United States of America; the other bears *stars*, and appears to have come from the San Francisco Mint. The catalogue says, "The Cabinet of the U. S. Mint does not contain either of these pieces." The pieces sold for \$10 each. In the same catalogue (lot 711) were three impressions in *copper*, of the Longacre patterns of 1859, '60 and '61 Double Eagles, concerning which it is stated "they are not in the Cabinet of the U. S. Mint." The set brought *sixty dollars* in the sale, or what would have been their face value, if struck in *gold* instead of copper! Now, assuming these statements to be correct, and we know of no reason to doubt them, such a state of things is simply disgraceful. Whose fault is it? There ought to be some one who should be responsible for this neglect, and who should be recompensed for it.

Now, several questions arise. What would it have cost the Government to have preserved one or more of each of these? What was their cost to the Mint compared with what they brought? What has the Government to show for its outlay? How did these specimens get into the market? *Who reaped the benefit?* No doubt it is altogether too late now to ascertain some of the answers to these questions, but they are somewhat suggestive; and another one, more interesting still to the purchaser of these pieces having a total intrinsic value of a dime or two, on which he paid such an enormous advance, is, what security has he that others may not turn up next week, if these got out, nobody knows how? Were we selfish or resentful, we should regret this latter deficiency less than the other, because the provisions of the United States authorities that incorporated Numismatic Societies shall have such patterns supplied them on certain conditions, have been more persistently and unreasonably—not merely ignored but *defied*, over and over again by the officials to whom applications from such societies have been made in the past. These requests have been simply pigeon-holed, or refused, for reasons better known to others than ourselves, but which can be readily surmised by one who observes the "fancy" prices such pieces realize, not merely in the instances cited above, but whenever by hook or crook, they get into an auction room. Had the rule been complied with, the Cabinets of the Boston,

the American (New York), and the Philadelphia Societies would have been far more complete and attractive than now, in this direction. We trust that the various societies who have the right to apply for and receive these pieces, will exercise it, and test the matter.

Aside from the issues of the Government, the Cabinet might properly contain the dies of the National Medals struck in France before the Mint was established, but which are, we are informed, still on the other side of the water. If they are our National property, as we believe they are, they should be in the possession of our own Government. Then, again, there are a number of medals which relate to our National history and our early Colonial days, struck abroad, but of which none are to be found in the Mint Cabinet, and one at least of which, we remember, was unknown to the Mint authorities until attention was called to it in the *Journal*; even then the existence of such a medal was doubted. We refer to the Diplomatic Medal, so called. The quiet composure with which the investigations made and the information given by the *Journal* were ignored and the credit assumed by others, was hardly less than sublime. The history of the dies of the Preble Medal is another case in point, showing how little value was formerly attached to the preservation of such early contributions to our Numismatic history. These dies, it will be remembered, were found "knocking about" the Navy Department, where they had long been used as paper weights. This was of course not the fault of the Curator of the Mint Cabinet, the formation of which was not begun till 1838. Dr. Patterson, then Director of the Mint, at once placed it under the intelligent supervision and watchful care of the late Mr. W. E. Dubois. Ten years ago it had acquired nearly seven thousand coins and medals. It is interesting to note that several of the most valuable pieces in this collection were rescued from the melting pot, or from old pieces sent for recoinage, by the careful scrutiny of Mr. Dubois,—among which we may mention the Brasher Doubloon, so-called, one of the very rarest of the early experimental pieces.

It is of course difficult to draw the line in forming such a collection, between what is necessary and desirable, and what is not. We do not desire to see an accumulation of miscellaneous pieces, medals, coins, tokens, etc., but we believe that everything pertaining to our national coinage should be carefully gathered and preserved, before it is too late: that the early Colonial and State issues, the so-called Washington pieces, the coinage struck abroad for any portion of what is now included in the National domain, the early Medals which relate to America,—French, English, Dutch, etc., should be regarded as absolute necessities. A good beginning has already been made in several of these directions, but the limited appropriation prevents a rapid growth, and one or two purchases of the greater rarities would leave but little in any one year for other additions. After these, a historic cabinet should be systematically gathered, showing the development of the numismatic art from the rude beginnings of the remotest times, through the period of the golden age of Grecian art, the decline and debasement of the Roman imperial mintage, the mediæval issues, including some of the bracteates of Eastern Europe, the skeattæ and stycae of the early Saxon kings, as well as the enormous silver pieces of Germany, the medals and coins of the *renaissance*, down to modern times, when mere mechanical skill in manipulation and labor-saving machinery have apparently displaced beauty and artistic taste, not only in our own Mint, but in those abroad as well. The curious coins of the Orient,—India, Siam, China, no less than the old Bactrian and other similar issues, which are but collateral branches of the genealogical line of descent or altogether independent developments of the art of minting, should have a place in sufficient quantity to be of value for study. We can hope for nothing like the magnificent collections of the British Museum for a long time to come, if ever; but a cabinet formed on the plan suggested, with more regard for systematic arrangement than for the special interest which may attach to any special coin, would be gathered with comparatively little labor, and ought to be accessible to our mint designers, as well as to others interested in such matters. Some parts of this plan have already been undertaken, but it will require more than \$300 per annum to carry it out.

CAXTON.



## GREEK NAMES ON COINS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

IN the October number of the *Journal*, I notice some fair and rather complimentary criticism of the descriptions of the Greek coins in the collection of the late J. E. Bidwell, and of the orthography of four proper nouns, the correctness of which is questioned; on this point I would like to say a few words. The first, Dioscurii with final double i, is an error I have thoughtlessly followed for years, and am glad to be corrected; the second (that Hygea should contain an i after g) is not an error, as either is correct, for in Smith's Classical Dictionary three forms, Hygiea, Hygea, Hygia, are given; you say further, "Korinth for Corinth is neither Greek nor English, and rather forced, when Ptolemaeus instead of Ptolemaios passes;" in Korinth, I have simply employed the Greek K instead of the Roman C, commencing the word with the same letter as the original, which is in full, Korinthos, and the kappa is phonetically more correct. On all the coins of the city down to the latest period, the extremely ancient koppa is placed beneath the Pegasus on the reverse, which letter after the Archaic era was rendered by kappa; in Ptolemaeus, instead of the English form Ptolemy, which does not give the construction of the word, I have used the Greek form with the Latin ending, as in the above mentioned authority, and as has been employed by the authors of the important work now progressing, the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. The numismatists of Europe are now using only the Greek names in speaking of Grecian deities and personages, and have entirely abandoned the Roman corruptions or equivalents, but many are employing the Latin terminations and the Roman names of places, which are anomalies that I hope will be abandoned. We should endeavor to give the exact rendering of the original language, avoiding the changes of other peoples; this will make it far easier for a person commencing the study, to recognize the coins by their legends from the descriptions in numismatic works. The Romans distorted many of the Greek words out of all semblance to the original, as, for instance, Ulysses for Odusseus, usually written, when used in English, Odysseus.

*Philadelphia, 12 mo. 28, 1885.*

SAMUEL HUDSON CHAPMAN.

We willingly print Mr. Chapman's note as to the spelling of some words in his late Catalogue. We are glad to observe that he agrees substantially with the *Journal*. Dioscurii he admits is wrong. It is as true that *Korinth* is neither Greek nor English, as it is that the Greek word Korinthos begins with kappa as he observes. We raise no objection to the Greek spelling if the compiler prefers it, and he would be perfectly right in using it, but let us have one or the other, and not a mixture of each: but how is K "phonetically more correct"? Is there any difference in the *sound* of C or K in this case? The old letter Koppa was probably nearer our Q than our K as an equivalent.

The same comment applies to the spelling of the Greek Ptolemaios. In describing English coins English names should be used. For Roman coinage the Latin names of persons, deities, etc., should be employed, and for Greek coins, by preference the original Greek words or names, represented as closely as possible by Roman letters; if not Greek, then English, for English readers, but *not* Latin, nor mongrel. What we object to in such a catalogue is the lack of uniformity, and the intermingling of Latin, Greek, and words which are neither Latin, Greek, nor English. The rule we approve is now generally followed by cataloguers here as well as abroad, as Mr. Chapman mentions, and he himself, if we are not mistaken, was one of the first to take so laudable a step, and should receive the thanks of all scholarly numismatists for so doing. Dr. Woodward, Mr. Frossard, Mr. Low, and our good friends the Chapmans, do not now speak of Minerva when Pallas Athene is meant; they say Herakles when they allude to the Greek demigod identified with the Roman Hercules, and so on; with Mr. Chapman's concluding words touching this matter we entirely agree.

It only remains to speak of Hygiea; we do not dispute the various spellings of "Hygea" as given by Smith and quoted by Mr. C., nor did we say there was an *error* there; we suggested removing one i from Dioscuri*i* and putting it into "Hygea," which would have been more in accordance not only with the original Greek but the custom adopted in the catalogue under discussion. Hygea may even be good English, but we doubt it. The i is used in most if not all the English derivatives from the Greek root—Hygiene, etc. The iota is found in the Greek obsolete root 'ΥΓΙΗΣ, in 'Υγία, the Attic, and also in 'Υγιειν, the corresponding Ionic form, of the name of the goddess, and in every Greek derivative from the word, we believe without an exception. The form without the iota after gamma, is "low Greek," and was never used in Attic; (see Pierson, Lobeck, or Porson). Speaking frankly, we think if Mr. Chapman had criticised *us* for not asking him to put in two i's instead of one, he would have had a stronger case against us. We appreciate thoroughly the care with which not only his catalogues but the later ones of all our dealers are prepared, especially in this very matter for which we have before complimented Mr. Chapman, recognizing it as a long step in advance, and we have no wish to make captious criticisms in any comments we may make upon them.

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### "DAREICS."

MR. JOHN NICHOLLS, in a volume of personal recollections, says: "I was informed by the late Warren Hastings, that while he was Governor-General of Bengal, he sent as a present to the directors of the East India Company 172 dareics, which had been found in an earthen pot on the bank of a river in the province of Benares. The dareic is a gold coin of the ancient Persian Emperor, Darius, and having on its reverse an archer.

"In allusion to this reverse, Agesilaus, King of Sparta, said that he had been driven out of Asia by 30,000 archers, by which expression he meant that he had been forced to relinquish his expedition by the efforts of those orators in the republics of Greece who had been bribed by Persian money. Perhaps the dareic is the most rare gold coin that has come down to us from ancient times. There is one in the British Museum, and, I believe, there is another in the collection of coins belonging to the King of France. I never heard of but one more, and I forget in whose collection it exists. Mr. Hastings told me that when he sent those dareics to the court of directors, he considered himself as making a most magnificent present to his masters that he might ever have it in his power to send them. Judge of his surprise when he found, on his arrival in England, that these dareics had all been sent to the melting-pot! I do not know the names of the directors of that year, but they were fortunate in not having been tried for this act by a jury of antiquarians."

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### TURKISH PAPER MONEY.

THE following item, in reference to Turkish Paper Money, we find in an exchange:—

IN the collection of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia is a set of Turkish paper money, which is known to be genuine, presented to the Society several years ago. They are particularly valuable, because bank notes are not now in circulation in that country, the Government having been obliged to stop their circulation some time ago, owing to many forgeries.

The reason assigned above appears plausible, and may to some extent be true, but an attempt to introduce paper money at Beirut, Syria, through the Ottoman Bank, was unsuccessful from lack of popular confidence in the credit of the Government. The merchants who received it passed it to their *employés*; but the latter went immediately to the bank to exchange it for solid money, which became such an annoyance that its issue was discontinued.



## ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN THE EAST.

SOME time before the announcement of the find of Roman coins in China, referred to on another page, Dr. Morris, of La Grange, Ky., in a personal note to one of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal*, happened to mention the curious fact of similar finds in many places in the East India possessions of the British Government, as showing the extent of the influence of the old Roman imperial power, and quoted the statement of an English officer made twenty-five years or more ago, who said that quantities of early Roman coinage including gold, had been and continued to be found in the extreme East. On the banks of a river in Malabar, in the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta country, Cuddapoor, Nellore, and other places in Southern India, they had been exhumed "by the bushel." This is probably a strong statement, but the fact that these coins were found at such remote places seems undisputed, and the mere matter of quantity is of little consequence.

J. C.

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## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*May 8.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The President being absent, Mr. Crosby was chosen to take the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby made inquiry as to the number of dollars of 1804 of the various issues, and as to the differences between them. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

*June 12.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, of a photograph of a medal presented to him by the Accademia Fisio-medico-Statistica of Milan, Italy. The Society adjourned at 4.20 P. M.

*Oct. 9.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced various donations, viz. several medals from Mr. George H. Lovett of New York, a parcel of medals from Messrs. W. H. Warner & Brother of Philadelphia, and a single medal from Mr. C. B. Bovier of Westfield, Mass.; for all these the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed a good specimen of the crown of the Commonwealth of England. The Society adjourned at 4.45 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

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### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Society's room, New York University Building, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1885, Vice-President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee presented their report, and recommended the election of James Minor Lincoln, Frank Temple Reamer, and Thomas Vincent Hall as *Resident Members*; Hon. Carlos Carranza, William Talbot Ready of London, and Patterson DuBois of Philadelphia as *Corresponding Members*; and Hon. James P. Kimball of Washington, D. C., as an *Honorary Member*. The death of Resident Member Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe was announced. Various acceptances of membership were received.

The Curator reported a number of donations to his cabinets, among which was a fine collection of one hundred and forty-one pieces, Washington Medals, from President Parish. A letter was read from James Kirkwood, of Chefoo, China, accompanied by donations of Korean silver coins and a set of Korean and Japanese Postage Stamps; a gift was also received for the Library, from A. J. Boucher, of Montreal, of a book

entitled "Reglement de la Confrérie de l'Adoration perpetuelle du S. Sacrement et de la Bonne Mort." This book is the first issued in Montreal, where it was printed in 1776 by M. Fleury Masphlet, a learned French printer, who came to Montreal from Philadelphia the same year, and who, with one C. Berger, established the first printing office in that city. The special thanks of the Society were voted to Messrs. Kirkwood and Boucher for their valuable donations.

Mr. Douglass exhibited a number of specimens from his cabinets, of objects of stone, etc., including an Indian tubular pipe, of greenstone, from Ashland, Kentucky; arrow points and other small objects of extremely fine workmanship, found at Camp Thomas, Arizona; a banner stone of granite from Kentucky; several cards of selected specimens of arrow heads made of chalcedony from the west coast of Florida; a pipe bowl of sandstone, representing a human head with ear ornaments and queue, dug up near Coolville, Ohio, and other objects of a similar character; also a gold gorget  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, found near Fort Bassinger, Florida, composed of gold, silver, and copper. It is supposed to have been made from gold from the Peruvian images brought to Florida by the Spaniards. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Douglass for his interesting and instructive exhibit.

These minutes being approved, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting of the Society was held on the evening of December 3, 1885, President Brinton in the chair. Mr. John R. Baker read by appointment a paper entitled "Minute Lore—A Pack of Cards," in which he adverted to the origin of playing-cards as having taken place in the remote East, and traced the manner in which they were carried into the various countries of the West, and in the course of the address he exhibited a pack of cards, such as were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth century, and explained the significance of their various symbolical devices. Mr. Baker also exhibited several other interesting packs of ancient cards. A communication was read in reference to Chinese playing-cards, stating that the devices on those used by the Cantonese illustrate one of their historical romances. A communication was read in reference to the theory of Mr. J. P. McLean, employed by the Bureau of Ethnology, that the Great Serpent Mound, of Adams County, Ohio, which has recently been examined by him, is very likely not a serpent at all, but only the exaggerated tail of the rude representation of a lizard. The President stated that he had visited and carefully examined the Great Serpent Mound about a year ago. In view of the results of his investigations, he could not agree with Mr. McLean's opinion. The sinuous portion is clearly the body of a serpent, not the exaggerated tail of a reptile; no example of an equally disproportionate member can be quoted from the emblematic mounds of Wisconsin. The portions alleged to represent the body and head bear only a forced analogy to any reptilian form. Mr. Phillips read a communication in reference to the coinage of Pahang, a small State in the Malay peninsula, where, although gold nuggets abound, the medium of exchange is a tin coinage, somewhat like an old-fashioned inkstand.

The Curator of Antiquities announced the discovery of some alleged amber beads in Indian graves in Lancaster County, by Professor Hiller of Conestoga, this being, if correct, the first find of amber beads in the United States. The President stated that true amber had been found in Mexico. A large funeral urn and an urn about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, from the Huhnen-Graben, of Northeastern Prussia, were exhibited, together with some fragments of bone which were found in the larger urn. Mr. Barber exhibited a circular piece of pasteboard issued as currency by the city of Leyden in 1574, during the celebrated siege by the Spaniards.

This being the evening appointed for the election of officers, the following were chosen to serve for the year 1886: *President*, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Edwin W. Lehman, Lewis A. Scott, John R. Baker; *Corresponding Secretary*



and Treasurer, Henry Phillips, Jr.; *Recording Secretary*, Stewart Culin; *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart; *Curator of Numismatics*, Robert Coulton Davis; *Curator of Antiquities*, Edwin Atlee Barber; *Librarian*, Thomas Heckley.

## NEW CANADIAN COINS.

*From the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.*

NEW coins or varieties, heretofore unknown, are always coming to light, and collectors of any special series must needs be constantly on the alert to keep their collections in their chosen departments abreast of the times. Even in the oldest and best worked series something new or a change in the order of classification is often accidentally discovered. We need not fear then that the ground of numismatic research is anything like exhausted. Nay, rather in some directions it is hardly broken. In the Canadian department a number of novelties have made their appearance during the past year, and some things more ancient have come under my notice. These I shall from time to time enumerate as I may have space and opportunity.

### THE BLAKELY TOKEN.

The first that I shall mention is a token that a little over a year ago was found circulating to a limited extent in some of the Nova Scotian outports. It was only six months since, that a Nova Scotian collector called my attention to the coin, which may thus be described:—

*Obv. Ex.* 1882. A banded female head, to the left, surrounded with thirteen stars; on the band is the word LIBERTY.

*Rev.* BLAKELY & CO<sup>S</sup> | GREAT DRY | SALT GOODS | WAREHOUSE | HALIFAX -N. S-  
| CO<sup>S</sup> GRANVILLE AND DUKE ST. Brass. Size 27 m.

Blakely & Co. were a retail branch of the wholesale dry goods firm of Davidson & Craghton which failed towards the beginning of 1883. These tokens were issued as advertisement cards, but why the word "salt" should appear thereon I am at a loss to know, except that it may have got there by mistake. The expression Dry Goods or Drapery warehouse as it is known in Great Britain, we can understand, but "Dry Salt goods" is a new term.\* The appearance of the head of Liberty, similar to that on the old copper cent issued from the United States Mint previous to 1857, and to the present gold coinage, would lead us to infer that the token was struck in New York with a stock die, in imitation of a ten-dollar gold piece for obverse. The coins must have been smuggled into the Province, or there may be much looseness in the management of the Halifax custom-house to permit their importation, as the law against their issue is very strict. This coin may prove a fruitful subject for discussion to American numismatists of the future. Such questions may be argued as "Did Nova Scotia form one of the United States in 1882," or "Was there a strong desire of the people of that Province for annexation," or the argument might be that the independence feeling ran high in the Province in those times; whereas, the token was only an advertising card struck from a stock die (that is, one ready made) for the sake of cheapness.

### THE NICKLAUS TOKEN.

Another coin lately coming under my notice, is the Nicklaus token, issued at Berlin. I am unable to give any account of its issue or of its rarity, as the only specimen known to me is in the possession of the Rev. J. M. Goodwillie, of Newmarket, Ont. The design of the coin is simple lettering.

*Obv.* NICKLAUS HOTEL | BERLIN | ONT.

*Rev.* GOOD FOR | 5 CENTS. Copper. Size 19 m.

Many of the Hotel keepers in the United States use such tokens in giving change over the bar, to induce customers to return. This is the only one, with the

\* Can this have any reference to the English term generally? If this formed a part of their business, such  
Drysaler, a dealer in drugs, dye stuffs and chemicals a word would not be out of place. ED. *four*.

exception of some indented specimens, issued in Canada. It was probably struck in New York.

#### THE CENT OF 1884.

In January of 1884, an order was sent by the Canadian Government to the Royal Mint for 2,500,000 cents, the issue of 1882 having all been put into circulation. The repairs and additions to the Mint, that had been going on for the past two years, having been complete, this coinage was struck there. Hence we find the H, the mark of Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham Mint, wanting. Many specimens are not so well struck up as those by the Messrs. Heaton.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### NEW BOOKS ON NUMISMATICS.

MR. CHARLES VON ERNST, of Vienna, has just published a well-arranged and valuable work on coins, medals and tokens relating to mines and mining, illustrated with sixty-two handsome reproductions of pieces referred to in the text, of which there are described in all one hundred and fifteen. Another interesting work has also appeared from the pen of Leo F. Kuncze, O.S.B., Professor in Martinsberg, near Raab, in Ungarn, on the subject of Consecration Money.

#### WATERLOO MEDAL.

MR. ISAAC MYER of Philadelphia has privately published a few copies of an essay on the Waterloo Medal of Pistrucci, which he read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of that city some years ago. The volume is handsomely printed, and contains some very fine illustrations.

#### THE PLACE OF OVID'S EXILE.

THROUGH coins of Kustendje, twenty of which have been presented lately to the city of Rome by Mr. Bruto Amante, it has been discovered that the town was once called Tomi, and is the place where the poet Ovid found exile from Rome so bitter. They were discovered by Mr. Remus Opreanu, and bear on one side a winged figure of Jupiter, with the legend, "*Metropolis Ponton Tomcos*," and on the other a portrait of a Roman emperor. Gordian, Caracalla, Geta Autocrator, Maximin, and Constantine the Great are recorded on these pieces.

### COIN SALES.

#### W. E. WOODWARD'S SALES.

SALE No. Seventy-eight, as mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, occurred at the rooms of Bangs & Co., New York, Sept. 15, 16, 17; this, like the last, was mainly from the collection of Mr. J. Colvin Randall, and included the remainder of his finest specimens, a selection second only to the preceding. We quote a few prices. *Dollars*.—1794, from the Wight Collection, \$45.50; '97, very fine, 11.50; 1836, fair, 6.10; '54, fine, 5.10; '78, Standard. Morgan's original design, 5.10. *Half Dollars*.—1794, 8.25; '95, uncirculated, 5.25; '97, very good, 30. *Quarter Dollars*.—1807, extremely fine, 9; '22, very fine, 4.60; '53, without arrow points, 10.50. *Half Dime*.—1794, splendid, uncir., 5.90. Gold coins, though sold for less than the average rates at the Randall Sale, brought excellent prices, especially the rarer pieces. *Eagles*.—1797, very fine, 29.50; '98, 31; another variety, 25.75. *Half Eagles*.—1795, rev. large eagle, 35; '97, fifteen stars, 49. *Quarter Eagles*.—1796, without stars, 14; '96, with stars, extra f., 40; 1806, five stars facing, 18. Gold proof set, 1883, 43.50. Proof sets, as has been remarked in our accounts of all recent sales, sold at low figures, but at better prices than have lately prevailed. Minor proof sets as usual sold very high. The Cents were of trifling importance, but the few that were noticeable for quality brought large prices. An uncirculated 1827, 5; '28, same condition, 12; '32, unc., 4.75; another, at the same price. The uncirculated red Cents in the 40's and 50's brought large prices. Some Political Tokens and a number of rare Store Cards sold fairly well, as did a variety of ancient Greek and Roman coins. Foreign copper coins, many thousands of which were offered, of most ordinary description, went off at low figures; on the other hand, a few Canadian pieces including a variety of Communists' Tokens, brought prices running from 2.30 to 8. Vexator Canadensis, 2.50, more than double its fair value. The sale was on the whole a marked success, fully maintaining the reputation of the series in its results.

Sale Seventy-nine, Sept. 18, comprised a collection of Curios, Early American Paper Money, Postage and Revenue Stamps, and a variety of Mexican and Oriental specimens; the collection was the property of Harlow E. Woodward, and the most noticeable feature was the excellent prices realized for early United States Envelopes.



Sale Eighty. This like Seventy-seven and Seventy-eight was in a great measure made up from the collection and the stock of Mr. Randall, supplementing the fine collection of Mr. A. W. Matthews of Lowell; we note a few prices only. A fine collection of copperheads made by Mr. Levick was announced for the sale, but just before it took place U. S. detectives swooped down on the Boston dealers and went through their stocks, appropriating whatever they seemed to prefer, and stating that the trade in these tokens was illegal, and rendered them liable to seizure; under these circumstances Mr. Woodward thought it proper to withdraw from sale this whole department. Many orders were received, and had the sale taken place, these interesting pieces would all have brought unusual prices. The American Silver Series showed a moderate falling off in prices, but it must be borne in mind that this being the third gleaning of the Randall stock, though of high quality, was not equal to the two preceding sales from the same. The Dollar of 1836 sold for \$7.80; '39, perforation filled, 18; '54, very fine, 3.60; '55, very fine, struck proof, 5.50; another, nearly as fine, 3. Half Dollar of 1797, considerably rubbed, 19; 1802, very fine, 7.50. *Quarter Dollars*.—1796, v. fine, 6; 1807, one of the best, 5; '53, no arrow heads, 7. *Dimes*.—1796, fine, 2.70; '98, fine, 3.20; 1800, v. f., 5; '02, barely cir., 7.60; '04, v. good, 5. *Half Dimes*.—1794, proof, 9.10; '96, brilliant, 19; '97, fifteen stars, 5; do., sixteen stars, 8; 1802, fair, 40; '05, brilliant, unc., 26. *Three Cent pieces*.—1864 to 1873, 45c. to \$1, average say 70c. The gold coins, of which the collection comprised a good assortment, sold well. *Eagles*.—10.50 to 36 each. *Half Eagles*.—5.50 to 9, the latter amount was paid for the old type of 1834. *Quarter Eagles*, from 3 to 40.50, the last price was paid for Mr. Randall's 1797, believed to be the finest existing example. Several ancient Greek and Roman pieces sold at good prices. A Double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, 10; Memorial of Nicolas d'Flue, a Swiss hermit and patriot, 11. American proof sets brought about the usual recent rates: 1857, 26; '58, 26.50; '64, 10.25; '78, 5. A large assortment of lots, catalogued as for dealers, consisting of minor coins and Cents and Half Cents, sold at an average far above any similar selections that have been offered; they were from Mr. Randall's stock, and of very superior quality. Washington pieces realized better prices than in some previous sales, a 1792 Cent, 32.50. Colonial and Early American brought fair prices: the Carolina Elephant piece of 1694, 24. A selection of the Dutch American Revolutionary Medals brought prices far below their former figures, but still considerably above what any have sold for, for some time past. An original medal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton was practically given away at 17.50. Some Canadian medals as usual sold high. We have no space for other quotations, but prices were well maintained throughout, especially for siege coins and large silver pieces.

Mr. Woodward announces for his Eighty-first Sale, a Library rich especially in Numismatics and Archaeology, together with a number of the rarest Early New England books, comprising Increase Mather's, Church's and Penhallow's Histories of the Indian Wars. Catalogues of this intensely interesting collection will be forwarded on application to Messrs Bangs & Co., or to Mr. W. Several other interesting sales are projected, but the work is not sufficiently advanced to announce the precise date when they may be expected. No. Eighty-two will comprise Coins and Medals; Eighty-three Archaeological and Ethnological, and Eighty-four Stamps, Curios, and objects of Natural History, etc. All these will be duly announced in season, and catalogues forwarded to collectors.

## CHAPMANS' SALE.

The Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia on the 15th and 16th ultimo, the collections of E. T. Wright, of the late C. R. Walker, and of another deceased collector. To these were added some fine pieces purchased by one of the Messrs. Chapman, while abroad last summer. The catalogue included some fine and interesting Ancient Greek and Roman pieces, with the usual variety of foreign and American coins and medals; there were 1264 lots, 59 pages, and the proceeds were about \$2700. Among the prices received we quote the following: Tetradrachm of Carthage (B. C. 350), Punic inscription, very rare and fine, said to surpass those in British Museum, etc., 36; a very rare tetradrachm of Myrina, Aeolis (B. C. 190 to 100), extra fine and r. 22; Tetradrachm of Alexander IV (B. C. 316 to 311,) v. fine and r. 21; gold Octodrachm of Arsinoe II, of Egypt, very f. and extra r. 10.50; Tetradrachm of Nicomedes II of Bithynia, 15.25. "Gloriam Regni," five sous, v. fine and r. 20.50; Wood *Shilling*, 1723, *silver*, exc. rare, perforated, 10; some of the Franco-American Colonial jetons in copper sold well. Quarter eagle of 1796 without stars, v. f. 14.25; 50-Kran piece in gold, Siamese, size 18, and thick, v. f. and r., 16.25; *Dollars*, 1794, v. g. but plugged, 17; 1836, almost proof, 7.60; '38 br. pr., v. r. seldom offered, 62; '39 do. 36; '51, do. 50; 52 do. 50.50; '54, do. 20; '55, do. 17.25; '56 do. 14. Some of the Quarter Dollars brought excellent prices, 1796, v. f. and sharp, 12; 1823 over '22, as all are, and "of extreme rarity, probably not more than ten known, if that many," cost 55 some years ago, sold for 52.50. Dime of 1796, ex. f. cracked die, 9.25; '97, sixteen stars, ex. rare so fine, 12.25; the muled Half Dimes, lots 420, and 421, mentioned in an article by a correspondent on a previous page, limited to 10 each, were knocked down at that figure. Cent, Chain, 1793, obv. ex. f., rev. good, 19; 1823 perf. date, 10.60; Half Cent, 1852, bright red proof, 5.10; Quebec token, dies by Pingo (M. 125), silver proof and v. r., 7.60; Pattern Half Dollar, of 1839, silver, br. pr., only about seven known (bears head of Liberty to r. 13 stars in field, rev. eagle with olive branch and 3 arrows in talons, etc., milled edge, 30; three double eagle patterns in copper by Longacre, sold for 20 each. Fine impression of Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, 1376, ex. r. gold, size 20, 32.25; Three-pound Piece of Charles I, gold, superb specimen, and ex. r. 121.50. A medal by Bovy of Major F. W. Matteson, bronze proof, thought to be unique, 21.50. Medal of James Stuart, Duke of York and Albany (See *Journal*, Jan. 1883, p. 61), in proof cond. and v. r., 6.25. We hope the Mint Cabinet bought this, as they certainly should own one. There were many other attractive pieces which realized good prices, and some valuable numismatic books which we should be glad to particularize, had we room. Stan. V. Henkels & Co. were the auctioneers, and the Messrs.

Chapman prepared the Catalogue. The attendance on the sale was quite gratifying. Several of the New York dealers were represented in person, as well as buyers from distant points, and altogether the results must have been well pleasing to those most interested.

#### FROSSARD'S SALE.

OCT. 16th, Messrs. Geo. Leavitt & Co. sold the collection of the Hon. Geo. M. Parsons, of Columbus, O., which was especially rich in Franco-American jetons, Colonials, and early American medals. It included also a number of rare foreign silver coins of large denominations, a very rare *quarter crown* "Gloriam Regni," of which Mr. Frossard says no impression is contained in the French National Cabinet. This was limited at a starting bid of \$325. The catalogue, 32 pages, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 508 lots. The sale was very successful. We should like to quote prices of this very attractive sale, but must forbear for lack of room. We believe a few priced catalogues on thick paper can still be obtained of Mr. Frossard.

#### PAST AND COMING SALES.

SEVERAL other sales, some of which had more than usual interest, have taken place in the last quarter, but we must content ourselves with merely mentioning them. Mr. H. G. Sampson sold the Wiswell collection, about 1600 lots, extending over three days near the close of October. Mr. Haseltine, Mr. H. P. Smith, and Mr. Steigerwalt also held sales of less extensive collections early in the quarter, and last month Mr. Proskey catalogued a cabinet of Confederate money, etc., with a few coins, for a sale at Bangs & Co. Mr. Frossard has a Bric-a-Brac sale announced, to occur this month, to be followed by a Coin sale. Mr. Low has in press a Catalogue of a Coin sale, having disposed of the Kingsford Collection as a whole.

### EDITORIAL.

Mr. Low has compiled, and Messrs. Marvin & Son have published a neat pamphlet, showing the degrees of rarity, metals and places of striking of Papal coins.

IN a recent catalogue, Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York, says of the Dollar of 1804, "No authentic originals known." It is to be hoped that he will put in print his reasons for this positive statement, which certainly implies failure to use dies after their preparation. The pages of the *Journal* are open to him.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of SAMUEL BIRCH, LL. D., a member of the British Society of Antiquaries, and for about twenty-five years keeper of the collection of Oriental, Mediaeval and British Antiquities in the British Museum. He had been connected with that institution for fifty years in various capacities, and his archaeological attainments, and especially his Oriental scholarship, had been widely recognized both in Europe and America.

THE members of the Legislature of Maine, past and present, are to hold a reunion shortly, and are to have a medal struck in honor of the occasion. It is to be in the form of a shield, of white metal and nickel plated, and about the size of a silver dollar. On the obverse is to be the coat-of-arms of the State, on the left of which WILLIAM KING, GOVERNOR, 1820; on the right, FREDERICK ROBIE, GOVERNOR, 1886; surmounting the arms is the word PROSPERITY. The reverse will bear on the field no device but the inscription, A MEMENTO OF THE FIRST REUNION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE, HELD AT AUGUSTA, JANUARY, 1866. These medals will be worn with distinguishing ribbons of three colors—red for the executive ex-officers, white for ex-senators, and blue for ex-representatives.

### CURRENCY.

WHEN you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.

MRS. Coyne has sued a man in Youngstown for damages for breach of promise. He didn't want Coyne, but she does.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle*.

"ONE of the dollars is a counterfeit, ma'am." "How can you tell?" "Simply by sounding. Just tap it and hear how clear the genuine sounds. That's tenor. Notice when I tap the other one. That's base."



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FIG. 1.—AN EARLY PARTHIAN KING.



FIG. 2.—ARTAXERXES, PERSIAN KING.



FIG. 3.—SIMON BAR COCHAB.



FIG. 4.—ANTIMACHUS, INDIAN KING.



FIG. 5.—HIPPOSTRATUS, INDIAN KING.



FIG. 6.—HERAUS, KING OF THE SACÆ.

## ORIENTAL COINS.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XX.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1886.

No. 4.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789 ILLUSTRATED BY COINS AND MEDALS OF THE PERIOD.

BY GEORGE M. PARSONS.

MEDALS, statues, and monuments are employed to preserve in an artistic form the memory of important events and of worthy men, and in this manner they become valuable historical records. In many instances, however, the coins of a country are more expressive than any other records of their time. The capture of Jerusalem is commemorated by the Arch of Titus at Rome, where there is shown in bold relief the triumphal march of the Roman soldiers, who bear aloft the seven-branched candlesticks, the table of shewbread, and the trumpets of jubilee; but the deep humiliation of the conquered nation is more strongly depicted on a coin of Vespasian, on the obverse of which a female in chains, standing under a palm tree, represents "JUDEA DEVICTA" (Judea conquered), while on the reverse is that abomination of the Jewish people, a sow and her farrow.

The history of the French Revolution of 1789 is well shown on its coins. They are not numerous, but the successive steps in the change of political organization and of the deep and abiding feeling of hostility to the old *régime* which made that change as well permanent as possible, are all shown by significant devices and inscriptions which need not be misunderstood. Mme. de Stael, in her history of the French Revolution, says that "it had been in course of preparation for ages." To be more explicit, it may be said, that while it was the end, it was also the legitimate result of the feudal system. Under this system, as it finally assumed shape in France, society was composed of three orders, the Clergy, the Nobles, and the mass of the People, known as the Third Estate. The land was held by the nobles by grants from the king, on condition of military service and counsel and assistance. The clergy obtained their property partly by grant from the king, and partly by methods of acquisition peculiar to themselves. They were finally the equals of the nobles in wealth, in power, and in privileges.

The great military chiefs held extensive districts, and they were dukes and counts ruling over provinces; they granted to others under them estates of varying extent, which the recipient held as the vassal of the giver. The obligation which grew out of the relation of chief and vassal was a mutual

one,—the former while receiving service from his vassal, was bound to protect him. In times of internal disorder, which always occurred when the king was weak, the only protection to those who did not choose a predatory life, was to be found in becoming the vassal or subject of a chief whose warlike habits made him strong. Under the shadow of his stronghold the helpless found shelter. In return for protection, they cultivated the lands of their chief, and made its products available for the subsistence of himself and his military retainers, and sometimes swelled his muster in the field. It is doubtful which was the more onerous obligation, that of service or protection. It is said that there were periods when the chief stabled his horses in the hall of his castle, while he and his company lay by their side, both horse and rider armed for the emergency of sudden conflict.

It is very evident that when land was granted for cultivation by him who was able to protect it, the grant was upon conditions imposed by himself; in like manner, when protection was sought by those who were defenceless, the condition would in the end be most favorable to him who carried the sword. Numerous privileges naturally fell to the lot of the class which protected society, but unfortunately for society the greater part of the privileges remained after the need of protection had passed away. These privileges were so numerous that in many instances some of them must be given up, or the soil remain uncultivated.

The owner of the land granted, could in some cases call upon its occupants to cultivate his own lands, sow, and harvest, and store the grain without compensation. The occupants could not pasture their fields after the harvests; that was the privilege of the seigneur. They were subject to render the *corvées* frequently during the year; that is, so many days' labor in the week. Children did not succeed to their parents unless they lived with the parents; in case of their absence the seigneur was the heir; in case of succession, he was entitled to an amount equal to a year's revenue of the property which descended. He had the right of sending his horses under guard to feed in the pastures of his tenants; he had the right of selling his wine to the exclusion of all others during the first thirty or forty days after the vintage; every one must grind at his mill, use his wine-press, and bake in his oven; he alone could maintain the dovecote, and the doves could feed without restraint upon the grain fields which lay around their habitation.

The chase of the wild boar and the stag and the shooting of partridges were favorite occupations, and in districts in which they were pursued, everything was sacrificed to the maintaining of the facilities of the chase and the rearing and the protection of the game. It was not permitted to enclose cultivated fields, lest the range of the wild boar and of the deer should be restricted. It was also forbidden to mow hay at the proper season, lest the eggs of the partridge should be destroyed, or to hoe and weed the growing crops, lest the young birds should be disturbed, or to remove the stubble, lest the old ones should be deprived of shelter. These and numerous privileges were not all enjoyed by all the proprietors, but enough are mentioned to indicate the character of the disabilities under which the cultivators of the soil labored, whether they held it under a lay or clerical proprietor. One burden was however general, the *corvée*, the day's labor which the tenant was obliged to give to the owner of the fief.



To add to the burdens of these feudal privileges, the clergy and nobles paid no taxes; these were collected from the third estate, and among them was the *taille* or personal tax, which no one escaped. If the day laborer had no property, it was collected from his wages, which his employer was bound to withhold until the tax was paid. In default of this mode of payment his person was seized. Such was the condition which society finally assumed, and which endured for centuries.

The clergy and the nobles constituted the two estates of the realm, whose representatives were summoned by the king for advice and assistance in affairs of state. During the reign of Philip IV, who died in 1314, deputies from the cities were admitted as representatives of the Third Estate; they had, however, no influence. The Estates General, as thus constituted, met for the last time before the Revolution, in 1614. At that meeting a deputy of the Third Estate declared that "the three orders ought to be considered as three brothers, of whom the Third Estate was the youngest." The reply from the nobles was that "the Third Estate had no title to this fraternity, being neither of the same blood nor of equal virtue." A number of measures were proposed at this meeting of a character to oppress and mortify the Third Estate, but this one incident will illustrate the standing it had in the country.

Long before the date of this memorable meeting, there was a period of disorder under the rule of the successors of Charlemagne, during which the control of society fell mainly into the hands of the great feudal lords. Between them there was no more cohesion than is to be found between marbles in a bag. Each one existed for himself alone, and worked only for his own increase of power and of territorial possessions. There was a nominal acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the king on the part of the lords, but they, within their respective provinces, were the real rulers of the country. At one time the recognized sovereignty of the king extended only over an area about equal to that of nine of the present departments of France, in which lay the cities of Paris, Orleans, Amiens, and several others of less importance. The rest of the country that was not held by the king of England, was possessed by numerous ambitious and powerful vassals.

Gradually the possessions of the crown were recovered, and its sovereignty re-established over the whole country. The latter was definitely accomplished by depriving the nobility of its power. This work was begun by Richelieu, the minister of Louis XIII, and was fully completed by Mazarin during the reign of Louis XIV. The final struggle occurred during the internal contests of the Fronde. When they ended, the subjugation of the nobles was complete. When, on the death of Mazarin, in 1661, Louis XIV took the management of affairs into his own hand, he was in fact sovereign of France.

Louis XIV was the absolute ruler of the State, and he administered its affairs with great *éclat*. He carried on wars on a large scale; he made France a power in Europe, and for awhile he was the arbiter of European policy; he promoted colonial enterprise; he built numerous costly palaces, and decorated and furnished them on a magnificent scale; he encouraged literature and many arts. Richelieu had founded the French Academy in 1635; it was favored by Louis XIV, and in 1694, during the reign of this monarch, it devoted itself to the improvement of the French language, which

soon reached such a degree of perfection in point of purity, precision and elegance, that it became the language of diplomacy and of science throughout Europe. During this reign the literature of France attained a degree of excellence which never has been surpassed. The canons of good taste in writing and in speaking, which were then established, now prevail, and the authors of that period have the same standing in French literature as the best writers of English have in the literature of that language.

The king established a splendid court, where manners were elegant, but where character was gross and habits dissolute. In the routine of his daily life he attended the celebration of mass, but he was bigoted to an extreme degree. Under the influence of Madame de Maintenon (whom he had privately married), and her Jesuit advisers, he revoked the Act of Toleration published by Henry IV, known as the Edict of Nantes, and practiced a merciless persecution of the Protestants, the result of which was the expulsion from the country of three quarters of a million of Protestants, who were among the most industrious population of France. When Tellier, the chancellor, who had been the confessor of the king, had signed the decree of revocation, he exclaimed with rapture, in the language used by Simeon as he took the infant Jesus into his arms, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Doubtless the chancellor was sincere, but it is a sad commentary on the age that such a blessing should have been invoked by the chief officer of the kingdom for such an act.

The absolute power and authority exercised by the king, arose from the fact that there was no constitution which defined and limited his power; there was no restraint upon his use of the revenue of the government; there was neither freedom of the press nor liberty of speech, nor guaranty of personal liberty. The king imprisoned offenders against the state without trial, and kept them in confinement at his pleasure. *The lettre de cachet*, the order for imprisonment, and the Bastille, an old fortress in Paris, the common place of confinement, have become famous in history as symbols of despotism of the most merciless character.

The wars which were carried on, the expensive palaces which were built and furnished, the large gifts to his favorites, the extensive establishments maintained for the benefit of his numerous children and their children, the gay and luxurious life led by him and his numerous court, required a heavy outlay of money which could only be raised by taxation. The taxes which it was necessary to impose were an addition to the feudal burdens which have been already enumerated. They were collected as heretofore, solely from the property of the Third Estate. For there is this astounding fact, that since the period in which society was saved from utter disorder by the man of arms, who spent his days in fighting and his nights in watching, the political rights of the Third Estate had not been in the slightest degree enlarged, save in the barren gift of a limited representation at the meeting of Estates General, which had been called together for the last time in 1614.

The distress produced among the lower classes of the rural population, and the corresponding classes in the cities, by the heavy taxation, much aggravated by an oppressive mode of collection, was increased by an edict, which Voltaire has said was in force for a hundred years. For fear that in seasons of a total or partial failure of the harvest, the country might be forced



to buy from foreign countries the means of subsistence, all exportation of grain was prohibited, and the accumulation of it in large quantities was also prohibited. In addition to this restriction there was a duty on commerce between province and province. The consequence of this condition of things was that the cultivator of the soil was discouraged from producing what he was not permitted to sell in the most favorable markets; the land was not worked in a manner to be most productive, and when the season was unfavorable, bread was dear and there was widespread suffering among the poor. In reading the history of this period, one is astonished to see how often in this country, with a fertile soil, lying in a genial climate, there was extreme suffering and a near approach to famine from the scarcity and dearness of provisions. In the latter part of the king's reign the finances of the government fell into an embarrassed condition. Various expedients were used to relieve the condition, some of which were injurious to the dignity of the government, some impaired its credit, while others, after a temporary relief, only increased the embarrassment. On the death of the king, the debt of the government amounted to four thousand five hundred millions of livres, equal to nine hundred millions of dollars.

Louis XIV was succeeded by his grandson Louis XV, a child of less than five years. The Duke of Orleans was regent during the minority of the king. His administration of the government proved that statesmanship was not taught at the court of Louis XIV. There was no relief when Louis XV reached his majority, except for a short time during the ministry of De Fleury. The habits of the court of both regent and king were not worse than at the court of Louis XIV, but there was less decorum and less consideration of public interests. The taxes increased and were collected in a more oppressive manner, while the basis of taxation was not enlarged. The rural population was in a deplorable condition. The capital had for a long time become the centre of attraction to the nobles, and to the higher clergy who thought more of political preferment than of the true interests of the church. The nobles gave no longer any personal attention to their estates; these were left to the management of agents, who oppressed the tenants and robbed their employers. The lower order of the clergy, the priests who lived in more immediate connection with the people, derived no benefit from the immense wealth of the church; they had but meager means of support, and were treated by their superiors as if they were members only of the Third Estate.

During this reign the use of the arbitrary *lettres de cachet* was increased in frequency, and they were often issued merely to punish trivial offences against the person of the royal favorites. Reckless extravagance increased, and the limit of the toleration of taxation was reached during the reign of Louis XVI, which began in 1774. This king had able ministers, who saw clearly that the financial difficulties of the government could only be removed by subjecting to taxation the property of the clergy and nobles which hitherto had been exempt, and they proposed the measures which were necessary to this end. The nobles, however, after much discussion and negotiation, refused to accept them, and were sustained by the Parliament of Paris. The king, who favored the proposed reforms, used some arbitrary measures to secure their adoption. The parties who opposed them, managed to secure public opinion on their side, and the people, in their disapproval of the use of

arbitrary power, blindly opposed the king, without taking into consideration the character of the beneficial changes he wished to effect.

In the situation in which the king was thus placed, so embarrassing in every respect, he concluded to appeal to the people, and to enlist on his side the public sentiment which had been invoked against him. A decree was accordingly issued for the convocation of the Estates General. The assembly was to be composed of at least one thousand members, of whom the deputies of the Third Estate should be equal to the combined representation of the other two estates. The first of May, 1789, was fixed for the time of meeting. The parties to the contest which was about to follow were in all respects unequally matched. The clergy and nobles possessed two-thirds of the real estate of the country. From the superior classes of the two orders were filled all offices, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. Nevertheless, with all these advantages, the clergy and nobles had declined in character and in the power of maintaining their ascendancy. Moreover, they utterly failed to appreciate the changes which the last hundred years had worked in the minds, the feelings, the purposes, and the powers of men. The clergy who, for a period which may be measured by centuries, were the most learned and most intellectual members of society, no longer held that position; they had become corrupt, and thought more of political preferment than of improving the religious character of the people. The nobles, under the influence of the court of Louis XIV, had ceased to be feudal chiefs and had become mere courtiers, more concerned about precedence at court than about the true interest of the people. They no longer bore the grim-visaged front of war, but learned

"To caper nimbly in a lady's chamber  
To the soft, lascivious pleasing of a lute."

On the other hand, the formation of the language and literature of the country, the cultivation of arts and of sciences, and the promotion of commercial enterprises, gave a stimulus to the mind of the nation, which soon busied itself with subjects beyond the range of those which interested Louis XIV and his successors. There appeared a class of writings which treated of the Rights of Man, of Political Equality, of The Social Contract, and of the derivation of political powers from the will of the governed. These topics were all freely discussed throughout the country, and gave to the public mind a tendency towards free principles, which at a later day was much encouraged by the connection with the English colonies of America, during the war of independence. The aspirations which in this manner were aroused, were not without substantial support, since the intellectual power of the country was to be found mainly within the circle of the Third Estate. The writers of eminence in every department, the scholars, the men of science, the inventors and workers in various branches of decorative art, the men whose commercial enterprise while enriching themselves added to the wealth of the nation, the producers whose skill and taste embellished the life of the king and of the courtiers, all were members of the Third Estate; and behind them there stood glowering in sullen anger and ready to carry the sword and the torch wherever they might be directed by bolder and more intelligent men, the lower



classes of town and country, to whom centuries of oppression and of neglect had left nothing but their brute force and their strong passions.

As soon as the decree for the assembling of the Estates General was issued, the whole country, in great excitement, entered upon the discussion of the reforms which it was necessary to accomplish. The object of convening the States was to extricate the government from its financial embarrassments, but the people determined to extend their labors still further. The Third Estate comprised ninety-six hundredths of the population of the country, and its members were governed by mixed motives. Some sought mainly for the security of person and property, and an equality of taxation, while others were determined that the Third Estate should henceforth be something in the government, and that equality of rights and duties and privileges of every sort should ensue. On a few points of importance the instructions to the deputies were unanimous. There was a general demand for the establishment of a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with succession in the male line, the separation of the legislative and executive powers, the latter to be vested in the king, who was also to possess the power of veto; the making of loans and the imposition of taxes required the action of the legislative power; agents of authority were to be responsible, and there was to be a guaranty of individual liberty and of the right of property. Many other propositions were embraced in the instructions issued by particular districts, but there was a general concurrence only on those specified.

The States General assembled on the 5th of May, 1789, in a large hall at Versailles, which had been prepared for the purpose. The king and queen and members of the court were present. After a discourse by the king and by two of his ministers, one of whom, Necker, made an exposition of the financial condition of the government, the meeting ended. The deputies of the Third Estate, or the Commons as they are henceforth called, remained; the other two orders repaired to their respective halls which had been designated for them. The first thing to be done was the verification of the powers or the examination of the credentials of the deputies. The Commons insisted that this should be done at a general meeting, and that the votes should be given by each member and not by the orders, it being evident that if the latter mode were adopted, the Commons would on every important question be defeated by the union of the Clergy and Nobles.

The Clergy and Nobles decided to vote by order. The Commons declined to take any step until they were joined by the other orders. They said they were merely citizens summoned by competent authority to meet other citizens with reference to matters of public importance, and insisted that their designated fellow citizens should now join them. Every effort was made to lure them from this position but they maintained it calmly and firmly. There was constant negotiation and many propositions made by the king and by his ministers looking to a union, but all were rejected by the Nobles. The most violent opposition proceeded from the Nobles whose titles were of recent date. A month elapsed. On the 6th of June the Commons concluded to take a decisive step and invite the other orders to join them in an hour. The following day, Thursday, being a day devoted to religious solemnities, the summons was postponed until Friday. On Friday the final invitation was given; the Clergy and Nobles replied that they wished to deliberate. The

Commons proceeded without delay to the preliminary verification of powers. During the first four days they were joined by nineteen priests. On the 17th of June the Commons constituted themselves the legislative power of the country, and adopted the name of THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly immediately passed several acts for the purpose of asserting its legislative character, and published a declaration relative to its late action, which concludes in terms full of the independent and self-asserting spirit shown by the step it had taken. The conclusion is as follows: "The Assembly will never lose the hope of seeing in its midst all the deputies now absent; it will never cease to call upon them to fulfill the obligation imposed upon them to join in the holding of the Estates General. Whenever the absent deputies shall present themselves, it will gladly receive them, and join with them in the grand labor which ought to establish the regeneration of France."

Two days after the action of the Assembly, the Clergy voted to join the Commons. The decision had been determined by the vote of the curates, that subordinate class of the order which had enjoyed none of the benefits of the great accumulations of wealth made by the church. Great excitement was produced among the Nobles and at the court. The Nobles and the Parliament, who had hitherto opposed the king, now became reconciled to him, and implored his intervention. A plan of action was proposed by Necker, and the 22d of June was fixed for a general meeting of the three orders in the presence of the king. On the 20th an order was issued by the king, suspending the session of the Assembly until the 22d, under the pretence of properly arranging the halls in which the meetings were held, but in reality to prevent the union of the Clergy with the Commons. As the Assembly had formally adjourned on the 19th to meet again on the following day, the President, who preferred rather to obey its order than that of the king, repaired with the deputies to the hall, but found it closed. The meeting was however held in a building known as the Tennis Court. There was taken the oath famous as the oath of the "*Jeu de Paume*," by which the deputies solemnly bound themselves "never to separate, but to meet whenever circumstances might require, until the constitution should be established on a solid basis."

The day after this event, the Commons found that in order to prevent their meeting, the hall had been engaged by the princes for a game of tennis. The attempt to arrest the great popular movement by means of so frivolous a character, shows how little the nature of the movement was understood by those against whom it was directed. The account of the effort reads very much like Sydney Smith's description of Dame Partington's effort to stop the rising tide of the ocean with her mop. The Commons, in nowise discouraged, assembled in the church of St. Louis, where they were joined by a large majority of the Clergy, headed by an archbishop of one of the provinces.

The royal session was not held until the 23d. On this occasion the king made an irritating address, after the manner adopted by Louis XIV in dealing with an insubordinate Parliament, and ended by commanding the meeting to separate. On his departure he was followed by the Nobles and a small minority of the Clergy. The plan proposed by Necker had been practically discarded, and he had refused to attend the royal session. After its adjourn-



ment the court party were congratulating themselves upon the course which had been pursued by the king, but the tumultuous applause bestowed upon Necker for his absence, made it evident that the final effort of the king had failed. The firmness of the Assembly carried the day. There were constantly new accessions to their numbers, but there were many who held back, and the king was obliged to write a letter requiring all the members of the two orders to join the Assembly. Finally, a definite union of the three orders took place on the 27th of June. Henceforth the legislative power was in the hands of the deputies of the Third Estate, the members of the other orders, with the exception of the curates, having by their tardy yielding, thrown away every chance of influencing legislative action.

[To be continued.]

## TWO AMERICAN MEDALS.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have lately caused to be printed a beautiful and important work in two volumes, called "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II." In it are the following descriptions of two medals, probably unknown to all American collectors.

### LORD BALTIMORE. 1632.

Bust of Lord Baltimore, *l.*, hair long, in plain falling collar, armour, and scarf across the breast. *Leg.* + CÆCILIVS : BALTEMOREVS. + *m.m.* Rose.

*Rev.* Map of TERRAMARIÆ (Maryland); sun shining upon it: on the map the shield of Calvert, crowned. *Leg.* + VT : SOL : LVCEBIS : AMERICÆ. (As the sun thou shalt enlighten America.) 1.45 by 1.3. MB. AR. Sir W. Eden, AR. Very rare. This piece is cast and chased.

### SPANISH WRECK RECOVERED. 1687.

Busts conjoined, *r.*, of James II. and Mary. He, laureate, hair long, descending in several ringlets in front, wears scale armour and mantle: she, with pearls in her hair and one lovelock, is in mantle. *Leg.* IACOBVS. II. ET. MARIA. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. Below, G.B. (George Bower.)

*Rev.* A ship, the boats of which are engaged in fishing up treasure from a wreck. *Leg.* SEMPER TIBI PENDEAT HAMUS. (Always let your hook be hanging.—*Ovid, Art. Am.* iii. 425.) *Ex.* NAVFRAGA REPERTA. 1687. (Wreck recovered.) 2.15. Med. Hist. xxxviii. 1. Evelyn, 151. *Gent. Mag.* 1792, p. 17. MB. AV.AR. Vienna, AV. Not uncommon.

In the reign of Charles II., Captain William Phipps, under the auspices of the King, attempted to recover the treasure which had, forty-four years before, been lost with a Spanish ship in the West Indies, off Hispaniola. His efforts were unsuccessful, and James II. refused to assist in his renewed attempts; but Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, and some friends advanced the necessary funds; when these were almost exhausted he became successful, and returned to England with silver to the amount of £300,000. These medals, struck by Bower, were presented to the officers of the ship and to the promoters of the undertaking; and the King himself appears to have given them occasionally to his friends and favourites. (See *Gent. Mag.* 1792, p. 19.) The legend recommends perseverance. Let your hook always hang. It occurs also on a Dutch jeton of the year 1686. (See Van Loon, III. 317.)

## ORIENTAL COINS.

[From the *London Antiquary*, with Plate.]

THE art of coinage was, as Mr. Head has already pointed out in a former article, of Oriental invention. The first coins seem to have been issued at about the same time, the seventh century B. C., by the Lydians in the west of Asia, and by the Chinese in the extreme east; for M. de la Couperie, who has made a special study of Chinese coins, is of opinion that no Chinese coins can be given to a remoter age than this. When the Persians conquered Lydia they adopted the very useful art of coinage. If we exclude money issued by Greek cities under Persian rule and by Persian satraps on the occasion of some military expeditions, there were in the length and breadth of the Persian Empire but two classes of coins—the gold darics and the silver sigli, or shekels. The daric had on one side a figure of the king shooting with the bow; on the other side a mere punch-mark or incuse; it weighed rather more than a sovereign, and was of almost pure gold. The shekel was of nearly the same size, and bore the same types, but was only of two-thirds of the weight—almost exactly of the weight of a shilling. Twenty shekels were equivalent to a daric. It is interesting to find the equivalents of pounds and shillings circulating throughout Western Asia at a period so early.

Until the Persian Empire fell, darics and sigli were the only recognized currency between the Halys in Asia Minor and the borders of China. The Greek cities of the coast were not allowed to issue gold coin, but the government did not interfere with their autonomous issues of silver and copper money, which bore types appropriate to the striking cities. And some of the satraps of the Persian king were allowed, more especially on the occasion of military expeditions, to issue silver coins, the types of which curiously combine Persian and Greek mythology.

During the life of Alexander the Great the coins bearing his name and his types circulated throughout Asia, and after his death the same range of currency was attained by the money of the early Seleucid kings of Syria—Seleucus I, Antiochus I, and Antiochus II, who virtually succeeded to the dominions of the Persian kings, and tried in many respects to carry on their policy.

In the reign of Antiochus II, however, the Syro-Greek kingdom began to fall to pieces, and with its decay Oriental coinage, as opposed to Greek, may properly be said to commence. About B. C. 250 the Greek satraps of the wealthy provinces of Bactria and India became independent, and the Parthian Arsaces raised the standard of a successful revolt on the southern shores of the Caspian. In the next century smaller kingdoms arose in Arabia, Armenia, and Mesopotamia, and the Jewish people wrested their independence from the hands of Antiochus Epiphanes. In the far East, rude tribes of Sacae and Huns from the borders of China swept down on the eastern provinces of the Persian Empire, and founded dynasties, which seem, however, to have soon passed away.

I shall not speak of Asia Minor on the west, for that district was dominated by Greek and Roman influences, nor of China on the east. The vast space between these two extremes may be divided into three regions—(1) Armenia, Syria, and the country to the west of the Tigris and the Caspian; (2) Central Asia; (3) India and Afghanistan. We will speak successively of the coins of each of these regions during the whole period which elapsed between the break-up of the Syro-Greek kingdom and the conquering spread of Islam—that is to say, from the third century before until the eighth century after the Christian era.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

In the course of the second century the Parthians, under their great king Mithridates, occupied all this region, or rather gained a sort of supremacy or lordship over it, and defended it for centuries from the attacks of the Greeks and Romans on the one side and of the Huns on the other. The Parthian silver coins consist of two distinct classes—regal and civic. The regal coins are of silver of the weight of an Attic drachm, 60–65 grains, and bear during the whole of Parthian history uniform types—the head



of the ruling king on one side, and on the other the first king Arsaces seated, holding a bow. [Figure 1.] The civic coins were issued by the semi-Greek cities of Persia and Mesopotamia. They are four times as heavy, and present a greater variety of type; subsidiary copper pieces accompany each series.

As the Parthians were constantly at war with the Syro-Greek kingdom so long as it lasted, it may at first surprise us to find that the legends of the Parthian coins, except of a few of the latest, are in Greek. The date is indicated by the increasing complexity of these legends as time goes on. All the successors of the first Arsaces keep his name as their dynastic title, just as all the kings of Egypt are styled Ptolemy, and the Roman emperors Augustus; but they add to this dynastic name a constantly increasing number of epithets. In fact, the number of these epithets which occur on a coin is usually the readiest means of assigning its date. The earliest pieces bear only the legend *Ἀρσάκου* or *βασιλέως Ἀρσάκου*; but already the second king Tiridates assumes the title *βασιλεὺς μέγας*; his successors add a variety of epithets, *θεοπαῶρ*, *ἐπιφάνης*, *εὐεργέτης*, and the like, until, under Orodes the Great, we reach the formula *βασιλέως μεγάλου Ἀρσάκου εὐεργέτους δεκαίου ἐπιφάνους φιλέλληρος*, which remains usual until the end of the dynasty. The last-mentioned title Philhellen is interesting, and refers to the fact that, at all events after the fall of the Syro-Greek kingdom, the Parthian kings were anxious to secure to themselves the goodwill of the semi-Greek population which dwelt in many of the large towns under their rule, such as Seleucia on the Tigris, Charax, and Artamita.

At these great cities was struck most of the heavier money above mentioned. The type of these larger coins is more varied. Before the time of Orodes it is like that of the regal money, but after that time it is usually the Parthian king seated, receiving a wreath either from Victory or from Pallas, or more often from a city personified in a female deity who holds a cornucopia. The head of a personified city appears on the copper pieces which go with the civic coins. And both silver and copper bear a date, the year in which the coin was struck according to the Seleucid era, which begins in B. C. 312; sometimes even the month of that year. We thus gain a most valuable means of checking the dates of the events of Parthian history, at all events of the accession and deposition of the kings.

Once in the series we have a portrait of a woman, Musa, an Italian girl presented by Augustus to Phraates IV, who made so good use of her talents that she persuaded the king to declare her son Phraataces his heir, and reigned in conjunction with that son until he lost his life in a revolt.

The district of Persia proper seems to have enjoyed partial independence in Parthian times; and we may feel justified in assigning to this district a long series of coins which are usually called sub-Parthian,—bearing on one side the head of a king, on the other usually a fire-altar and an illegible inscription in Pehlvi characters.

About A. D. 220 the princes of Persia revolted against their Parthian masters, and succeeded in wresting from them the supremacy of Asia. A great Persian dynasty then arose, beginning with Artaxerxes or Ardeshir the Sassanian, and ruled the East until the rise of Mohammedanism. The coins of the Sassanian kings present a great contrast to those of the Parthians. Their execution is far neater and more masterly, and they show in all respects a reaction of the more manly tribes of Southern Asia alike against the debased Hellenism which had invaded the cities of Western Persia and against the barbarous Parthian hordes, who seem to have left scarcely a trace on the art, the religion, or the customs of Asia.

The great bulk of the Sassanian issues is in silver, flat, well-wrought pieces of the weight of an Attic drachm, 67 grains. There are also gold coins weighing 110-115 grains, rather heavier than the contemporary solidi of Rome, and a few copper pieces. Gold and silver are of similar legends and devices, and throughout the whole of Persian rule preserve an almost unchanged character. On the obverse is universally the head of the king. The various monarchs have different styles of crown and coiffure, sometimes of a very extravagant character, the hair being rolled into huge balls and tufts. On his earliest coins Artaxerxes's head is closely copied from that of Mithridates I, the greatest of the Parthian monarchs, whom the Persian king seems thus to claim as pro-

tototype and model. Around the king's head on Persian coins is his name and titles in Pehlvi letters. Artaxerxes is termed the worshipper of Ormazd, the divine king of kings of Iran. Later monarchs vary the formula; on the money of some of the last, the mint where the coin was issued and the year of the reign are written in similar characters in the field of the reverse. The reverse type of all Sassanian coins is the same, the fire-altar, the symbol of worship of Ormazd, guarded by soldiers, or approached by the king in humble adoration. [Figure 2.]

The title king of kings, assumed alike by Parthian and Persian monarchs, is no vain boast, but an accurate description of their positions as supreme over the satraps or viceroys of provinces, who were almost independent rulers each in his own district.

#### WESTERN ASIA.

Between Armenia on the north and Arabia on the south, coins were issued during Parthian times by a number of small states which maintained a precarious autonomy against the Romans on the one hand and the Parthians on the other. Most of them disappear before the revived force of the empire of the Sassanians. Armenia was until the time of the Parthian Mithridates (B. C. 160) the seat of several small dynasties. We hear of Arsames, a king of Arsamosata, who received the Syrian Prince Antiochus Hierax when he fled from his brother Seleucus, and of one Xerxes who ruled in the same district and resisted the arms of Antiochus IV. Both of these rulers have left us coins of Greek fashion, but bearing on the obverse a head of the king in peaked Armenian tiara. But Mithridates, if we may trust the history of Moses of Khoren, overran Armenia, and set on the throne his brother Vagharshag or Valarsaces, who was the first of a line of Arsacid kings of Armenia, under whom the country reached a higher pitch of prosperity than ever before or since. We possess coins of several of these kings,—of Tigranes, who became king of Syria and son-in-law of Mithridates of Pontus, and whose numerous silver coins struck at Antioch bear as type the Genius or Fortune of that city seated on a rock; of Artaxias, who was crowned by Germanicus, and of Artavasdes, who was for a brief period maintained by the arms of Augustus. We also have a long series of coins in copper issued by the kings of Osroene or Edessa, whose dynastic names were Abgarus and Mannus, and who flourished during the first three centuries of the Christian era, living in independence by no means complete, for the one side of their coin is generally occupied by the effigy of a Roman emperor.

The Arab tribes to the east of Palestine at some periods enjoyed independence under kings of their own. We have a series of coins of the first century B. C. struck by the Nabathæan kings Malchus and Aretas, partly at Antioch, partly at Petra. The inscriptions and types of these coins are in earlier times Greek, and one Aretas calls himself Philhellen, but later the legends are written in local alphabet and dialect, and the portraits assume more of a native aspect. The short-lived Palmyrene empire founded by Odenathus and Zenobia, and put down by Aurelian, has also left numismatic traces of its existence in money quite identical in fabric, weight, and types, with the contemporary coins issued by Roman emperors at Alexandria. Some of the effigies of Zenobia on these coins may, however, be considered fairly good portraits for the time.

Further south, in Arabia, we find at least two tribes who issued abundance of coin before the birth of Mohammed. The Himyarites circulated great quantities of imitations of the Athenian coins of various periods, and at a later age of the money of Augustus. Types of their own they seem not to have used, but they impress on their imitations of civilized coins a legend which identifies them as Himyarite. The people of Characene, a small district on the Persian Gulf, begin in the second century B. C. a series of tetradrachms of Greek style, the general appearance and types of which are copied from the coins of contemporary Greek kings of Syria and Bactria. The names of a series of these monarchs, Tiræus, Attambelus, and so forth, together with their order of succession, are preserved to us by coins.

A series which commands more general interest is that of the Jewish coins. It is now generally allowed that the earliest Jewish shekels, which bear on one side a chalice and on the other a triple lily with Hebrew inscriptions, were issued by Simon



Maccabaeus when the right to issue coin was conceded to him by Antiochus VII of Syria. From the time of the Maccabees to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus we have an almost continuous series of small copper coins, mean-looking, and only interesting for their connection with Jewish history, and for the fact that they scrupulously avoid in their types any object of decidedly pagan meaning. The caduceus is one of the most pagan of these types in appearance, and that is probably intended merely as the symbol of peace or of victory, and not connected as in Greece with the god Hermes. The issue of shekels, after an interruption of some centuries, was resumed in the time of the revolt headed by Simon bar Cochab. But Jewish coins have been so often treated of, and in books so accessible, that I need not longer dwell on them. [Figure 3.]

#### INDIA AND BACTRIA.

One of the most important and interesting of all numismatic series is that of the coins issued on the borders of the Oxus and the Indus, in the ages succeeding the revolt of the eastern provinces of the Syro-Greek empire in the reign of Antiochus II, about B. C. 250. The earliest rulers of the revolted regions were Diodotus and Euthydemus, followed in the second century by a bewildering crowd of kings with Greek names, whose coins have reached us to testify, in the absence of all historical record, to their wealth and splendor, their Greek language and religion, their skill in art and the wide extension of their conquests. The number of these rulers is so great that we must give up the hypothesis that they succeeded one another in a single royal line; rather it would appear that they belong to a number of different, probably rival, dynasties, who reigned in different parts of Afghanistan, the Punjab, and the Indus valley. Of all these powerful monarchs there is scarcely a trace in history; their cities, their palaces, their civilization, have entirely perished; their coins alone survive. Hence, while in the case of Greece and Rome coins are aids to history, in India they contain all the history we can hope to recover. And by degrees, as the number of our coins increases, so that we can form wide generalizations, and as the spots where the pieces of different sorts are found are more scrupulously recorded, we may hope to be able to form an idea of the history of Greek India. At present we are far from being in so fortunate a condition; all that I shall now attempt is to gather from the coins a few general indications.

The coins prove that Greek rule in India went on spreading east and south during the second century. Greek kings ruled even at the mouth of the Indus, and as far as the Ganges. And their civilization, or at least that of their courts and armies, was thoroughly Greek; the legends of their coins are at first purely Hellenic, and well-executed figures of Zeus, Pallas, Poseidon, Herakles, the Dioscuri, and other Greek deities, prove that they brought with them the religion of their ancestors. [Figure 4.] Probably there was a constantly setting stream of Greek mercenaries towards these remote lands who formed military colonies in them, and peopled dominant cities which occupied in India the same position which the Greek cities of Ptolemais and Alexandria held in Egypt, and the Greek cities of Seleucia, Ragae, etc., in Parthia.

In the middle of the second century the Parthian empire was driven like a wedge between Greek-speaking countries and the Graecised cities of the Cabul valley, cutting off intercourse between the two, and the Indo-Greek cities began at once to languish, and their inhabitants to become more and more barbarized. We can trace the whole process on coins. Eucratides and his successor Heliocles introduce the custom of adding on the reverse of the coin a translation in Indian of the Greek legend of the obverse. And under some of the kings we find traces of the barbarization of Greek divinities, as when on a coin of Telephus we find strange outlandish figures of Helios and Selene, or when on coins of Amyntas we find a divinity wearing a Phrygian cap from which flames or rays issue. [Figure 5.]

Hermæus, who may have reigned early in the first century B. C., was the last of the Greek kings of Cabul. Then came the deluge. Swarms of Sacae, Yu-chi, and other nomad tribes from the borders of China swarmed down upon the devoted Greek kingdoms of the East and completely overwhelmed them. [Figure 6.] But these

barbarians adopted, like the Parthians, something of the civilization of those they conquered. The coins of Maues Azes and others of their kings bear Greek inscriptions and the figures of Greek divinities, and conform in all respects to Greek usage, so that but for the barbarous character of the names of these kings we might have supposed them to be of Greek descent.

The powerful and wealthy Scythian kings who ruled in North-western India in the second century of our era—Kadphises, Kanerkes, and Oerkes—have left us a wonderful abundance of remarkable coins, which are not seldom found in India together with the aurei of contemporary Roman emperors. These kings did not use issues of silver like their Greek and Scythian predecessors, but of gold. On one side of their coins is an effigy of the reigning monarch, and an inscription in barbarized Greek, giving his name and titles. On the other side is the figure of some deity, accompanied by his name in Greek letters; and the number and variety of these types is enormous. We have figures of Serapis and Heracles, of the Persian Mithras and Nanaia, of the Indian Siva and Parvati, and even of Buddha. The Pantheon of these barbarians must have been of the most eclectic character.

Almost contemporary with the Graecizing dynasty of Kanerkes was the purely Indian line of the Gupta kings of Kanouj. These princes also issued large quantities of gold coins, which are of the greatest interest, as they are among the earliest dated monuments of Hindoo art. The inscriptions of these coins are in Sanskrit, and their types taken from the cycle of Indian mythology, especially from the cultus of Siva and his consort. These types are in character half-way between productions of Greek art and those of the more modern art of India, and show how great has been the influence of the former on the development of the latter. Besides the coins of the Guptas we have several interesting series of coins from India before the Mohammedan conquest, such as those of the Rajput kings of Cabul, which bear on one side a horseman and on the other a bull, and those of the Sah kings of Saurastran, which are more closely copied from the money of Greek rulers.

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### THE GOLD WULFRIC.

LIPPINCOTT's Monthly Magazine for February, 1886, contains a clever and interesting story, written by Grant Allen, and called "The Gold Wulfric." The plot is familiar; an innocent man is arrested and imprisoned for stealing from the British Museum a coin, which just misses of being an exact duplicate of one belonging to him. Of course all comes right in the end. The story is mentioned here only because it happens to be another illustration of the folly of any but a professional writing on Numismatics. The following strange sentences are taken from the pages of the Magazine:—"On comparing the two examples, however, I observed that, though both struck from the same die and apparently at the same mint (to judge by the letter), they differed slightly from one another in two minute accidental particulars. \* \* \* In all other respects the two examples were of necessity absolutely identical." "The two coins were struck at just the same mint, from the same die, and I examined them closely together, and saw absolutely no difference between them, except the dent and the amount of the clipping." "Now, here again is the duplicate Wulfric,—permit me to call it *your* Wulfric; and if you will compare the two you'll find, I think, that though your Wulfric is a great deal smaller than the original one, taken as a whole, yet on one diameter, the diameter from the letter U in Wulfric to the letter R in Rex, it is nearly an eighth of an inch broader than the specimen I have there figured. Well, sir, you may cut as much as you like off a coin, and make it smaller, but hang me if by cutting away at it for all your lifetime, you can make it an eighth of an inch broader anyhow, in any direction." How the author would explain away the inconsistency in these sentences is a puzzle, to which there seems to be no answer.



## A FRENCH TRADE DOLLAR.

THE French Government has coined a new dollar for circulation in Tonquin in the East. Specimens of the coin are to be seen in London, and it appears to be exactly the same as the Mexican dollar in weight, size, and fineness. The superscription, however, is different, and this it is which inspires the criticism, by those who know the Chinese, that the latter will reject it, and will say, "No wantee China side." It will be remembered that the United States formerly coined a trade dollar for circulation in the East; but its deficiency in fineness (371½ grains instead of 377½ grains) soon became apparent to the astute natives, and they reverted to the Mexican dollar, large quantities of which are still sent to China. It remains to be seen whether the dollar provided by the French Government will be more successful.

PATTERNS *vs.* FALSITIES.

IN the *Coin Collector's Journal* for July, 1885, Mr. Robert C. Davis of Philadelphia began a description of the "Pattern and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint," which has now reached the year 1873. It will, of course, be very useful, and probably more complete than if written by any other person. It is to be greatly regretted, however, that Mr. Davis did not tie himself down by much stricter rules than he has adopted; and particularly that he did not make separate classes of real pattern pieces, of trial pieces of dies, of doubtful pieces, of mules, and of whim-pieces, that is to say, impressions in false metals taken for no good reason from dies in actual use, or from old dies at the time of their general destruction at the mint. It is also to be regretted that in most cases the size is not mentioned. His list invites criticism; it will, we hope, appear in pamphlet form; and in that shape it would be very pleasant to greet the work with nothing but words of approval.

No. 9 has no right to a place in the list; its own inscription condemns it as a work of later date, even if its obverse die be of 1792.

Nos. 10 and 11 Mr. Davis himself says "were probably not intended as patterns for coinage, but for seals;" why then he includes them does not appear.

No. 12 deserves far longer notice than Mr. Davis gives it, and above all it deserves an illustration. If Mr. Davis has really a pattern mill or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a cent of 1794, it is a treasure which should be duly emphasized. Can it be possible, however, that it is only the half-dime struck in copper? Or was the die rejected because of a wrong number of stars? Or is there a typographical error?

No. 15 is a curiosity. Shall we call it a mule? Certainly it is not a pattern, for no one in 1795 could have seriously suggested the use of the "half-disme" rev. of 1792, or have repeated the blunder of a die with 14 stars.

No. 16 is called a trial piece, but seems to be a mule, 1799.

No. 17 is at best only a trial piece of one die, 1800.

Nos. 18, 19 and 20 are only half-eagles in false metals, the third being also a mule, 1803, '04, '08.

No. 21 Mr. Davis calls a counterfeit, 1813.

No. 24 Mr. Davis calls a mule, 1818.

No. 25 has no right to a place, if Mr. Davis believes the statement he quotes, 1822.

Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, are all impressions in false metals, that is, of less value than is named on the dies, which were all of regular issues, 1824, '25, '27, '30, '31.

Thus it seems that of the first thirty numbers only thirteen at most can possibly be called patterns. This brings us to 1836, when patterns really begin again.

No. 32 was certainly issued for circulation, 1836.

Nos. 34 and 36 are somewhat puzzling. It is often, if not generally, believed that the starless flying eagle reverse was prepared in 1838, and in the opinion of the writer these are simply mules.

No. 38 Mr. Davis says "was adopted as the regular coinage of the year" 1838. Why then does it appear in this list?

Nos. 39, 40, 43, 46, seem to be mules, 1838.

No. 48 is a mule of the worst kind, struck at least twenty years after the date on obverse die, 1838.

Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, are all in false metals from regular dies, 1843, '44, '46.

No. 61 is a very ugly mule, 1849.

Nos. 67*a* and 68 are at best trial pieces of one die, 1850.

Nos. 71 and 72 are in false metal from regular dies, 1851.

No. 79 is only of one die, 1853.

Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, are all false metal, 1854, '56.

Nos. 90, 91 and 95 are absurdities, 1856, '57.

Nos. 92 and 96 are false metal, 1856, '57.

No. 97 is placed three years too early, 1857.

No. 106 is only of one die, 1858.

No. 111 is a "mule," says Mr. Davis, 1858.

Nos. 113, 115 and 116 are false metal, 1858.

No. 119 certainly seems to be the regular issue of the year, 1859.

Nos. 121 and 122 mean nothing, 1859.

Nos. 123 and 124 are called mules, but may easily pass for patterns, 1859.

Nos. 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, are very ugly mules, 1859.

Nos. 136 and 137 are only of one die, 1859.

No. 138 is false metal, 1859.

Nos. 142 and 143 are called mules, but may be patterns, 1859.

Nos. 144, 147, 150, 170, are false metal, 1860, '61, '63.

No. 175 is an obvious mule, 1864.

Nos. 178, 180 and 181 are false metal, 1864.

No. 190 is an absurdity, 1865.

No. 193 is false metal, 1865.

Nos. 195, 200 and 206 must be the regular issue of the year, 1865.

Nos. 195, 197, 199, 200, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 211, are false metal, 1865.

Nos. 232, 233, 234, 235, 239, 240, 241, 242, are false metal, 1866.

Nos. 236, 237 and 238 are mules, 1866.

No. 249 is only one die, 1867.

Nos. 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, are false metal, 1867.

No. 254 is a mule, 1867.

Nos. 259, 263, 264, 265, 268, 273, 274, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 288, 291, are false metal, 1868, '69.

No. 325 seems to be a mule, 1870.

No. 341 and 342 are false metal, 1870.

This brings us to the end of 1870, and more than one-third of the numbers have been struck out as not being really patterns. It is indeed an ungracious task to be so severely critical, but certainly the eccentricities of the authorities of the United States Mint ought not to be treated with such consideration as Mr. Davis has shown them.

W. S. A.

## CURIOUS TREASURE TROVE.

SOME workmen were recently pulling down an old building in the town of Svendborg, on the Danish island of Funen, when they came upon a valuable treasure, which included ten bars of silver, and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four silver and gold coins, all dating from the reign of the Danish King Eric of Pomerania, A. D. 1396-1412. The whole lay together buried in the basement, close to the foundation. It is singular that tradition for centuries has pointed to this house as a place where treasure had been buried, and the owner, when selling it a short time since, expressly reserved the right to any treasure which might be found on the premises.



## THE VARIED ATTRACTIONS OF NUMISMATICS.

"O my Ducats!"—*Merchant of Venice*.

EVER since the days of my boyhood I have been a devoted student of numismatics, and the only drop of gall in the cup of my pleasure has been this, that on account of the great expense attendant upon the accumulation of anything like a Cabinet of Coins, either generally representative in character, or taking in one class only, I have never been able to dub myself a collector. Possessing, however, natural powers of draughtsmanship, plus certain facilities for describing and explaining such peculiarities as give character and style to any pieces which come before me, I have, by these means, made up in some degree for my want of proprietorship in actual examples.

Now, for purposes of study, it may be convenient to note that the principal relation which numismatics bears towards man and the world at large, is in connection with history, and this, too, in such an infinitude of ways leading to and from events, personages, places and religions, as to constitute a mass of most curious, interesting and instructive matter; while, apart from this principal or historic aspect, there are a number of intellectual points of view, from any one of which a fair prospect lies opened out before either student or collector. Take, for instance, the geographical standpoint. One man's taste or fancy leading him to inspect and gather medals and money relating to France and Frenchmen, he luxuriates in "écus" and "royaux d'or," in "testons" and "grand blancs," in "sols" and "five franc" pieces of both Republican and Regal days. Another man, by hazard or from sympathy, is drawn towards the examination of the "pistoles," "onças" and "cruzados," the pillar dollars and "reales" of Spain and her dependencies. A third, say an American, feels most interested in, studies and collects with avidity early Provincial pieces, "Rosa Americana" examples, Somers Islands coins, early and late dollars, eagles, and other coinage of the United States; while votaries are found who take either to cash and sycee silver from China, to itzebus and cobangs from Japan, to rupees and mohurs of all times and dynasties from India, or seek for the skeattas and Anglo-Saxon pieces, the groats, angels, nobles and sovereigns of England.

From another point of view, the mythological and religious coins offer infinite information. The cultus of Jupiter, Ceres, Pallas, and their companions on Olympus; the religion of Mohammedans, of fire-worshippers, in various places and in varied way, are recorded on old pieces of money; while Christian emblems, in the early days of the faith, appeared in the place of honor on the coinage of Constantine and succeeding rulers of the Lower Empire. Then, as Christianity extended abroad and around, the cross, designed in numberless styles and fashions, was impressed on the monetary issue of English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, and other potentates who had embraced the tenets of the religion of the Saviour; while further sacred examples, out of a host, are furnished by the images of St. Stephen on testoons of Metz, of St. Peter on coins of Avignon, of St. Mark on pieces of Venetian origin, of St. John the Baptist on ducatoons of Florence, of St. Michael on angels issued in England, and of the Holy Mother and Child on certain silver currency of Hungary.

Again, a third point may be described as that from which coins and medals are regarded in a personal light. As illustrative of this aspect, I may mention those magnificent specimens of idealized portraiture which are found on the following tetradrachms. (a) That of Alexander the Great, where the royal hero is represented in the character of Hercules; (b) the Mithridates head, where his locks, as if stirred by air, are floating backwards, and are thus considered typical of his rush for victory in many a chariot race. Next I refer to naturalistic portraits of Persian satraps, Syrian kings, Egyptian rulers, including the Cleopatra; then I may note the unsurpassed series of the Caesars, their families and connections, all immortalized by the most vigorous of sculptured effigies. Further to be considered is the splendid array of Papal medals, in which each wearer of the triple tiara seems bent on keeping the medallic history of his acts as complete as possible; and, besides all the above, must be mentioned the army

of likenesses of warriors, statesmen, men of letters, and beauties, struck in bronze, lead and silver, which were called forth by the renaissance, chiefly in Italy and Germany; while the Louis the XIVth series, the Napoleon series, and miscellaneous medals of distinguished men all over the world, are full in number, still more full in interest, and bring personal medallion history down to the present day. The reverses of most of the pieces spoken of, relate to some deed, some event, some device or badge, personally connected with the individual whose portrait is on the obverse.

Further on again, lies that point which to me and to many others is of the utmost importance; viz. the art displayed. Greek art, proceeding upwards from archaism to the highest pitch of plastic excellence, as displayed on the well known and magnificent Syracusan medallions, and on certain types from Magna Graecia and Macedonia; Roman pieces, more realistic than those of Greece, a shade less noble in aim and execution, and, with the empire itself, becoming decayed and debased; Gothic art, rude and formless at first, but arriving in time at much that is quaint, picturesque, and original; renaissance work, by slow steps elevating art coin-work to a height not unworthy of comparison with, though beneath, the attitude attained in classic ages; modern style, mechanically much the most perfect, but lacking the fire, the individuality, the earnestness of each and all of the above mentioned schools and periods; these are divisions of design and execution in matters numismatic which claim attentive consideration from the art point of view, and which form so many mines of wealth from which an intelligent craftsman can raise piles of ore.

Numismatics may also be studied in their relation to heraldry, a really interesting theme to those who, like myself, are disciples of that curious antique science, and are cognizant of gules, or, and sinople, of bends and barrulets; of lions and eagles imposingly defiant and impossibly constructed; and of all that jargon, which to pursuivant and king at arms is

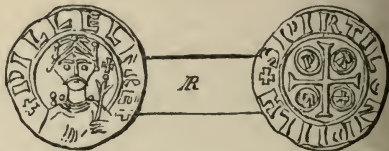
“Familiar in their mouths as household words.”

As examples in this section, I may cite (a) the golden ritter of Flanders, displaying the crowned lion rampant of the Confederated Dutch Provinces, charged, in dexter claw, with a sword, and in sinister claw with a sheaf of arrows; (b) the gold half florin of our Edward the Third, where the lilies of France are first quartered with the lions of Albion; (c) the sovereign of Albat and Isabella, blazoning their coat-armor, surrounded by the Collar of the Golden Fleece; while there are hundreds of other pieces whereon the heraldic insignia are quite as interesting and even more elaborate.

Again, imitating Dr. Burton's Classification of Bookworms, I would call attention to the pattern-piece man; to the mint-mark man; to the proof-sets man; and to the obsidional or siege-piece man; who, being varieties of the collector or student, take up, each of them, a position upon particular and separate numismatic vantage-ground.

And finally, the conclusion I long ago arrived at, (which I venture to assert is borne out by the remarks antecedent to this paragraph) is, that so simple a little object as a coin or a medal may be approached from many sides, in so far as respects its art, its historical bearing, its geographical, personal, or heraldic condition; and that, no matter what the peculiar bent of the examiner may be, each piece taken in hand is capable of yielding a full measure of pleasure and information to any analytical mind.

In order to illustrate my observations, I annex three separate drawings. Outline No. 1 (which, by the way, I executed when I was but thirteen years old) contains both obverse and reverse of a silver penny of William the Conqueror, and has reference to the purely “historical” section mentioned, the art design being quasi-barbaric, and the execution thereof coarse and rude. The points of interest are the variety in the legend, which has P(W)ILLELM for the more usual PILLEM; the Moneys name SWIRTIL (?) on the reverse and the heraldic form of the cross.



Outline No. 2 is intended as an illustration of what I have termed the “personal” qualities of coins. The drawing represents the reverse of a half testoon of Henry the



Second of France, in date about 1550, the obverse being a laureated head of the monarch. It is, however, only with the reverse that I have to do here; indeed, were the effigy and title of the king entirely effaced or worn away, still the crowned crescent would at once enable any skilled numismatist to place the coin correctly, and why? Because this crowned crescent, with its accompanying motto, forms the best known of the "devices" of Henry the Second. Now, a "device" is composed of two parts, viz.: a figure and words; and, to quote Father Bonhours, a seventeenth century authority on this subject, "they have given to the figure the appellation of *Body*, and to the words that of *Soul*"; because, as a body and soul joined together form one natural compound, so certain figures

and certain words, being united, form a 'device.'" Here I permit myself to insert two or three interpretations of the "device" now under consideration. Bonhours gives the motto as "*Donec totum impleat orbem*," a variety from that on the coin, and which may be roughly translated thus: "Until the whole sphere is filled"; and the Reverend Father continues, "Thus, as you see, this motto signifies, with respect to the moon, 'wait till she has filled her entire sphere with light'; and with regard to Henry, 'wait till he has filled the whole world with his glory.'" In a book of devices, by Paolo Giovio, Bishop of Nocera, published at Lyons in 1559, there is a clever oval woodcut of this very device (and motto) and the explanatory text states that it was adopted by Henry the Second while still the Dauphin, and signified that he, until he arrived at the throne of his kingdom, could not show his greatest valor, as the moon could not shine in completeness before arriving at its maturity. Yet another interpretation,—this one extracted from a French book on Heraldry, published in 1631, and entitled "*Armoiries à la Gauloise*," wherein I find the following passage (in English thus): "Henry the Second, King of France, continued the use of that device which he had borne while still the Duc d'Angoulême, which was a crescent of silver, ensigned by a crown, and accompanied by this motto above the crown, 'Donec totum impleat orbem,' by which he vowed to consecrate both himself and his crown to the protection and increase of the Catholic Church, then in trouble both within and outside of France."

Outline No. 3 is that of a "pattern" obverse, (struck on a thin plate of silver, adherent to, and strengthened by, a solid disc of copper,) and is brought forward to illustrate the "art" section of numismatics. It is a pattern which was designed for the use of, but not accepted by the French Republic of 1848; a different head, also by the same artist, Barré, having been adopted. The original of the representation under examination is delicious in its modelling, but the point open to objection is the circle of amorini, typical, I have understood, of the Departments of France. These children, in various attitudes playing amongst a woman's hair, are out of place and keeping, especially as their vivacity points to life, while their relative size points to doll-hood; the wreath of corn, etc., which was ultimately chosen, is however far better, because more natural, appropriate, and dignified. To those who know coins sufficiently well to remember the large medallions of Syracuse, I would say that this ideal head of the Republic of France is an evident study from, and inspired by, one of those most grandiose types of antique work, and is very perfect in its adaptation of feature and symmetry of throat; the low relief adopted is, of course, on account of the wear and tear to which modern coinage is subjected, this design having been intended for a five franc piece. In my sketch I have omitted the legend, "*Republique Française*," my idea being to give only a good general view of the type of head, in its "art" aspect, and not to present a fac-simile.



WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT,

formerly H. B. M. Consul, Savannah, Ga.

## A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

THE Corwin family of New Windsor, N. Y., have in their possession a curious relic in the shape of an egg-shaped, brown earthen jar, evidently of ancient Mexican manufacture. It was unearthed some years ago by Silas Corwin on the grounds of the old Ellison mansion, which was once the headquarters of General Washington. The strange-looking jar was found four feet beneath the surface. Its open end was downward, and rested on a flat stone. It contained six hundred and fifty Spanish dollars, nearly all of them bright and showing little use, although some bore date as early as 1621. There was one English crown among the lot of the date of 1768. The latest date on any coin was 1773. A French coin of 1734 was also among the contents of the jar, and a gold medal which been struck in honor of some Spaniard, and bore date 1654. It is supposed that the treasure had belonged to some one who fled from the locality on the approach of the American troops, and had been buried to keep it from them. Most of the coins were sold for large prices, the family retaining some as curiosities.

## THE COPPER COINAGE OF SARAWAK.

THE little district of Sarawak is situated on the west coast of the island of Borneo, and has a population of about 250,000 inhabitants, of various races. Its Rajah is an Englishman, Charles Johnson Brooke, nephew of the late Rajah, Sir James Brooke, to whom the government was ceded by the Sultan of Borneo.

Having become possessed of some of the coins of Sarawak, and finding that any information regarding them was vague, I wrote to his Highness the Rajah, requesting that he would inform me where the coins were struck, and that he would be so good as to supply me with any further details respecting them. I have received a reply from the Treasurer of the Government, containing the required information, and enclosing specimens of several of the pieces.

The coins may be briefly described as follows:—

## COINS OF SIR JAMES BROOKE, RAJAH.

I. CENT. A finely-executed bust of the Rajah to the left. J. BROOKE RAJAH.

Rev. SARAWAK. Within a wreath the value, ONE CENT. Beneath, the date, 1863.

II. HALF CENT. Similar to the foregoing, but within the wreath, HALF CENT.

III. QUARTER CENT. Similar to preceding, but within the wreath,  $\frac{1}{4}$  CENT.

This, according to information, was the only issue during the Rajahship of Sir James Brooke. The coins were struck by Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co., of Glasgow.

## COINS OF CHARLES JOHNSON BROOKE, RAJAH.

Born, 1839; succeeded, 1868.

IV. CENT. Bust of the Rajah to the left, very similar in style to the coins of his uncle.

Rev. As before, but dated 1870 and 1879.

V. HALF CENT. Similar to the half cent of 1863, but dated 1870 and 1879.

VI. QUARTER CENT. Also similar, but dated 1870 only.

These coins were struck by Messrs. Smith and Wright, of Birmingham.

The cents of both issues are comparatively common, while the smaller pieces are all rare, and especially the quarter-cent of 1870.

RICHARD A. HOBLYN.

*Numismatic Magazine,*

Bury S. Edmunds, England.



## AVALONIA AGAIN.

THE very punctual issuing of the *Magazine of American History* for April gives an opportunity to say a few words in reply to Mr. H. W. Richardson, though the gentleman has so completely lost all control of his temper that one feels little pleasure in again referring to him. He has written for a third time on the subject of the "Avalonia" copper, a piece of the most trifling importance, except for Mr. Richardson's use. Now, while it may be matter of regret that Mr. McLachlan and I do not know all about every coin, medal and token ever struck, it is, at least as regards myself, by no means matter of shame. Before Mr. Richardson's first essay appeared, my two specimens were lying in a drawer of such pieces as bore no evidence of their origin, but of which I hoped to learn something. I have several of them, for of course no collector wishes any piece to remain unknown or uncertain, though some such are of so little importance that he cannot possibly be seeking every day to identify them; but at the same time no collector or student of numismatics could have made the original ridiculous blunder of Mr. Richardson in supposing these coppers to be nearly or quite two hundred years older than they really are. Their appearance tells every numismatist their age to a few years. Mr. Richardson asks for further information concerning the piece, especially the meaning of the Greek motto. I would suggest that it means that *air*, that is, harmony, *is the best thing*, an appropriate motto to accompany the harp of Orpheus. I will only add a repetition of my former statement, that I do not think the piece was struck as a token for money, though some have very possibly been offered and taken as such, sharing in this the fate of more important pieces issued only as medals.

W. S. APPLETON.

## "COMETAL" COINS.

THE *Chicago Tribune* puts forth the following sapient proposition:—

"The plan of 'cometal' coins, which involves the idea of combining the two metals in one piece by having a gold centre to a silver dollar, half dollar, or quarter, would seem open to the objection that the gold centre might be punched out and a baser metal substituted. As it is proposed, though, to have the gold much thinner than the silver, the indentation at the centre of the piece would protect the softer metal from almost all wear, and the design upon it might be made so clear and delicate that it would be extremely difficult for counterfeiters to imitate the work of the die successfully. Possibly, if the gold centre were found impracticable, the problem of mingling the metals in a coin might be solved by the importation of a few Japanese experts who could introduce the gold in *cloisonné*. That would make an artistic piece."

The idea that by importing Japanese to decorate our coins "in *cloisonné*" we might produce an "*artistic* (!) piece," is truly original, and deserves to be embalmed along with the memory of the inventor and patentee of the goloid issues. We beg leave to suggest that the first experiments be made on the cheek of the maiden on the obverse, and the arrow points on the reverse of our 79 cent dollar. This might possibly have the double effect of bringing the value up to par, if they use gold enough, and, at the same time, elevate its artistic beauty!

By "*cometal*," we are startled. Does the proposer of this brilliant plan contemplate a sort of wandering visitor into the pockets of the dear public, a sister to the *Stella*, suggested a few years ago, coming like a comet, only to leave us perhaps forever? If that would get rid of the stove-lid dollar, we should welcome the stranger, whatever its artistic merit:—or is it co-metal, a sort of wedded happiness in coins that he has in mind, a high moral lesson and a daily warning against that easy method of divorce that is destroying the sanctity of so many homes? Whichever way one looks at it, he sees much to admire, and we wait with anxiety for the action of the Mint authorities.

M.

AN officer of the Secret Service at Washington reports that John Hodge has discovered a number of counterfeit Mexican coins in the side of a hill near Arlington, Mass. The coins are dated 1812 and appear to have been buried thirty or forty years.

## GOVERNMENT SEIZURES.

At a number of the recent Coin Sales we have noticed that electrotypes of the early Cents, as well as some others of the rarer Government issues, have been summarily confiscated by officers of the U. S. Secret Service. These copies were never made for circulation, and can hardly be regarded as counterfeits, it being clearly evident to every coin dealer and collector what they are. Some of the earliest attempts at reproduction of this kind were perhaps intended to deceive, but this is not the case with most of those seized by the Government who confiscated them under a different clause from that which applies to counterfeits. While for those whose only specimens of such pieces are limited to copies, this may be inconvenient, by preventing them from adding to their collections representatives of these early issues at a low price, or from publicly disposing of those they have already acquired, we think on the whole that both dealers and collectors will be glad at the stand taken, and thankful that no more of these copies are to be permitted.

In connection with this, we notice that with the coöperation of the United States district attorney at Philadelphia, the chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department recently broke up a company of counterfeiters in Philadelphia, who have made a business of manufacturing fac similes of rare old coins of various nationalities, ancient and modern. They are said to have got good prices for them from amateur numismatists, through their agents all over the country. They had some 4000 designs. Inasmuch as it was their first offence, and they did not debauch the currency, they were only punished by the confiscation of their designs, materials, etc., and a threat of prosecution should they repeat the offence.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Nov. 13.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President presented a pamphlet, the *Vade Mecum du Collectionneur*, by Jos. Leroux, M. D., of Montreal. \* \*  
\* \* Adjourned at about 4 P. M.

*Dec. 11.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President appointed Dr. Green to nominate, at the annual meeting in January, officers for the year 1886, and Mr. Davenport to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1885. Mr. Woodward showed an English war medal for Afghanistan 1878-79-80, and a badge of the Boston R. N. A., on which is the launch of a ship, &c.; it was thought doubtful whether the piece belongs to Boston, England, or Boston, Massachusetts, but the initials very possibly stand for Royal Naval Association. Adjourned at 4 15 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

ABOUT one year ago this Society resolved to open its rooms twice in each month, on the evening of the second and fourth Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of holding informal meetings and for the general convenience of the members: no formal business or routine work was to be transacted at these meetings, but they were intended solely for intercommunication and the advancement of numismatic knowledge and interest in the Society, by the reading of papers, exhibitions of coins, but particularly by unrestrained interchanges of views and general conversation among the members. They afforded opportunities for those wishing to take advantage of the library and cabinets of the Society, which were open for inspection at these meetings. Messrs. David L. Walter (Chairman), Lyman H. Low, and Gaston L. Feuardent were appointed as a "Room Committee" to supervise and arrange programmes.



At the first of these informal meetings, January 14, 1885, at the Society's Room, Mr. F. W. Doughty read a paper entitled *A Neglected Series*, which was followed by general informal conversation. At subsequent meetings, which were continued through the season, papers were read by G. L. Feuardent, on Roman Coins relating to Judaea; by David L. Walter, on Medallion Amulets and Talismans; by Henry R. Drowne, on The United States Fractional Currency; by Andrew C. Zabriskie, on By-ways of the United States Gold Coinage; by Henry De Morgan, On Certain Funerary Vases from Alexandria; by Charles H. Wright, on A Contribution to our Knowledge of Tokens; by Benjamin Betts, On the Medals of John Law and the Mississippi System; by Daniel Parish, Jr., on Medals of the Siege of Gibraltar; by David L. Walter, on Medals Commemorative of Comets; by N. P. Pehrson, on The Polletten of the City of Stockholm; by F. W. Doughty, on Some Historical Tokens of New York City; and by Daniel Parish, Jr., on Some Dutch Jetons of the Sixteenth Century.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### WASHINGTON MEDAL.

In the *Journal of Congress*, for November 29, 1776, it was reported that there was due "To P. E. Simitiere, for designing, making and drawing a medal for General Washington, 32 dollars." What medal was this?

S. A. G.

### GOLD NOBLE.

WHAT is the rarity of the gold noble of Henry V [1418]. "Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France."

C.

### FIND OF ANCIENT BRITISH GOLD.

A COLLECTION of ancient British gold coins has lately been found near Freckenham, Suffolk, England, consisting of about ninety specimens of four well-defined types. They are attributed to about the time of Boadicea, queen of Icen.

## NUMISMATIC—ONE DECADE OR FIFTY?

A SENATOR was lately showing a coin in our capitol as a remarkable antique. It bore a date answering to our figures 1290. It was natural for him to be proud of a companion who seemed to have rambled about the world for six centuries. When my opinion was asked about this relic, I was obliged to give a new illustration how widely fancy and fact differ. The very date, if it means Anno Domini 1290, is fatal to the genuineness of the coin. It is centuries earlier than the custom of dating from the birth of Christ began. The earliest dated French coin is of the year 1532, and scarcely any English money was dated before 1547. Yet the coin is probably not spurious. It is an oriental piece, and Mohammedan money shows the number of years, not since Christ was born, but since Mohammed's hegira, or flight, from Mecca to Medina in the year 622. But if the senatorial treasure-trove was minted 1290 years after this first starting point of Moslem reckoning, its true date is thirty years hence, or in the year 1912 of Christians! The curiosity there betrays marks of fraud on its very face, as palpably as the old Roman denarius did, which was marked 63 B. C.—as if the old pagan moneyers knew beforehand when Christ should be born. After all, the stamp 1290 is no proof of a spurious coin in the view of any one acquainted with the variety in national calenders. How can this be? The Mohammedan years are lunar, that is, each contains about eleven days less than ours, or  $354\frac{11}{30}$  days. This annual shortage, 1290 times repeated, amounts to thirty-nine years, which, subtracted from 1912, shows the true age of the coin to be nine years, and that its birth year was 1873. How happy would old men be, if those of them who are thought to lag superfluous on the stage like a rusty nail in monumental mockery, could prove themselves—like the Moslem coin—not in their second childhood, but in their first.

J. D. BUTLER.

## COIN SALES.

THE Coin Sales for the last quarter have not been as frequent as usual, and of those that have taken place, our notice is necessarily very brief, from the fact that several of those from whom we have received priced Catalogues in the past have failed to forward them in season, and also from the fact that we have devoted so much space in this number to other matters, that little room remains for any extensive notices. The coming quarter, especially the last of this month and the month of May, promise to be very full of attractions to coin-buyers. Mr. Woodward has at least four Catalogues now in preparation, Mr. Sampson one, Mr. Low one, the Messrs. Chapman one, and Mr. Frossard two, beside others that we hear of, not so far advanced.

## LOW'S ELEVENTH SALE.

MR. LYMAN H. LOW sold a fine collection of Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins, with a large variety of U. S. Coins and Medals, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., in New York, on the 30th of January. The Catalogue, 23 pages, contained 500 lots, and was prepared in the condensed and yet well digested manner which characterizes his descriptions. We notice that he had the luck to be a sufferer by the seizure of some of the electrotypes of early cents. A Half Cent of 1841, proof, an original from the cracked die, and very rare, brought \$5.00, and an original proof of 1852, 5.00, but many of the pieces suffered in the general depression of values that is affecting all classes of business.

## ENGLISH SALE OF MEDALLIONS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY lately concluded the sale of old and rare medallions collected by the late Mr. John Ingram, of Durham, England. Among the very high prices realized were the following:—Marquis Leonello d'Este (1441-1450), medallion to commemorate his marriage, bust to left in embroidered tunic, reverse Cupid holding scroll of music before a lion, by Vittore Pisano, £125; Malatesta Novello, Lord of Cesena (1429-1465), bust to left in tunic and coat with fur, reverse, man in armor kneeling, by Vittore Pisano, £130; Federigo del Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino (1422-1482), bust to left, reverse, the Duke on horseback, by Sperandio, fine and rare, and another, not so well cast, £95; Emilia Pia, wife of Antonio del Montefeltro (1499-1509), bust to right, pyramid on reverse, £59; Leon Battista Alberti, architect (1405-1472), bust to left, in close-fitting coat, by Matteo de Pasti, rare, £75; Filippo Vadi, physician (1457), bust to left in coat with plaits, reverse, warrior between gun and fortress, by Giovanni Boldu, fine and rare, £125.

## EDITORIAL.

WE regret to learn by the last issue of *Numisma* that Mr. Frossard has decided to discontinue the issue of his bright little paper, in the form in which it has so long been a welcome visitor on our table. He was determined that it should expire, if expire it must, in a blaze of glory, like the phoenix, for the concluding number is certainly the handsomest in mechanical appearance he has ever issued, and it was well filled with interesting reading and a very full list of Spanish coins, that he offers for sale at reasonable prices. He intimates that he may publish it "semi-occasionally," with similar lists of coins and medals from his stock, but we shall be surprised to see another so complete in certain lines as the last, or else he must have a sort of purse of Fortunatus, from which he can drop coins new and old to tempt buyers of all tastes.

WITH this number we conclude another volume of the *Journal*. Looking back over the issues of the year that has closed, we think our readers will agree that we have given them a full equivalent for their subscription. Some plans that we hoped to carry out when we began the year we have not been able to accomplish, but we have endeavored to maintain the position that the *Journal* has so long occupied, and shall use our best efforts in the year to come, to make it more attractive than ever. Mr. Parsons's valuable article will run through two more numbers, and in the next will be illustrated by a fine heliotype plate from rare originals. Other correspondents have promised us contributions, and we trust that all interested in our favorite science will remember that our pages are open to them.

In the *Journal* for last October was quoted an editor's remark that, "A hand bag marked C. Columbus will be found next." The "funny man" who wrote it could hardly have imagined how soon his prophecy would be nearly realized, as it has been "at an art-loan exhibition in Castleton," Vt., where "among the old and rare articles exhibited" was "a pitcher brought to America by Christopher Columbus in 1492."!















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